

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 837

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WIL-
DERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PART 2
APPENDIX



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APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

WIN SPILLMAN
Governor



FRANK LOCKHART
Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF GAME

600 North Capitol Way, G-11 • Olympia, Washington 98504 • (206) 754-5700

June 17, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senator
3327 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senator
137 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson:

For the official hearing record on the proposed Washington wilderness bill, S.837, I want to reiterate and expand upon the oral testimony given by my representative, Mr. Joe La Tourrette, at the public hearing held in Seattle on June 3, 1983, and comment on the 22 wilderness proposals listed in Titles I and II of the bill. Comments will be confined to the issues of fish and wildlife conservation and management.

First, I want to emphasize that the Washington State Department of Game and the Washington State Game Commission are vitally interested in the passage of federal legislation establishing new wilderness areas or expanding existing wilderness areas in Washington. The Department's primary mandate is to preserve, protect and perpetuate the state's game fish and wildlife resources, yet a significant part of the state's wildlife habitat is under the direct control of federal agencies such as the U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management and managed, at least in part, for fish and wildlife. Some of the most critical habitat in the state, for both game and nongame wildlife, is in federal ownership and management--including the areas listed in S.837 for wilderness designation or consideration, and Game Commission Policy No. 22 (attached) supports the classification and management of federal lands for both optimum wildlife habitat and reasonable consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife recreation. Regardless of how the final bill is worded, the Washington Wilderness Act will have a major long-term impact on the state's fish and wildlife resources and the creational potential of these resources.

Secondly, I wish to make it clear that the Department of Game does support S.837, the Washington wilderness bill. Wilderness status will have an actual, positive effect on many species of wildlife, particularly species with special habitat requirements such as climax vegetation or those which are especially sensitive

to human disturbance. However, wilderness as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (PL-557), includes prohibitions which can narrow the range of cost-effective alternatives available to the state for management of fish and wildlife species with high recreational value. And, I need to point out here that if other options were available that would have the same guaranteed effect as wilderness by prohibiting roads, off-road-vehicle trails, and timber harvest, but without some of the restrictive use prohibitions of formal wilderness, the Department might support alternative roadless, primitive, "Scenic" or even National Recreational Area classification for some of the areas listed in S.837, particularly some of the areas in Title II of the bill. The "Scenic" and National Recreational Area classifications, for example, are two we would like to pursue in either this or future legislative proposals. We would be more than happy to discuss this further with you and/or your staff. The roadless aspect of wilderness is critical in every case, and in the absence of Congressionally guaranteed alternatives to wilderness, the Department of Game supports S.837 without reservation.

I have the following comments to provide on specific areas listed in S.837:
Title I, Section 102

1. Buckhorn Wilderness (A6081 on January 1979 RARE II map). Critical habitat for mountain goat, blacktailed deer, golden eagles, other raptors; potential or actual spotted owl habitat; very productive high lake and stream fisheries. Recommend wilderness.
2. Colonel Bob (6087 on RARE II map). Important elk management area with critical elk summer range, transitional range, and winter range. Recommend wilderness.
3. Cougar Lakes. Continue to support our 1978 RARE II recommendation to create 138,854-acre Cougar Lakes Wilderness.
4. Glacier Peak (6031 A, D, G on RARE II map). Continue to support our 1978 RARE II position that 6031 be added to existing Glacier Peak Wilderness.
5. Mt. Adams (6069 on RARE II map). Continue to support our 1978 RARE II position that 6069 be added to existing Glacier Peak Wilderness.
6. Mt. Skokomish (6085 on RARE II map). High, rugged area; quality habitat for mountain goat, black bear, cougar, blacktailed deer, Roosevelt elk; potential spotted owl habitat; quality high lake system. Recommend wilderness.
7. Pasayten (A6023). Continue to support 1978 RARE II position to add 6023 to existing Pasayten Wilderness.

8. Salmo-Priest (E6981). Critical habitat for Selkirk Mountain caribou, grizzly bear, and wolverine, all designated threatened or endangered; also, important habitat for cougar, mule deer, black bear, and a variety of old growth-related wildlife. Continue to support our 1978 RARE II recommendation to put this area into wilderness classification.
9. Tatoosh (A6063). Our 1978 RARE II letter recommended non-wilderness, but roadless, status for 6063. In re-evaluating the area five years later, we feel that wilderness would be a suitable designation.
10. The Brothers (A6084). Excellent diversity of habitats for game and nongame wildlife, including transitional and winter range for Roosevelt elk; good mountain goat habitat and excellent potential for spotted owls. Recommend wilderness.

Title II

- a. Boulder River (6050). Wilderness classification would protect critical habitat for mountain goat, blacktailed deer and black bear from road encroachment and would protect old growth forest-dependent species such as the pine marten, spotted owl from habitat losses due to timber harvest. Protection from roading and logging activities would further protect the Sauk and Stillaguamish watersheds.
- b. Clearwater (6055). Continued roadless status would limit access, thus helping to protect the north Rainier Park elk herd; protection of riparian old growth forest from harvest would, as with the Boulder River, benefit spotted owls and other old growth-dependent wildlife and retain important thermal cover for deer and elk.
- c. Dark Divide. Not included in RARE II. Given a choice between wilderness or multiple use, which would allow roading of the area, we would recommend wilderness. Continue management of the area by the Forest Service as "roadless recreation" would adequately protect wildlife values in the area.
- d. Eagle Rock (6054). This area contains critical mountain goat habitat and old growth forest, with at least one confirmed sighting of spotted owls. The area is surrounded by roaded clearcuts and would probably be best managed for wildlife as wilderness.
- e. Glacier View (B6061). This area should be protected from roading for the protection of mountain goat populations and elk summer range.
- f. Goat Rocks boundary adjustment. The boundary of the present Goat Rocks Wilderness was established along section lines rather than geography.

Although we fully appreciate the concern for establishing a precedent here, adjustment of the present boundary might provide net benefits for wildlife, especially if the land added to the present wilderness were in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage, such as the area 6032D on the RARE II map.

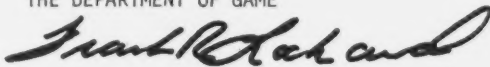
- g. Indian Heaven (6076). As with Dark Divide, this area is presently managed as "roadless recreation" by the U. S. Forest Service, and continued roadless management, with or without wilderness classification, would adequately protect fish and wildlife values. If the area is classified wilderness, we would expect to be able to stock high lakes by aircraft.
- h. Juniper Forest. Although not evaluated in the RARE II process, the Juniper Forest in Franklin County is indeed a unique and fragile ecosystem that should be protected from further human intrusion by roads or off-road-vehicle trails. The area has the largest concentration of ferruginous hawks in the state and provides habitat for at least five other species classified as threatened--the pygmy rabbit, Swainson's hawk, sage thrasher, Ord's kangaroo rat, and long-billed curlew. If the area cannot be protected administratively by the Bureau of Land Management, it should be included in the wilderness system.
- i. Kettle Range. This area was not included in RARE II. It is relatively small in area but provides important habitat for mountain caribou and other arboreal species such as lynx and marten. The area should be protected from roads and logging. If it takes wilderness designation to protect this critical wildlife habitat, then that is what we support.
- j. Lake Chelan-Sawtooth. Approximately 138,000 acres is presently managed as "Scenic" by the Wenatchee National Forest. Except for a problem with off-road-vehicle use on existing trails, the present Scenic classification adequately protects wildlife values. If the present Scenic area were expanded to include the Methow River side of the Sawtooth Range and managed to protect wildlife from roads, off-road-vehicles, and harvest of critical timber habitat, we would support that alternative; if adequate long-term wildlife protection is not available through Forest Service classification as "Scenic"--or perhaps addition to the adjacent North Cascades National Recreation Area--then we would definitely support inclusion of the present and proposed areas into the wilderness system.
- k. Mt. Baker (6041). This area includes critical habitat for mountain goat, blacktailed deer, black bear, and Roosevelt elk. We support wilderness classification if no other management alternative is available that would guarantee long-term roadless management.

1. Norse Peak (6034) This area is adjacent to the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness and is also suitable for wilderness classification.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on S.837, the proposed Washington Wilderness Act. As I said before, we are vitally interested in this legislation. My staff and I would be happy to provide you more detailed information on the game fish and wildlife resources affected by the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME



Frank R. Lockard, Director

FRL:1pm
Attachment

cc: Game Commission
Governor Spellman
Members of Congress

1146

POLICIES

WASHINGTON GAME COMMISSION

July 10, 1981



FOREWORD

These Commission policies are to serve as a guide for the management and enhancement of all fish and animal species and their habitats. "Wildlife" includes all such fish and animals which are the responsibility of the Washington Game Commission.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat are renewable resources that if managed properly will provide enjoyment and benefit to man indefinitely. The wildlife resource also provides great economic benefits to Washington State. Modern wildlife management is the science of managing wildlife habitat and succeeding generations of wildlife in response to public need.

No matter where wildlife lives in Washington, ownership is held by the state. In general, however, wildlife must be managed without direct Department control over the land and water base on which the wildlife resource depends. Where important habitat areas exist on private or public lands not managed by the Game Department, protective measures must be provided by either the land owner/ manager or by Department acquisition.

Destruction or disturbance of habitat is the major cause of permanent decreases in wildlife populations. Proper management must include cooperative planning with other land users to avoid habitat loss. Where habitat loss has already occurred, steps should be taken to compensate for it through enhancement efforts.

The problem of balancing the public's need with the land's ability to produce wildlife is best summed up by the following statement: With wildlife, as with politics, everyone seems to be an expert on the subject. However, while use and enjoyment of wildlife are common to all, the expertise required to manage wildlife is not. The problem comes in balancing scientific professionalism with public involvement. The public should understand that wildlife management must be based on biological and ecological principles and that it should be conducted with the highest standards of professional expertise. Wildlife managers in turn should be responsive to changing public attitudes concerning wildlife and its use, and managers should be more cognizant of their custodial role. Essentially, it is a problem of communication, in both directions.

The Commission recognizes that informed, involved sportsmen's groups and wildlife organizations, as well as a concerned, educated public, are essential to a strong, purposeful Game Commission and Game Department.

1. The first management priority will be to establish and perpetuate the highest quality wildlife habitat, with the second priority being to provide recreation opportunity in the form of hunting, fishing and wildlife enjoyment.
2. Washington's wildlife resources belong to all residents of the state. Support will be given to legislation and programs designed to ensure the enjoyment of the State's wildlife resources for all. The rights and needs of residents will receive first consideration in jurisdictional matters.
3. Commercial exploitation of wildlife and wildlife trophy contests will be opposed unless specifically authorized by the Commission as not being harmful to the resource.
4. Decommercialization of steelhead trout will be pursued.
5. Funding sources will be sought which allow adequate program levels while protecting the integrity of license and permit revenues.
6. Legislation or programs which would result in losses of wildlife or wildlife habitat will be opposed.
7. Development and implementation of a long-range comprehensive management plan and shorter-range operational plans is imperative.
8. Illegal harvest of wildlife is inconsistent with wildlife management, and depletes an important resource of great value to the residents of Washington. A high level of enforcement will be implemented and severe penalties will be encouraged.
9. Within habitat capabilities, wildlife will be managed according to the following priorities:
 - (1) natural reproduction rather than stocking
 - (2) native species of wildlife
 - (3) species which provide the most recreational opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.
10. Fish stocking programs will be coordinated with other entities to avoid conflicts between competing species.
11. Only programs, activities, and facilities which directly and primarily benefit wildlife and wildlife-related recreation will be permitted on Department-controlled lands.
 - Land use decisions will be based on long-term benefits to habitat and wildlife, even though they may preclude an economic return to the Department.
 - The planned, judicious use of fire will be encouraged when and where it will enhance wildlife habitat.
 - Livestock grazing will be permitted under approved management systems when wildlife habitat would be benefited.

12. Habitat for unique, rare or endangered species will be identified, protected, and, when possible, improved for those species on Department-controlled lands.
13. Geological formations and historic sites on Department-controlled lands will be preserved for the education and enjoyment of the public.
14. Suitable unroaded and closed road areas will be established for the benefit of wildlife and dispersed recreation.
15. All lands will be managed to protect the water resource.
16. Acquisition of access to public lands or waters will be undertaken only where accessibility is hindered by legal constraints or private ownership, rather than physical conditions.
17. Acquisition of habitat and recreational access through purchase of conservation easements, public hunting and fishing easements, longterm leases, transfer of development rights, and other forms of less-than-fee title conveyance, along with outright purchase, will be sought.
18. Habitat suited and needed for wildlife winter use will be managed to provide optimum food supplies. Key winter habitat will be given high priority for acquisition.
19. Close coordination with state and federal land management agencies is encouraged to assure that management practices on public lands are in the best interests of wildlife and wildlife-related recreation.
 - The use of pesticides, herbicides, controlled burning, and other land management practices will be opposed when wildlife would be adversely affected.
 - Stocking and harvest of wildlife in federally-classified Wilderness areas will be based on jointly-developed management plans.
20. The Commission supports the establishment of instream water flows for wildlife.
21. Cooperation and assistance with federal and other state agencies will be sought and provided in the development of wildlife-related management plans.
22. Classification of federal lands to provide optimum habitat for wildlife while permitting reasonable consumptive and non-consumptive use of the wildlife will be supported.
23. Close cooperation and coordination with local governments and private landowners is encouraged to ensure that wildlife values are considered for protection or enhancement in the development of land use plans and ordinances.

24. Efforts by public or private entities to preserve or protect wildlife habitat which would otherwise be lost to development will be strongly supported.
25. Public input from organizations and individuals will be solicited and considered in the development of programs and regulations. Close working relationships will be established and maintained with organizations concerned about wildlife and habitat.
26. Development and expansion of programs to educate and inform the public about wildlife, hunter safety, and the rights of private landowners will be encouraged and emphasized.
27. Management of nonhunted or nongame wildlife has equal status with wildlife classified as game species. Appreciative use of wildlife is encouraged, where appropriate. There is a need to provide habitat near urban centers, and areas of high outdoor recreation use for viewing, photography and study. Taming of wildlife will be discouraged, except as authorized by the Director or the Commission.
28. The protection and enhancement of wildlife and its habitat is encouraged on all lands. Proposals or actions which would deteriorate or destroy these resources will be evaluated and brought to the attention of those responsible and the general public.



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October 4, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter and attachment constitute the comments of the American Mining Congress on S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." We ask that they be made a part of the hearing record.

The American Mining Congress is an industry association that encompasses: (1) producers of most of America's metals, coal and industrial and agricultural minerals; (2) manufacturers of mining and mineral processing machinery, equipment and supplies; and (3) engineering and consulting firms and financial institutions that serve the mining industry.

Approximately 12 million acres in the state of Washington are under Federal management, including 1.8 million acres under the National Park Service. One out of every six acres in the National Forest System in Washington is now set aside for wilderness. Major segments of the North Cascades, Mount Ranier and Olympic National Parks, the Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas, and the National Forest System of Washington are roadless and undeveloped. There is an almost continuous chain of wilderness, parks, or roadless areas from the Columbia River to the Canadian border.

In Title I of the bill, we especially question the inclusion of Cougar Lakes and Glacier Peak, primarily because of their high mineral potential (see attached chart). Cougar Lakes includes part of the Bumping Lake (Miners Ridge) mining district and the Summit mining district lies just north of the area. There are about 450 claims in the area or near the area boundary, increasing the difficulty in retaining it as true wilderness.

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* Immediate Past Chairman

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Glacier Peak additions include hundreds of abandoned claims as well as patented and current, unpatented claims. It has recorded production of copper, silver, and gold and recent exploration activity.

We ask the Committee to give consideration to eliminating Cougar Lakes and Glacier Peak from S. 837.

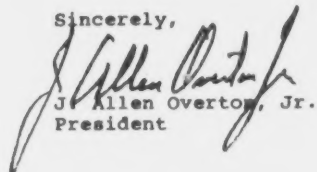
None of the areas listed in Title III of the bill was recommended for wilderness in RARE II by the U.S. Forest Service. One of the areas, Dark Divide, was not even inventoried in RARE II, indicative of its non-wilderness character; and another area, Juniper Forest, is under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

Further, many of the areas in Title II fall within the Northern Cascade Mineral Province. In the Province, the Department of the Interior reports that the Federal government owns approximately 80 percent of the area, and mineral development is prohibited or severely restricted on 64 percent of this land.

We specifically call your attention to the high hard-rock mineral value on the areas within the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the mineral opportunities in the Colville and Okanagon National Forests (see attached charts). In addition, oil and gas and geothermal potentials are important in several areas.

Inasmuch as Title II areas were not recommended by the U.S. Forest Service and the Administration and because of high mineral values as well as other resource values in many areas, the American Mining Congress recommends that no area in Title II be included in the bill.

Sincerely,



J. Allen Overton, Jr.
President

Enclosure

WASHINGTON RARE II - TITLE I

AREA	S. 837 ACREAGE	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
BUCKHORN	43,500	OLYMPIC	MOD.	NONE	NONE	--	MANGANESE
COLONEL BOE	12,200	OLYMPIC	MOD.	NONE	NONE	--	MANGANESE, LIMESTONE, SAND AND GRAVEL. POTENTIAL FOR BARITE AND COPPER.
COUGAR LAKE	128,000	WENATCHEE	MOD.- HIGH	YES	YES	450	SILVER, COPPER HIGH. MERCURY, MANGANESE, COPPER MODERATE.
GLACIER PEAK	90,000	MT. BAKER- SNOQUALMIE WENATCHEE	HIGH	YES	YES	200	COPPER, MOLYBDENUM, SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, GOLD.
MT. ADAMS	14,300	GIFFORD PINCHOT	LOW	NONE	NONE	116	GEO THERMAL MODERATE POTENTIAL.
MT. SKOKOMISH	15,700	OLYMPIC	MOD.	NONE	NONE	--	MANGANESE, COPPER, BARITE, LIMESTONE.
PASAYTEN ADDITIONS	2,800	OKANOGAN	LOW	NONE	NONE	--	
SALMO-PRIEST	27,400	KANIKSU COLVILLE	MOD.- LOW	NONE	YES	0	URANIUM
TATOOSH	13,400	GIFFORD PINCHOT	LOW	NONE	NONE	0	
THE BROTHERS	16,100	OLYMPIC	MOD.	NONE	NONE	--	

WASHINGTON RARE II - TITLE II

PAGE 1

AREA	ACREAGE	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
BOULDER RIVER	83,800	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	HIGH	YES	YES	439	HIGH FOR GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, AND LIMESTONE. MOD. FOR ANTIMONY, BISMUTH, ASBESTOS, NICKEL, MANGANESE, COBALT AND TALC.
CLEARWATER	26,400	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	HIGH	YES	--	8 PROPERTIES	COPPER
DARK DIVIDE	NONE RARE II	GIFFORD PINCHOT	MOD.	--	--	22 PROPERTIES	GOLD, SILVER, GEOTHERMAL.
EAGLE ROCK	34,100	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	MOD.-HIGH	YES	YES	950	HIGH FOR COPPER, LEAD, ZINC. MOD. FOR SILVER.
GLACIER VIEW	3,930	GIFFORD PINCHOT	LOW EXCEPT OIL AND GAS	NONE	YES	--	1,404 ACRES LEASED FOR OIL AND GAS.
GOAT ROCKS BOUNDARY	25,240	GIFFORD PINCHOT	NONE	NONE	--	1	POSSIBLE OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL.
INDIAN HEAVEN	27,590	GIFFORD PINCHOT	LOW EXCEPT OIL, GAS AND GEOTHERMAL	NONE	YES	--	KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RE-SOURCE AREA. LEASE APPLICATIONS FOR 25,000 ACRES PETROLEUM AND 15,000 ACRES GEOTHERMAL.
JUNIPER FOREST	7,806	BLM	LOW	NONE	NONE	--	

WASHINGTON RARE II - TITLE II (cont'd)

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AREA	ACREAGE	NATIONAL FOREST	MINERAL POTENTIAL	PRODUCTION	RECENT ACTIVITY	NUMBER CLAIMS OR PROPOSALS	MINERALS AND REMARKS
KETTLE RANGE	65,000	COLVILLE	MOD.	YES	YES	80+	URANIUM
LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH	230,900	OKANOGAN	MOD.	YES	YES	100	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL, ZINC.
MT. BAKER	275,000	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	MOD. - HIGH	YES	YES	5,000	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, DUNITE, LIMESTONE, MOLYBDENUM. ALSO COAL AND GEO-THERMAL POTENTIAL.
NORSE PEAK	79,440	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	MOD.	YES	--	200	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC.

ARDIC EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT LTD.
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STATEMENT OF
EVANS R. DICK, III
TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
AND RESERVED WATER

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

HEARINGS ON S. 837
WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JUNE 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Pritchard, Congressman Morrison, Congressman Chandler:

I am Evans R. Dick, III. I am President of Ardic Exploration and Development Ltd., a new small mineral exploration company of 20 stockholders, most of whom are campers.

It is an honor for me to address this distinguished committee and to assist it in the difficult task of identifying those areas of Washington State which should properly be considered part of our national wilderness heritage.

Our company holds an option to lease certain mineral claims located in the Liberty Bell area (RARE II #6026) of the Okanogan National Forest and within the Slate Creek Mining District. It is our position that this area is not a wilderness area and should not be included in any of the proposed additions to the Pasayten Wilderness under any of the titles of S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. In addition, we oppose designation of the northwest portion of the Lake Chelan Sawtooth (RARE II #6027) which provides crucial access to the mining district.

SUMMARY

The Slate Creek Mining District is an historic mining area which has been under continuous development since 1894. It has never been considered a wilderness area.

The mineral deposits of the district -- principally gold and silver -- warrant further evaluation and develop-

ment. This process which our company intends to undertake will provide employment and other economic benefits to Washington State.

The development of deposits of precious metals in existing mining districts is essential to the economic well-being and national security of the United States.

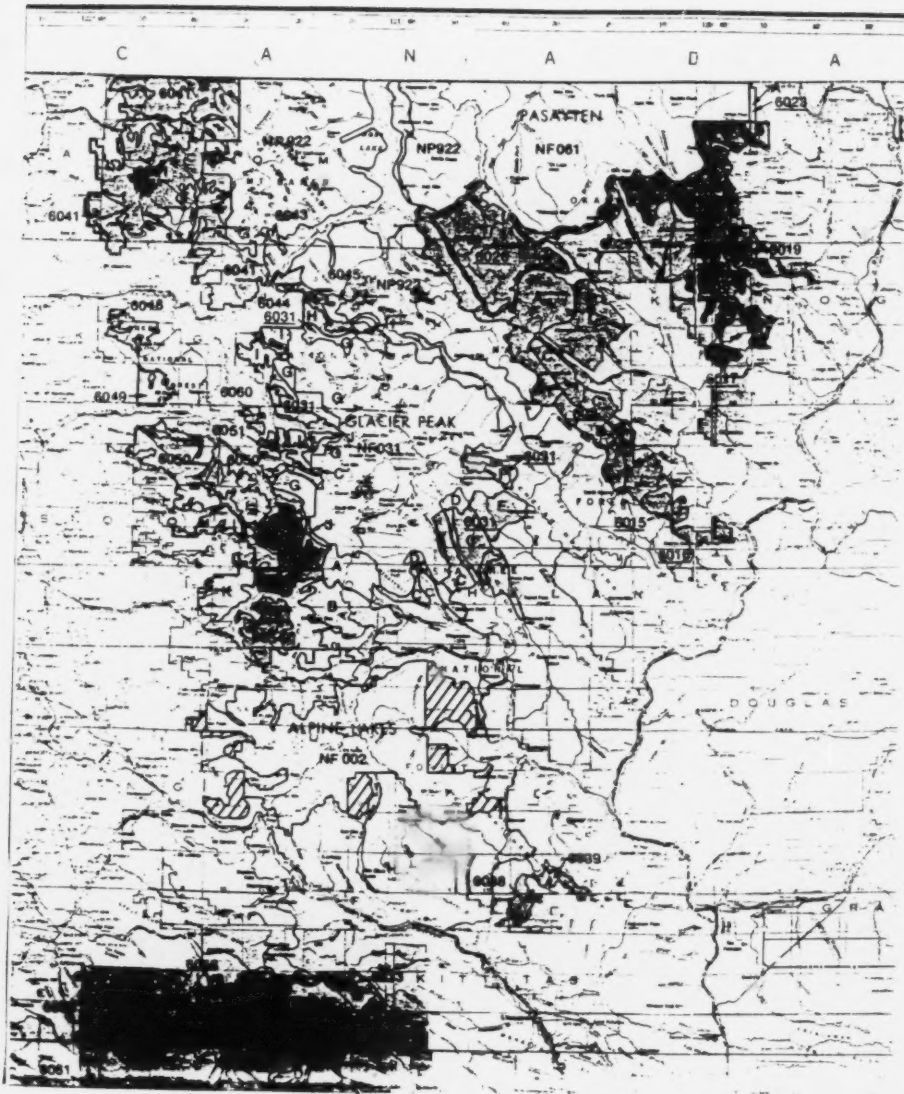
History of the Slate Creek Mining District

Eastern Whatcom County has been a significant gold mining area since the discovery by A. M. Barron in 1893 of the Eureka lode on the property our company has under option. This particular property, now known as the New Light Mine, has had workers on it every summer since then except during World War II. Due to the high elevation and heavy snows, the property is accessible only 3½ months per year.

Attached to my testimony (Attachment 1) is a copy of relevant pages relating to the Slate Creek Mining District and the New Light Mine in particular drawn from "Mines and Mineral Deposits of Whatcom County," State of Washington Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 57 (1969) by Wayne S. Moen, then State Geologist of Washington. As can be gleaned from Moen's history, this area has been a center of mining activity for more than a century, placer mining having been carried on since the 1870s.

Non-Wilderness Nature of the Area

This area is identified as the Liberty Bell Area and given ID number 6026 in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) of the National Forest Service, 1979. The Forest



Service allocated Liberty Bell as a non-wilderness area (see page S-3 of the RARE II printout, Attachment 2).

This finding is consistent with the history of the area. How can an area that has been a mining center for over a century be considered "wilderness" by any definition of the term? In fact, the National Forest Service calls the area "a historic mining district" in its news release dated April 29, 1983 in which the Forest Service announced its decision to keep the Chancellor Road open (Attachment 3).

Economic Benefits of Non-Wilderness Designation

If the Liberty Bell area and certain adjoining areas are designated as wilderness, it will be impossible to conduct mineral exploration, development and production activities. The problem of lack of access will render uneconomic any development of the deposits located in the area.

Attachment 4 to my testimony is an extract from "Summary Report of Findings and Conclusions, Reconnaissance Economic Geology and Probable Future Mineral Activity Target Areas on the Okanogan National Forest, Washington (Excluding the Pasayten Wilderness Area), Prepared for the United States Forest Service" by Alan Robert Grant, Ph.D., Consulting Economic Geologist, May 3, 1982. The report states that the Slate Creek Mining District produced about \$3,000,000 in gold from 1894 to 1949. At current gold prices, this

production would be worth about \$60 million. However, the economic development of this district has always been restricted by poor access through the 6,100 ft. Harts Pass. According to Moen's report (Attachment 1), there have been improved roads in the area since the period before 1903. In order to bring the property into production, if warranted, all-weather access from Chancellor to Highway 20 will be necessary.

The Grant report (Attachment 4) identifies the Harts Pass (Liberty Bell) area as a "high probability" mineral target area. Development of these deposits will be a labor- and capital-intensive enterprise that can improve the employment situation in Whatcom County whose unemployment rate was 13.7 percent in March 1983 -- significantly higher than the Washington State average of 12.4 percent and far above the national average.

Non-Wilderness Designation of Liberty Bell and Lake Chelan Sawtooth

The mineral district in question is in the Liberty Bell area while crucial access may be necessary through Canyon Creek in the northwest portion of the Lake Chelan Sawtooth area. In fact, mapping of the various proposals before this Committee by the Northwest Mining Association seems to indicate that some of the Sawtooth area targeted for discussion under Title II of S. 837 impinges on the mining district.

These areas have not been allocated in the Pasayten Wilderness area additions proposed by RARE II. They are by no means roadless areas. It is our understanding that they have not been the subject of proposed legislation in the Congress since the completion of the RARE studies by

the Forest Service. They should not be considered now.

The Chancellor Road

It is my understanding that some groups have proposed the statutory abandonment of the Chancellor Road. As Attachment 3 indicates, the Forest Service considered closing this road, but only for budgetary reasons. The Forest Service decided, however, in April of this year to keep the road open because of public demand and the road's importance to the historic mining district.

Precious Metal Production in the National Interest

Significant amounts of gold have been mined over the years in the Slate Creek Mining District. Indications in the Moen and Grant reports attached to my testimony are that the probability of finding additional reserves in the district are high.

As well as being an important industrial metal, gold is a universally recognized form of exchange that is the basis of national reserves of wealth held by the world's central banks. It is essential that the United States maintain access to a continuing supply of gold for its economic well-being. The two largest producers of gold in the world are South Africa and the Soviet Union. America cannot depend on these sources for future gold reserves. It is critical that the public policy of the United States encourage exploration and mining of domestic gold deposits. Unwarranted restrictions on U. S. gold production -- such as declaring the Slate Creek Mining District "off-limits" to domestic producers -- could constitute a threat to our national security by denying access to American gold reserves.

I thank the Committee for the opportunity to testify. I do not envy your task in the deliberations before you. I hope that my remarks have shed some light on what is wilderness and what is definitely not.

SLATE CREEK MINING DISTRICT

The Slate Creek mining district is in the eastern part of Whatcom County and extends from longitude 121° eastward to the Whatcom-Okanogan County line (Fig. 23, p. 61). The Canadian border is the northern boundary for the district, and the Skagit County line forms the southern boundary. (About 20 percent of the Slate Creek mining district is in Skagit County, but that part is not discussed in this report.) The entire district is in the Mount Baker National Forest, and the greater part of it is in the North Cascade Primitive Area. Prior to 1893 the district was known as the Ruby Creek and Canyon Creek mining districts.

Mining History

Although placer mining had been carried on in the Slate Creek district since the 1870's, the main rush to the district did not take place until 1894—the year following the discovery of the Eureka lode by A. M. Barron. Upon the discovery of free-milling gold ore at the surface, trails were opened into the district from the Skagit River on the west and from the Methow River on the east in Okanogan County. Prospectors rushed into the district, and the mining camp of Vera Cruz sprang up near the site of the new gold discovery. In 1896 a stamp mill was erected on the west bank of Bonita Creek, and by means of a surface tramway the ore was conveyed from the mine high on the mountainside to the mill at creek level. During 2 years' operation, \$120,000 in gold was produced from the "Glory Hole" on the Eureka claim, but operations ceased when the gold values declined. By 1898 most of

the area, which was then known as Eureka Gulch, had been staked and adits were being driven on many quartz veins. A map of the mining district as it was in 1899 is shown in Figure 37. The Mammoth vein, which is about a mile southeast of the Eureka lode, also proved to be rich in gold, and a stamp mill was built on the property. From 1898 to 1901 about \$397,000 in gold was produced from this mine. By 1900 the gold rush had subsided and most properties were abandoned. Many prospectors left the area for the Alaskan gold rush of 1898, and others were discouraged when it became apparent that the free-milling gold ore gave way to base metals at depth. Others were discouraged when mining experts said that the ore was too low in grade for treatment and that it would be impossible to follow the veins for any distance because of their faulted nature. However, optimism still prevailed at several properties, and stamp mills were constructed at the Goat, North American, Minnesota, and Anacortes mines. Amalgamation was the principal means of recovering gold, and only the richest gold ores could be worked profitably. At several mills the ores were treated by unskilled millmen, and therefore in some instances the gold recovery was less than 50 percent. Trails were still the only means of access, and all equipment and supplies were packed to the mines on horses. However, from Ventura, which was at the confluence of the Methow River and Lost River, a narrow-gauge (28 inches wide) wagon road led as far west as Harts Pass; around 1903 the road was widened to 36 inches and was extended to Barron.

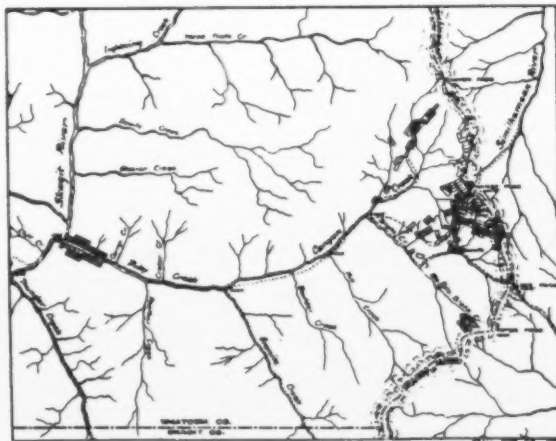


FIGURE 37.—Claim map of Slate Creek mining district in 1899.

ATTACHMENT 1

Around 1900 the mining camp of Barron, named after A. M. Barron, who had discovered the Eureka lode, was established on Bonita Creek downstream from the Eureka mill, but a few years later the townsite was relocated a short distance east of Bonita Creek near its junction with Slate Creek. The settlement consisted of a store and a tavern that supplied the basic needs of several hundred prospectors, whose tents dotted the landscape. A miner's wages were then \$2.50 for a 10-hour day. It was near here that the second Mammoth mill was built in 1905, the remains of which are still visible from the Slate Creek road. Also in 1905, the Chancellor Mining Co. built a powerplant at the confluence of Slate and Canyon Creeks. Electricity generated by the plant was used by the Bonita Gold Mining Co., which was mining and milling ore from the Eureka lode. Mining was also undertaken at the Tacoma, Goat, Indiana, and Illinois mines, and at mines in Allen Basin; all mines were within a few miles of Barron. Seven miles west of Barron, near the confluence of Canyon and Mill Creeks, the North American Mining Co. built a stamp mill in 1907; and at the Minnesota mine, on Canyon Creek a short distance downstream from Mill Creek, another stamp mill was built in 1908 by the Seattle-St. Louis Mining Co. (Fig. 12, on p. 113).

In 1915 new interest was shown in the area when it was rumored that a railroad was to be built up the Methow River to serve the district. In 1916 the financing for the Methow Valley Railroad began, but the project was soon abandoned. It was about this time that C. R. McLean, H. J. Ballard, and C. R. Ballard located the Azurite group of claims near the headwaters of Mill Creek. The Azurite Copper Co. was formed, mainly with the backing of eastern money, and exploration work was started on the claims. In 1925 the company was reorganized as the Azurite Gold Co. Work at the claims was expensive, because mining supplies had to be packed on horses 24 miles from the Methow River at a cost of \$100 per ton. The company constructed a narrow-gauge road to the mine in 1930. After 18 inches had been cut off the axles of trucks, they were able to negotiate the steep mountain road. A small smelter was erected at the property, but it proved to be inefficient. However, a few tons of copper sulfate from smelting operations was shipped to the Tacoma smelter in 1933.

In 1932 a religious group moved into the district and established a colony in the vicinity of the Tacoma and Mammoth mines. Several sturdy log buildings were erected by the group, who had hoped to build a sawmill and operate the mines. However, after much difficulty, the squatters were persuaded by the legal claim owners and officials of the Forest Service that they were trespassing. By 1934 the last of the group had left the district.

In 1934 the price of gold rose from \$20.67 per ounce to \$35 and, as would be expected, there was renewed interest in the gold possibilities of the district. The American Smelting and Refining Co. acquired a 25-year lease on the Azurite mine and began extensive development work as well as construction of a 100-ton

cyanide plant. The narrow-gauge road to Barron was rebuilt in 1935 by the Forest Service to accommodate conventional vehicles, and on Bonita Creek a new mill was constructed by the New Light Gold Mining Co. to treat gold ore from the Eureka lode (Fig. 44, on p. 116-117). The Azurite mill was put into operation in 1936 and operated continually until 1939; during this time the mine produced \$972,000 in gold.

About 1¼ miles west of the Azurite mine, on a tributary to Granite Creek, the Gold Hill Operating Co. began development on several promising lead-silver veins. At the Eureka lode, mining and milling was undertaken on a small scale.

In 1942, Government War Order L-208 closed all gold mining operations in the United States; this order marked the end of major gold mining operations in the Slate Creek mining district.

In 1946, after the end of World War II, gold mining restrictions were lifted. In 1947, Western Gold Mining, Inc., which had acquired the Eureka property in 1940, mined and milled several hundred tons of gold ore from the Eureka lode, mainly for test purposes. However, full-scale mining operations were not resumed. At the Golden Arrow mine, on the Tacoma claim, small-scale mining operations were undertaken and shipments of gold-silver ore were made to the Tacoma smelter in 1951, 1952, and 1953. These shipments of ore were probably the last to be made from the district. At present (1966), the most active mining company in the district is Western Gold Mining, Inc. Although it is not in production, development and exploration work is carried out on its claims, which contain the original Eureka lode. A 120-ton gold mill is kept in a state of readiness for the day operations can be resumed.

In all, 2,812 claims were staked in the Slate Creek mining district from 1894 to 1937. The breakdown for the number of claims in different parts of the district is as follows: Slate Creek, 1,628; Canyon Creek, 405; Ruby Creek, 455; Mill Creek, 245; Granite Creek, 68; and Panther Creek, 11. Of these claims, 52 were granted patents, but the two major gold producers of the district, the Azurite and the Eureka, were never patented. Although most prospectors did not realize much in the way of monetary reward for their efforts, to them goes the credit for building most of the trails and roads that made the area accessible. Only as a much later date did the Forest Service begin to maintain the trails and roads.

Placer mining has been carried on in the district since the late 1870's, but the operations have been small and sporadic. Credit for the discovery of placer gold is given to a man named Rowley. At Rowley Chasm on Ruby Creek—about three-quarters of a mile downstream from Boulder Creek—Rowley discovered coarse gold nuggets in the south bank of Ruby Creek. As a result of his discovery, over \$100,000 in gold was supposed to have been recovered by Rowley and other prospectors. At that time, access to the area was from Fort Hope, in British Columbia. From Fort Hope a trail led down the Sumallo River to the Skagit River, from which point an Indian trail extended to the mouth of Ruby Creek. Because of the inaccessibility of

the area, only the rich bars were worked and then abandoned. In June 1891, Henry Benke and Hilmar Jacobson made discoveries of placer gold on Slate Creek "about 6 miles up from Canyon Creek." This discovery was followed by a general rush of prospectors to Ruby and Slate Creeks that resulted in the staking of many placer claims. Around 1895 the Old Discovery claims were being worked near the site of Rowley's original discovery and the Ruby Hydraulic Gold Mining Co. began operations on the Scougale claims at the mouth of Ruby Creek. Placer operations on Ruby, Slate, and Canyon Creeks continued on a small scale until around 1914. By that time only two placer deposits were still operating; the most active operation was that of the Granite Creek Mining Co., whose operations were on Slate Creek. It was not until the depression years of the 1930's that operations began once again in the district. By 1939 at least five placer mines were in operation on Ruby Creek, but production was insignificant. The total production in 1939, as reported by sales to the U.S. Mint, was only 22 ounces. Although placer mining ceased in 1941, a few individuals still pan gold along Ruby, Canyon, and Slate Creeks during summer months.

Accessibility

The Slate Creek mining district is one of the most inaccessible areas in the county. At present (1966) only 7 percent of the district is within a mile of an existing road. All the mines of the district are within a 10-mile radius of Harts Pass, which is 32 miles by road from Winthrop, in Okanogan County. From Harts Pass, which is on the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range and is at an altitude of 6,198 feet, a forest access road

follows Slate Creek northwestward for 10 miles to the Chancellor campsite. Three miles west from the pass a steep mountain road branches from the Slate Creek road and follows Bonita Creek to the old townsite of Barron and to the headwaters of the creek at Windy Pass, for a total distance of 3 miles from the Slate Creek road. Forest access trails follow the Cascade crest from Harts Pass northward to within 4 miles of the Canadian border, and other trails follow several of the larger streams. The western part of the district is accessible only by trails. At present (1966) State Highway 20 has been constructed eastward as far as Panther Creek on Ross Lake. From Panther Creek a trail follows Ruby and Canyon Creeks 18 miles east to Chancellor. The North Cross State Highway (State Highway 20) will make the southern part of the district more accessible, as the road will follow Ruby and Granite Creeks to Rainy Pass, in Skagit County.

Topography

Rugged mountainous terrain prevails in the Slate Creek mining district, which is west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. From Ross Lake, which is at an altitude of 1,600 feet on the west edge of the district, the mountains rise steeply to altitudes of more than 8,000 feet. Peaks that exceed 8,000 feet are: Jack Mountain (9,070 feet), Mount Hozomeen (8,080 feet), and Azurite Peak (8,440 feet). Along the crest of the Cascade Mountains the major passes are at 5,000 to 6,000 feet, and the main peaks along the crest have altitudes of 7,000 to 8,440 feet. The major peaks of the crest are: Slate Peak (7,438 feet), Three Fools Peak (7,965 feet), Castle Peak (8,310 feet), Tatle Peak (7,433 feet), and Azurite Peak (8,440 feet). In general, the timberline is



FIGURE 38.—Topography of the Slate Creek mining district. Diablo Lake in center of photo. North Cross State Highway follows southern shore of lake. (Photo courtesy of U.S. Forest Service.)

6,000 feet. Above this altitude the mountains are rugged and rocky and exhibit typical alpine topography. Rivers are not as extensive as they are in the Mount Stuart mining district; they are confined to the north ends of Jack and Crater Mountains at altitudes of 8,000 to 7,500 feet. The presence of many cirque basins above and below timberline indicates previous intense alpine glaciation. The bottoms of the major valleys occupied by Ruby, Canyon, Slate, Mill, Granite, and Three Fools Creeks that form a dendritic drainage pattern.

Vegetation and Climate

Below timberline the slopes have moderate stands of Douglas fir, western hemlock, white pine, and western larch that are separated by rockslides and cliffs. In the bottoms of the wider valleys the timber gives way to dense brush that consists of willow, alder, salmonberry, blackberry, ferns, and devil's club. A few stands of western red cedar grow along some valley floors. Above timberline the vegetation consists of scattered stands of alpine fir, western larch, Engelmann's spruce, mountain hemlock in a parklike setting. The ground cover consists of alpine grass, heather, huckleberry, and abundant wildflowers that give way to lichen and moss on the highest rocky peaks. The climate of the district is modified oceanic; however, the eastern edge is influenced by the intermountain steppe climate of eastern Washington. At Newhalem, temperatures over a 34-year period range from a high of 109° in June and July to a low of minus 6° in January. The annual precipitation for this period was 77 inches, of which a maximum of 12.23 inches fell in December of one year and a minimum of 1.32 inches was recorded in July of another year. Over a 29-year period the maximum annual snowfall was 52.9 inches, which 18.8 inches fell in January of one year. In most years, snow can be expected to fall at any time from October to April. Miners who have spent the winter at several mines near the eastern edge of the district reported that as much as 10 to 15 feet of snow accumulated on the ground, and temperatures during January and February were at times below zero.

Geology

The major rock unit of the Slate Creek mining district is the Pasayten Formation of Early Cretaceous age. To the north, in British Columbia, Rice (1947, p. 10) has mapped similar rocks as the Dewdney Creek group. The Pasayten Formation is well exposed west of the Cascade crest from Harts Pass to Foggy Pass; it consists mainly of thick beds of arkosic sandstone, siltstone, slaty argillite, and conglomerate. A few thin, discontinuous beds of limestone are present in the formation but appear to be insignificant. Smith and Kins (1904, p. 29) estimate the thickness of the Pasayten Formation to be at least 6,000 feet. Rice (1947, p. 8) states that the thickness of the Dewdney Creek group north of the International Boundary exceeds 40,000 feet. In the Slate Creek district the beds have a general northwesterly strike, and they dip moderately

to steeply northeast and southwest. Two sets of high-angle faults predominate; one set strikes N. 70°-90° E., and the other set strikes N. 30° W. Along the lower parts of Slate and Ruby Creeks, slaty argillite and interbedded quartzite strike northwestward and exhibit nearly vertical dips. The rocks are greatly sheared and jointed. Throughout the district, rocks of the Pasayten Formation have been intruded by small stocks of granodiorite and quartz diorite and by dikes of quartz porphyry and diabase. The mineral deposits of the district appear to be related to these intrusions, which probably represent cupolas of an underlying granitic body.

On the western edge of the district, slate and phyllite of the Pasayten Formation are overlain in a faulted relation by cherty argillite and greenstone of Daly's (1912, p. 500) Hozomeen Series. West of the Hozomeen Group the predominant rocks are pre-Jurassic schist and gneiss and Cretaceous-Tertiary granite and diorite. The granite and diorite differ from the other granitic rocks of the district in that they appear to be products of granitization. Mapping by Misch (1952, p. 10-13) shows that the rocks have textures characteristic of rocks that crystallized in the solid state and retained part of their original gneissic texture. The contacts of these migmatitic granitic rocks are gradational; gneiss is to the west and schist is to the east. To the south they have been intruded by Tertiary granitic rocks.

The rocks of the Pasayten Formation in the eastern part of the district form a north-northwestward-trending closed asymmetrical anticline, the axis of which roughly parallels upper Canyon Creek. On the northeast limb of the anticline the dips range from 40° to 80°; the dips on the southwest limb range from 80° to vertical. In the western part of the district the Pasayten Formation has been folded into a northwestward-trending syncline. The trough of this syncline is occupied by rocks of the Hozomeen Group that were thrust over the Pasayten Formation prior to folding. Between the syncline and the anticline the rocks are steeply folded into at least one other anticline and syncline. The main orogeny that folded the Pasayten Formation as well as older rocks occurred in Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary time. Upper Cretaceous rocks were involved in the orogeny, but the Tertiary intrusive rocks of possible Oligocene age were emplaced after the folding. Adjacent to the Tertiary intrusions the sedimentary rocks have been pyritized and thermally metamorphosed into hornfels. In places, the brecciated nature of the sedimentary rocks indicates forceful intrusion.

Mineral Deposits

Most mineral deposits of the Slate Creek mining district consist of quartz fissure veins that contain native gold, stephanite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcocite. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite are the main iron sulfide minerals of the veins. Whereas the produc-

(The name Hozomeen Series was later changed to Hozomeen Group (Rice, 1947, p. 8).)

tion of gold and silver from the veins of the district is more than one million dollars, the combined production of the other metals does not exceed one thousand dollars. Although the metalized veins of the district are predominantly quartz fissure veins, in the vicinity of the Azurite mine several veins consist almost wholly of sulfide minerals that contain base metals. With the exception of a small tufa deposit on Lime Creek near Chancellor, deposits of nonmetallic minerals are lacking.

The gold-bearing quartz veins are most numerous in the area drained by Bonita Creek. The predominant strikes of the veins range from N. 70°-90° E., and the dips range from 40° to 90° N. (Pl. 10). The veins appear as fracture fillings that exhibit banded and drusy textures. They pinch and swell along their strikes and dips and range from thin stringers less than 1 inch wide to massive veins as much as 10 feet wide. Any one vein has not been followed for much more than 200 feet vertically, but the outcrops of individual veins indicate that the quartz fissure filling took place over a vertical depth that exceeds 1,000 feet. Pyritization of the wall rock accompanied the vein filling, and oxidation of the pyrite imparts a rusty color to the wall rock. At least two stages of mineralization appear to be present. During the initial stage, one or several of the following minerals accompanied the quartz: pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Post-mineral faulting microbrecciated the original quartz and provided depositional sites for later gold-silver hydrothermal solutions.

At the property of Western Gold Mining, Inc., on Bonita Creek, gold occurs in an extensive breccia zone. The breccia consists of fragments of slate and argillite that have been cemented by gold-bearing quartz and calcite. The breccia zone, which has the same general strike and dip as the quartz veins of the area, is 40 to 140 feet wide and has been found over a vertical distance of 1,100 feet. Pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite are sparsely disseminated in parts of the breccia.

The veins on Majestic Mountain, which is the site of the Azurite and Gold Hill mines, occupy fissures in sheared and faulted quartzite and argillite of the Pasayten Formation. The predominant strikes of the veins are N. 50° E. and N. 10° W.; the dips are mainly north and west from 45° to 75°. Inasmuch as several of the veins crop out on steep rocky slopes on which there is little overburden, they are easier to follow than the veins of the Bonita Creek area. Several veins of the Majestic Mountain area exceed 4,000 feet in length, and mining on the Azurite vein indicates depths of more than 1,200 feet for some veins. Unlike the veins of the Bonita Creek area, which are essentially free-milling gold veins, the veins of Majestic Mountain are base metal sulfide veins that contain pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Quartz is the main gangue mineral, but in some veins little, if any, quartz accompanies the sulfide minerals. On the Gold Hill claims, silver accompanies galena and sphalerite; in the Azurite vein the gold is accompanied by abundant pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

The fissure veins of the Bonita Creek and Majestic Mountain areas occur on faulted crests of major northward- to northwestward-trending anticlines and near granodiorite intrusions. The veins are predominantly transverse to the axis of an anticline. In the vicinity of the Anacortes mine, quartz fissures occur in an argillite-granodiorite contact zone, but elsewhere in the district the veins do not appear in close proximity to granitic intrusive rocks. However, it is possible that granodiorite or quartz diorite underlies much of the district. According to Lindgren's classification of metalliferous veins (1933, p. 529-532), most veins of the district are hydrothermal veins that formed in the mesothermal zone of deposition. Such deposits form near intrusive rocks at depths of 4,000 to 12,000 feet beneath the surface and at temperatures that range from 175° to 300° C.

Principal Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc Properties

Allen Basin group

Allen Basin is a glacial cirque basin that is west of Bonita Creek and is mainly in the E½ sec. 33 and the W¼ sec. 34, T. 38 N., R. 17 E. The basin forms an eastward-facing natural amphitheater that is about 4,000 feet wide and nearly 6,000 feet long; its altitude, in general, is about 6,000 feet. The central part of the basin is accessible by trail from the Golden Arrow mine, a distance of about 0.8 mile. The basin is the site of 15 patented mining claims, most of which were staked by J. B. Allen in 1898 and 1899 and surveyed for patent in 1905 by M. C. and J. B. Allen. Since the 1930's the claims have been part of the Western Gold Mining, Inc. group of claims that is known as the Allen Basin group (Fig. 43, on p. 114). Ore was shipped from the property in the early 1900's and again in 1938-40, but the total value of the shipments is not known. According to data supplied by Western Gold Mining, Inc., smelter returns from 11.8 tons of ore showed 1.92 ounces in gold per ton and from 6.27 tons of ore showed 1.38 ounces per ton in gold. From 1898 to 1905, operations at the property consisted of mining near-surface pockets of high-grade gold ore that contained 1.25 to 3.00 ounces per ton in gold.

The rocks of Allen Basin consist of argillite and fine-grained arkosic quartzite that have a general strike of N. 30° W. and nearly vertical dips. Some quartzite is pebbly and some contains inclusions of dark-gray argillite fragments. In the bottom of the basin the rocks are concealed by a thick blanket of overburden, but those along the rim of the basin are well exposed. The rocks of the basin contain two fault systems. One N. 60°-70° E. set of faults, dipping 40°-60° NW, contains quartz veins that range from 6 to 30 inches in width (Fig. 39). These faults and the quartz veins are offset by several parallel N. 40° W.-trending faults that parallel the bedding planes of the rocks. These later faults appear devoid of quartz veins. In addition to the quartz veins, the argillite and quartzite contain several sill-like bodies of quartz porphyry and dacite porphyry. The quartz porphyry crops out a few

about 100 feet above creek level on the north side of Canyon Creek. It is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 2, T. 37 N., R. 16 E., at an altitude of about 2,400 feet. About 1,200 feet west of the Mill Creek bridge and on the trail to Ross Lake a trail branches north and then turns west for about 2,700 feet to the old mill building on the north bank of Canyon Creek.

The Minnesota claim was located by W. F. Voight in 1904. Shortly thereafter, the Seattle-St. Louis Min-

ing Co. was organized, and in 1908 a 4-stamp mill, which used amalgamation plates and vanners, was erected on the Minnesota claim. Gold ore was milled at the property in 1911, 1912, and 1913 at the rate of 20 tons per day. The amount of gold production from the mine is not known, and the company was dissolved in 1918. At present (1956), the property appears to be in a state of abandonment. The claims were never patented and were held by possessory title.



FIGURE 42.—Stamp mill of the Seattle-St. Louis Mining Co., Slate Creek mining district, 1912.

(Photo courtesy of Walter M. Stephen.)

The stamps of the mill are still standing, but the rest of the mill equipment is in ruins. Heavy snows have collapsed most of the buildings, and only a small part of the original mill is still standing (Fig. 42). The ore bunker at the mill contains white quartz that carries medium-grained disseminated pyrite. In several samples the writer noted very fine-grained native gold that was accompanied by fine-grained bornite. A grab sample of the quartz assayed 1.26 ounces of gold per ton and 6.12 ounces of silver.

From the upper level of the mill, remnants of old mine track can be followed eastward for about 300 feet to an adit in a steep rocky gully. The adit, which heads northward into north-trending, steeply dipping quartzite, encounters a northwestward-trending shear zone 40 feet from the portal. The shear zone is 6 to 24 inches wide and has been drifted upon for 445 feet. The shear zone contains several small quartz veins that pinch and swell; however, at the face of the drift a 24-inch-wide quartz vein fills the shear zone (Mortimer Staats, written communication, 1966). An upper drift, about 300 feet above the lower mine adit, is reported to follow another vein. Also, on the steep rocky slope behind the mill there are remains of what appears to have been a surface tramway. The tracks indicate that another adit is on the hillside above the mill, but the portal is covered by slide-rock. According to early reports (Nor-

man, 1918, p. 201), there are 1,000 feet of underground workings on the property.

New Light group

The New Light group consists of 16 unpatented contiguous claims that are mainly in sec. 27, T. 38 N., R. 17 E., near the headwaters of Bonita Creek. Altitudes at the property range from 5,500 feet at the mill on Bonita Creek to 6,626 feet at the uppermost workings of the mine on Slate Hill.

The New Light group, as well as the Allen Basin group (17 claims) and the Goat group (12 claims), is owned by Western Gold Mining, Inc., of Seattle, of which Harry P. Kramer is president.

Accessibility.—From Winthrop, in western Okanogan County, the property is accessible by 40 miles of state, county, and forest access roads. From Harts Pass on the Whatcom-Okanogan county line the Slate Creek road is followed 2.8 miles west to the Windy Pass road, which extends 1.4 miles to the mine mill and camp. From the mine camp on Bonita Creek a steep single-track mountain road leads 1.7 miles to the principal mine workings, which are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the camp. The camp can be reached by means of conventional vehicles; however, a low-gear vehicle is recommended for travel beyond the camp.

- NEW LIGHT GROUP**
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Grant | 11. Lee |
| 2. Haida | 12. Echo |
| 3. Casey | 13. Reno |
| 4. Jackson | 14. Bonus |
| 5. Ohio | 15. Rego |
| 6. Denver | 16. Hugo |
| 7. Cabin | 17. Manila |
| 8. Gordon | 18. Black Jack |
| 9. Arrow | 19. Walla Walla |
| 10. Butte | |
- ALLEN BASIN GROUP**
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nephew | 8. Harnessmaker Extension |
| 2. Aunt | 9. Harnessmaker |
| 3. Equinox | 10. Uncle |
| 4. Black Dwarf | 11. Queen City |
| 5. Captain Jack | 12. Sister Grace |
| 6. IXL | 13. Macabee |
| 7. Solitare | 14. Blue Hen |
- GOAT GROUP**
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. King | 7. Cougar No. 1 |
| 2. King Spring | 8. Iron Crown |
| 3. Goat No. 1 | 9. Goat |
| 4. Goat No. 4 | 10. Marina |
| 5. Rust | 11. Gold Shield |
| 6. Goat No. 2 | 12. Cougar |

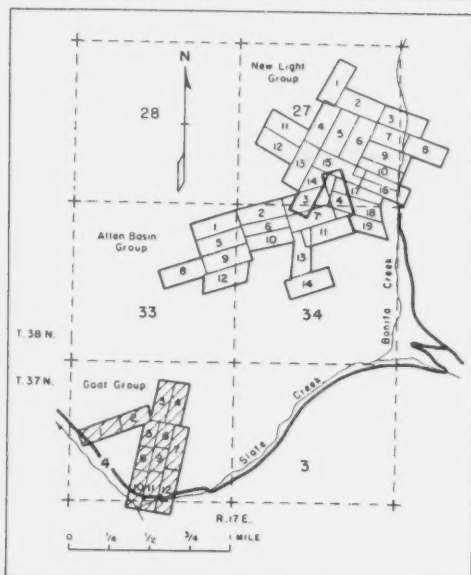


FIGURE 43.—Western Gold Mining, Inc., claim map.

History.—Claims of the New Light group were among the first to be located in the Slate Creek mining district and are part of the original Eureka group of six quartz and two placer claims that were located by A. M. Barron in 1893. The following chronological notes on the history of the property are compiled from the U.S. Geological Survey's annual volumes of Mineral Resources of the United States and from the Minerals Yearbooks of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Data were obtained also from newspapers, mining publications, and company reports.

1895—Eureka Mining Co., of Anacortes, began sinking a shaft on oxidized gold ore on the Eureka lode. Ore carried \$30 in gold and was free milling.

1896—C. D. Lane, of San Francisco, equipped the property with a tramway, a Lane Chilean wheel, and a 10-stamp mill. Glory Hole on the Eureka lode produced \$120,000 in gold after 2 years' operation. Original values of \$30 per ton dropped to \$18 and \$10.

1905—Bonita Gold Mining Co., of Snohomish, acquired the property from Lane and developed a new Glory Hole west of the original one. Property consisted of 26 claims.

1907—Bonita Co. worked the 10-stamp mill and a cyanide plant; this was the only producing gold mine in the county.

1915—William Brown, of Everett, acquired the property and developed a large body of low-grade ore that contained \$12 to \$18 in gold per ton.

1923—Slate Creek Gold Mine, operated by the Brown Development Co., developed a large reserve of low-grade gold ore, more than 8,000 feet of underground workings were on the property. A dispute over electric power from Chancellor curtailed operation.

1933—New Light Gold Mining Co. organized; reported reserves of 2,000,000 tons of \$5 to \$17 gold ore and 60,000 tons of \$25 ore.

1935—New Light Gold Mining Co. completed a 50-ton flotation mill.

1937—Monica Mining Co. took over the property. Ray and Frank Staplin, of British Columbia, had 16 men working at the property.

1938—Mill capacity was increased to 80 tons and mine was worked 140 feet below the Glory Hole; 80 men at the mine worked 2 shifts.

1939—A Montana group installed cyanide equipment at the mill.

- 1940—Western Gold Mining, Inc. acquired the New Light, Allen Basin, and Goat groups. The property consisted of 46 claims and 13,150 feet of underground workings. Milling tests indicated that 50 to 60 percent of the gold was recoverable as free gold.
- 1942—Operations were halted during World War II by Government Order L-108.
- 1947—Western Gold Mining shipped 24 tons of concentrates from development work to the Tacoma smelter.
- 1948—Diamond drilling and development work were undertaken on four levels.
- 1956—Capacity of the mill was increased to 120 tons.
- 1959—Diamond drilling was underway on the No. 2 level.
- 1960—Company reported 1,500 feet of drilling completed; four holes showed gold values up to \$36 per ton.
- 1961—Harry P. Kramer, president of Western Gold Mining, Inc., reported reserves of 200,000 tons that averaged \$11.55 per ton in gold. Mill had 120-ton capacity, utilizing jigs, flotation cells, Wilfley tables, and a cyaniding plant.
- 1963—Company mined and milled 300 tons of ore; concentrates contained \$74.25 to \$103.25 per ton in gold.
- 1965—Company reported 0.005 to 2.6 ounces per ton in platinum was present in the concentrates. Studies were underway to determine the nature of platinum mineralization in the ore.

Accurate figures are not available for the total production of gold from the New Light mine. However, research by the company's president, Harry Kramer, indicates that approximately \$350,000 in gold came from the Glory Hole during the first years of operation (1896 to 1905). Hunting (1956, p. 178) reports the production as 60,000 tons in the [early] 1900's and several tons of good-grade ore in 1940 to 1942. In 1947 about 24 tons of concentrates of unknown value were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, and in 1949 about 300 tons of ore was mined and milled. Based on these data, the total production is estimated at around \$1,250,000.

Geology.—In the vicinity of the New Light mine the rocks are mainly arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, argillite, and slate of the Pasayten Formation (Lower Cretaceous). The beds strike N. 30° E. to N. 20° W. and dip 20°-40° E. Rocks of the Pasayten Formation have been intruded by a small diorite stock on the northwestern part of the claims, and the underground workings of the mine contain several sill-like bodies of diabase. Well-developed shear zones as much as 10 feet wide have been encountered in the mine workings. These shear zones strike N. 70° E. to N. 70° W. and dip 45° to 90° E. Several shear zones contain gold-bearing quartz veins as much as 5 feet wide. The amount of gold in the quartz veins is erratic, but assays as high as \$90 per ton in gold have been reported by the company. In addition to the gold, the quartz contains sparsely disseminated pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite.

Extensive zones of breccia have been encountered in most underground mine workings. The breccia zones range from 40 to 140 feet in width and are exposed discontinuously over a vertical distance of 1,100 feet. The breccia consists of angular fragments of slate and argillite that are less than 1 inch to as much as 1 foot across. Gold-bearing quartz is the main cementing agent of the breccia and is accompanied by minor calcite. Small amounts of fine-grained pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and galena occur in a disseminated state and as thin stringers in the breccia. Although the gold is rarely visible to the unaided eye, milling tests indicate that as much as 70 percent of it is present as native gold. Also, a small amount of argentite accompanies the gold. Though the gold is mostly fine grained, particles as much as ¼ inch across have been recovered from the ore. Early-day operators of the mine reported the presence of the gold-silver telluride sylvanite; however, telluride minerals have not been noted in recent mill cleanups. Tests by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (written communication, 1965) show 3.5 parts per million of tellurium present in the breccia ore, and smelter assays of the concentrate show as much as 0.25 percent nickel.

The breccia thus far encountered at the New Light mine is in scattered places over a horizontal distance of 1,600 feet and a vertical distance of 1,100 feet. Sufficient data are not available to establish a structural relation between the different breccia bodies; however, most of the breccia terminates against faults. The breccia appears to have formed during the orogeny that folded and faulted the rocks of the Pasayten Formation. It is possible that brecciation of the incompetent beds occurred at this time. Later, metal-bearing siliceous hydrothermal solutions related to underlying granitic bodies permeated the brecciated rocks, inasmuch as these rocks offered an avenue of escape for the confined solutions. The metalized breccia zone was later complicated by eastward- and northwestward-trending faults that divided it into several fault blocks. Quartz fissure veins occupy several of the eastward-trending faults, which parallel the general strike of most of the quartz fissure veins of the area.

Extensive sampling of the breccia by Western Gold Mining, Inc. indicated an average gold content of 0.33 ounce per ton and an average silver content of 0.137 ounce. Near-surface ore at the Glory Hole contained 1.5 ounces per ton in gold in a 30-foot-wide quartz vein. Recent research work by the company indicates that the breccia contains finely divided sooty grains of platinum. Assays of a mill concentrate showed 0.005 to 2.60 ounces of platinum per ton. Although gold and silver appear to be persistent in the breccia, the richer parts of the breccia occur as pockets or shoots. The gold values in some places are as much as 3 ounces per ton, but the silver rarely exceeds 1 ounce per ton.

Mining and milling.—At the original Eureka discovery the gold-bearing quartz vein did not crop out, but was covered by 4 to 6 feet of overburden that consisted of soil and iron oxide-rich clay. The oxidized part of the lode yielded free gold when washed. Oxidation



FIGURE 44.—Panorama of the Bonita Creek area, Slate Creek mining district. No. 2 Level of New Light mine in foreground.

occurred to 25 feet beneath the surface. In 1895 a 54-foot shaft was sunk upon the 30-foot-wide quartz vein, yielding ore that assayed 1.5 ounces in gold per ton. For more efficient mining of the deposit, a crosscut was started 300 feet east of, and about 125 feet lower than, the collar of the shaft. Two hundred feet from the portal of the crosscut a raise was driven to the ore body. From this No. 1 level a rail tramway delivered ore 2,500 feet to the stamp mill on Bonita Creek. In the years that followed, crosscuts were driven at five lower levels, the lowest being the No. 4 level at an altitude of 5,557 feet, near the level of the mill. The underground workings of the New Light mine are shown on Plate 14. In all, the mine contains about 7,200 feet of underground workings. The tramway is no longer in operation and has been replaced by access roads from the mill to the different mine levels.

The New Light mill (see cover) is the only operational gold mill in Whatcom County (1966) and is rated at 120 tons. A two-stage crushing plant, which consists of an 8- by 15-inch jaw crusher and a No. 18 Intercone secondary crusher, produces a minus $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ball mill feed. Grinding is done in a 54 Marcy ball mill to 25 mesh, and the ground rock is discharged over a 1- by 3-foot vibrating screen to remove the coarse barren low-grade rock (+0.202 inches, 3 mesh). The minus 3 mesh ground rock is fed to two 12- by 18-inch Denver jigs before being screened the second time on a 2- by 6-foot vibrating screen. A minus 0.026-inch product is fed to a 4-cell No. 18 Denver flotation machine, and the plus 0.025-inch material from screening is returned to the ball mill. The flotation concentrate is thickened in

an 8- by 12-foot thickener before being pumped into three 8- by 8-foot agitator tanks and two 8- by 8-foot solution tanks. The pregnant cyanide solution is then pumped into a seven-compartment zinc box for the precipitation of gold. Power for the mill is furnished by a 187-kv-a. Westinghouse a.c. generator that is turned by a 222-hp. Atlas Diesel engine. Portable compressors at the portals of the adits supply air for the drills.

Extensive mining and milling tests by Western Gold Mining, Inc. show that the breccia can be mined for about \$2 per ton and milled for \$2.70 per ton. Trucking costs from mine to mill are approximately \$0.75 per ton. Milling tests show that 14 to 44 percent of the gold can be recovered in jigs and 55 to 70 percent of the gold can be recovered through flotation. Milling tests have also been conducted by Monahan (1939). His tests show that 70 percent of the gold in the breccia is native gold and that at an 11:1 to 1 ratio of concentration 90.2 percent of the gold can be recovered by flotation.

North American mine

The North American mine is in sec. 11, T. 36 N., R. 16 E., about 3,000 feet south of the junction of Mill and Canyon Creeks. The mine camp and mill are at an altitude of 4,200 feet. The property can be reached from the end of the road at Chancellor by hiking 4 miles down Canyon Creek to Mill Creek. About 2,500 feet beyond Mill Creek on the main trail to Ross Lake, an old trail can be followed southward for 2 miles to the mine. The property consists of 6 patented claims

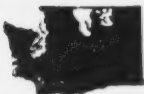
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ATTACHMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLU- CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES	AREA IN	AREA NAME	ALLU- CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: CIPFORD PINCHOT									
46032	COUGAR LIPS	M	11795	11795	00	GOAT ROCKS	FP	1770	1770
46036	GOAT ROCKS	FP	4270	4270	00	SAINT JOHN	M	5100	5100
46041	GLACIER VIEW	FP	1310	1310	00	DIAMOND MTN	M	5800	5800
46053	TATONAH	M	1310	1310	00	DAVID MTN	M	7710	7710
46054	MT ANGELES	M	12288	12288	00	STRANDBERRY	M	7230	7230
46059	MT MARGARET	FP	21665	21665	00	ST HELENS	FP	20950	20950
46071	COUGAR LIPS	M	11715	11715	00	INDIAN HEAVEN	FP	27590	27590
46072	GOAT ROCKS	M	9810	9810	00	BIG LAVA BED	M	19800	19800
46081	GLACIER VIEW	FP	428	428	00	NEAR CREEK	M	10550	10550
46083	TATONAH	FP	3670	3670	00	SILVER STAR	M	7700	7700
46084	MT ANGELES	M	13632	13632	00	KIPUNA	FP	5480	5480
46071	MT MARGARET	M	16002	16002	00	MORRISSHOE	M	7680	7680
FOREST: IDAHO PANHANDLE N.P.									
41981	SALMON PRIEST	M	348	348	00	SOUTH FORK MTN	M	4530	4530
41981	SALMON PRIEST	M	9096	9096	00	GRASSY TOP	M	13960	13960
41121	LITTLE GRASS MTN	M	4000	4000	00				
FOREST: MT BANFR-SHUGUAL MIF									
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	11110	11110	00	HIDDEN LAKE	M	7000	7000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	43106	43106	00	PRESBYTERIAN	M	16000	16000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	45755	45755	00	MIGGINS MTN	M	13000	13000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	13033	12943	00	BOULDER RIVER	M	83000	83000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	18397	18397	00	WHITE CHUCK	M	6000	6000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	31604	31604	00	CAGLE ROCK	FP	31000	31000
46031	GLACIER PEAK	M	47795	47795	00	CLANWATER	M	26800	26800
46031	GLACIER PEAK	FP	57340	57340	00	CLANWATER	M	1800	1800
46034	MONTE PL.	M	78400	78400	00	LOANFISH LAKE	M	5200	5200
46031	MT BANFR	M	27500	27500	00	SUN TOP	M	1000	1000
46031	NAVEN PEAK	M	17000	17000	00	SILVER CREEK	M	5500	5500
46031	ALMA COPPER	M	4300	4300	00	PRAIRIE MTN	M	13900	13900
FOREST: OREGONIAN									
46023	LONG DRAM	M	2400	2400	00	MUNGER RIDGE	M	13600	13600
46024	LONG SWAMP	FP	10200	10200	00	BLACK CANYON	M	4200	4200
46027	SANTOOTH	M	110720	110520	00	SOUTH RIDGE	M	41780	41780
46023	LONG DRAM	M	5400	5400	00	GRANITE MTN	M	25000	25000
46024	LONG SWAMP	M	42130	42130	00	TIFFANY	M	13400	13400
46027	SANTOOTH	M	38340	38340	00	MT. MINAPARTE	M	6700	6700
46027	SANTOOTH	M	41440	41440	00	UGGUT	M	15410	15410
46001	JACKSON CREEK	M	9600	9600	00	PARADISE RIM	M	11240	11240
46002	MONIE MOUNTAIN	M	3600	3600	00	LIBERTY HILL	M	11220	11220
46003	FLACKMAN MOUNTAIN	M	14600	14500	00				



Forest Service News



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Judy Timm

CHANCELLOR ROAD REMAINS OPEN

April 29, 1983

The Okanogan National Forest will keep open for public travel the Chancellor road in the North Cascades, although at reduced maintenance levels, according to Bill McLaughlin, Forest Supervisor. The road accesses a historic mining district in Whatcom County, via Hart's Pass road from the upper Methow Valley.

Winthrop District Ranger Elton Thomas, responsible for management of the Hart's Pass-Chancellor area, began study of the Chancellor road last spring when he learned it could cost some \$15,000 for repair and maintenance in 1982. Slides and rockfall have plagued the old road, portions of which were built in the last century.

"Given an annual expense of about \$9000 to clear the Chancellor road, I thought it time to see whether the Forest Service should continue maintaining the 9.3 mile road so that even low ground clearance vehicles could use it," said Thomas.

The road accesses 249 unpatented mining claims, the highest concentration of claims on the national forest. There are no active, producing mines in the area. In addition, there are 54 patented claims in the Slate and Canyon creek drainages served by the road.

The road receives use by recreationists. Thomas does not have use figures, but in 1981 there were 13,043 vehicles on the Hart's Pass road, and he assumes many of those vehicles drove the Chancellor road.

CHANCELLOR ROAD REMAINS OPEN

"In spring 1982 I sent letters to landowners and claimants with properties in the Chancellor-Hart's Pass area to get their thoughts on how to manage the road," said Thomas. "My staff and I developed 7 management alternatives ranging from one of current management and major reconstruction of the road over the next 10 years, to an alternative which would close the road at Hart's Pass and maintain the old road as a trail.

"We mailed 53 letters and heard back from 24 people. Eighty-three percent asked that we leave the entire road open; 60 percent asked that it be maintained at current to higher standards. From the 80 responses we received because of news stories, 94 percent asked that the road be kept open for its entire length, with the majority asking that it be maintained at least for high ground clearance vehicles.

"I recommended to the Forest Supervisor we adopt alternative 5 in my study, which would keep the road open for vehicles with at least six inches ground clearance, such as standard-sized pickups, and replace two bridges over Slate Creek during the next 10 years. We won't be removing the individual rocks or filling in holes every year to make the road passable for low clearance cars and small pickups. This way we can reduce our annual maintenance costs to about \$5000, saving \$40,000 over the next 10 years. My recommendation was based on environmental and fiscal concerns, and especially the public comment we received."

The Chancellor road was cleared of slides and rockfall last summer as in previous years, pending completion of the study.

CHANCELLOR ROAD REMAINS OPEN

"The Hart's Pass road from Mazama in the Methow Valley was not part of the study," said Thomas. "It remains open for public travel by all vehicles, but closed to trailers due to its narrowness and steep grade. This year I expect Hart's Pass road to be snow free by late June and the Chancellor road to be cleared of rock slides by mid-July."

Copies of the Chancellor road study, an environmental assessment, are available for public review at forest headquarters in Okanogan, and at the Winthrop Ranger Station in Winthrop.

- 30 -

Editors note: You can contact Elton Thomas at (509) 996-2266, weekdays.

Summary Report of Findings and Conclusions
Reconnaissance Economic Geology
and
Probable Future Mineral Activity Target Areas
on the
Okanogan National Forest, Washington
(excluding the Pasayten Wilderness Area)

Prepared for

United States Forest Service
Okanogan National Forest
Contract No. 53-04H1-9-7635N

by

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May 3, 1982

Volume I of Two Volumes
Text and References

- 8, 10

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ATTACHMENT 4

discoveries in the upper Twisp River were made in 1884. From this date through 1900, the majority of the metal discoveries now known were made in Okanogan County. In general though, the history of mining in the county has been one of intermittent production during periods of favorable metal prices.

As an example, Patty (1921) reports that between 1887 and 1893, the Ruby-Conconully district constituted the most active center for mineral development in Washington. In 1893, however, the silver market collapsed and the district, which during years previous had reported a population of nearly 1,000 miners, was virtually abandoned by the end of 1893. Since that time, the district has experienced sporadic revival periods but never close to that first flurry of activity.

In 1895, the gold "rush" in the upper Twisp had ended and the district lay nearly dormant for some time before exploration and prospecting resumed for copper.

Moen (1969) summarized the history of mining activity in the Harts Pass-Ruby Creek area. Placer gold was discovered on Ruby Creek in the late 1870's. In 1891, the first lode claim was located in the area. In 1894, the staking rush began in the Slate Creek area as a consequence of the discovery of free-milling gold in 1893. By 1900, the gold rush had subsided and most properties were abandoned. However, limited activity and minor production continued sporadically through 1910. In 1915, renewed interest was shown in the area with improved access and the discovery of the Azurite Mine. In the 1930's, the chief producing mine was the Azurite which produced \$972,000 in gold. In all, during the period from 1894-1937, 2,812 claims were staked in the Slate Creek district. The Slate Creek district produced ca. \$3,000,000 in gold during the period from 1894-1949. The principal producers were the Azurite, New Light and Mammoth mines.

In the Methow Valley area (Winthrop, Twisp and Hunter Mtn.-Gold Creek districts), the principal producers were the Alder and Red Shirt mines. During the period from 1880-1938, the Red Shirt produced over \$100,000 in gold. During the period from 1939-1953, the Alder Mine produced 15,148 ounces of gold, 19,004 ounces of silver, 1,296,953 pounds of copper, 648,130 pounds of zinc and 38,489 pounds of lead from 86,546 tons of ore.

Currently (1981) the only mines achieving limited or test production status on the Forest were the New Light, Minnie and Twisp View. At the Minnie and Twisp View properties, leach tests were being conducted to determine recovery rates for gold and silver.

According to U. S. Bureau of Mines statistics, the total value for copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver produced in Okanogan County during the period from 1902-1969 was \$2,481,826. Data are not available past 1969 but little additional production has occurred. No value statistics are available for other metals produced. The last year of production for other metals in the county are: antimony - last produced 1975; chromium - 1955; iron - 1943; molybdenum - 1938; and tungsten - 1920. Total value of materials mined in Okanogan County during the

TABLE 1

According to Huntting (1956), the following properties within or adjacent to the Okanogan National Forest have some record of metal production:

Property	Approximate Location	Metals Produced	Plate Reference
Alder	Sec. 36, 33N, 21E	Cu, Zn, Au, Ag, Pb	IIIB
✓ Allen Basin	Sec. 34, 38N, 17E	Au, Ag	IB
Antimony Belle	Sec. 25, 31N, 21E	Sb	IIIB
Antimony Queen	Sec. 11, 31N, 21E	Sb, Au	IIIB
✓ Azurite	Sec. 30, 37N, 17E	Au, Cu, Zn, Ag, Pb	IB
Buck Mtn #2	Sec. 33, 34N, 24E	W, Mo	IIIB
Copper Glance	Sec. 33, 38N, 20E	Cu, Au, Ag	IVB
✓ Goat	Sec. 4, 37N, 17E	Au	IB
Gold Axe	Sec. 24, 40N, 30E	Au, Ag, Cu, Fe	VIB
Gold Coin	Sec. 5, 30N, 22E	Au	IIIB
Gold Key	Sec. 19, 36N, 20E	Au, Cu	IVB
Gray Eagle	Sec. 24, 30N, 22E	Au	IIIB
Hidden Treasure	Sec. 11, 30N, 22E	Au, Ag, Cu	IIIB
Highland Light	Sec. 11, 30N, 22E	Au, Zn, W	IIIB
Holden-Campbell	Sec. 10, 30N, 22E	Au, Cu, W	IIIB
Homestake	Sec. 13, 30N, 22E	Au, Ag, Cu, W	IIIB
✓ Indiana	Sec. 26, 38N, 17E	Au, Ag	IB
Iron Cap	Sec. 34, 35N, 18E	Au, Ag, Cu	IB
Last Chance	Sec. 24, 30N, 22E	Au, Ag	IIIB
✓ Mammoth	Sec. 33, 38N, 17E	Au, Ag	IB
Mazama Pride	Sec. 30, 36N, 20E	Au, Ag	IVB
Mazama Queen	Sec. 23, 36N, 19E	Au, Ag, Zn	IVB
Minnie	Sec. 22, 32N, 22E	Au, Ag	IIIB
Mountain Beaver	Sec. 14, 38N, 20E	Au, Ag, Cu	IVB
✓ New Light	Sec. 27, 38N, 17E	Au, Ag	IB
✓ North American	Sec. 11, 37N, 16E	Au	IB
Paymaster	Sec. 14, 30N, 22E	Au, W	IIIB
Red Shirt	Sec. 19, 33N, 23E	Au	IIIB
Roosevelt	Sec. 24, 40N, 30E	Fe	VIB
St. Anthony	Sec. 5, 30N, 22E	Au	IIIB
✓ Seattle-St. Louis	Sec. 30, 38N, 17E	Au	IB
Silver Ledge	Sec. 11, 31N, 21E	Au, Ag	IIIB
✓ Tacoma	Sec. 34, 38N, 17E	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb	IB
✓ Whistler	Sec. 9, 37N, 17E	Au, Ag, Cu	IB

"The checked properties represent some of the mines which would be uneconomic under the various Passyter Additions beyond Rare II" - Evans & Dickson

will be made. Nevertheless, I am reasonably confident that most work anticipated to be accomplished during the planning period will center around known or recently delineated areas of potential mineralization in an attempt to delineate reserves of commercial ore.

Several assumptions are made in the discussion of possible future impacts. Within exploration, it is well recognized that most projects will not be successful in delineating the actual presence of a commercial ore reserve. However, for purposes of this study, possible future impacts include an assumption that some geologic probability exists for discovery of reserves. It also assumes that demand and price structure of certain metal commodities will improve during the planning period. Thus, possible future impacts represent an ultimate case scenario for mine development under the heading of probable mining method.

HIGH PROBABILITY AREAS

Reference Plates IA, B and VII - Granite-W. Fork Methow Block

1. Area - East Creek

General Location - T36N, R16E

Commodities - Cu, Mo, Au, Ag

Land Status - Total Forest. Entire area covered with unpatented claims.

Geology - Area is underlain by a probable roof pendant block of Mesozoic North Lake volcanic rocks which are intruded by (?) Eocene Golden Horn granite and a possible later quartz latite porphyry plug. Volcanic rocks consists predominantly of dacite, andesite and rhyolite. Numerous volcanic and latite dikes. Hydrothermal alteration includes propylitization, sericitization and silicification. Widespread Cu-Mo-in-rock anomalies. Area has been explored for the possible presence of a Cu-Mo porphyry system with minor precious metal credits.

Possible Future Impact - Continued exploration (including drilling) to determine economic potential of the known porphyry system.

Probable Mining Method - Underground block-cave or large open pit depending on geometry of zone.

2. Area - Harts Pass

General Location - T37-38N, R17-18E

Commodities - Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn

Land Status - Mixed Forest and patented claims. Extensive unpatented claim staking.

Geology - Area is underlain mostly by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Harts Pass Formation with minor identified Panther Creek Formation rocks. Several (?) Tertiary intrusive plugs and numerous dikes occur within the sedimentary sequence. Most known mineral occurrences consist of Au-bearing quartz veins which crosscut bedding. Dominant trend of veins ENE. At the New Light mine, gold ore occurs in a quartz-cemented breccia pipe. South of Slate Creek, several highly altered quartz breccia pipes occur within altered, silicified, pyritic sediments suggesting the presence of a major porphyry system. Widespread Au, Ag, W, Zn, Cu and Mo anomalies-in-rock present within area. Favorable targets include precious metal-bearing breccia pipes, a bulk tonnage base and minor precious metal "porphyry" system and Au-bearing quartz veins.

Possible Future Impact - Continuing exploration (including drilling) and small scale mining.

Probable Mining Method - Underground (including block-cave) and/or small pit.

3. Area - North Golden Horn

General Location T36-37N, R14, 16, 17E

Commodities - Cu, Zn, Mo, Au, Ag

Land Status - Total Forest except minor patented claims. Numerous claim blocks (placer and lode).

Geology - Area is underlain almost entirely by undifferentiated Cretaceous sedimentary rocks which could belong to either the Dewdney Creek Group or Virginian Ridge Formation. Dominant lithologies include sandstone, arkose, argillite, siltite. The rocks occur within the contact thermal aureole of the (?) Eocene Golden Horn batholith and the probable Lower Tertiary Ruby Creek intrusive complex. Most rocks within several thousand feet of the intrusive contact are strongly hornfelsed and limonitized. Superimposed hydrothermal alteration includes propylitization, quartz-sericite and K-silicate types. Sulfide mineralization in much of the contact aureole is pervasive and includes pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Numerous K-silicate altered granite to quartz diorite dikes intrude the sedimentary rocks. Past mining activity has concentrated primarily on development of Au-Ag-bearing massive sulfide-quartz veins. Data obtained from contract field program suggest the possibility for development of a large porphyry Cu-Mo system. Very widespread stream sediment and rock anomalies for Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, W and Pb.

Possible Future Impact - Anticipated active exploration to determine both the economic potential of a porphyry system within the contact aureole of the Golden Horn batholith and for lode type precious metal occurrences.



NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

TELEPHONE (509) 456-6067
326 PEYTON BUILDING SPOKANE, WA 99201

TO: Senator Henry H. Jackson ✓
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Sid Morrison

DATE: June 17, 1983

Gentlemen:

In my testimony before the Public Lands and Reserve Water Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on June 2, 1983, in Spokane in regard to S. 837, I requested that maps be made available from the Sierra Club in regard to their wilderness aspirations.

On May 16 following my conversation with Creigh Agnew of Senator Gorton's staff, I called Charlie Raines of the Sierra Club in Seattle and requested that he provide maps for the areas which the preservationists wanted in Title II of S. 837. Mr. Raines said that maps were available and he would send them to me immediately, charging me a small fee for duplication costs. I told him I was fully agreeable to this and was looking forward to receiving the maps. I have never received them.

Without knowledge of the areas which the preservationists seek to classify as wilderness, the public will be unable to satisfactorily judge whether a particular area should be wilderness or not. This is probably a Sierra Club strategy so that the citizens of the country, and particularly of the state, will not be aware of how greedy certain preservationists are for taking valuable multiple-use land out of this category and putting it into a single use.

I hope that you, as Members of Congress, can resolve this issue by requesting that Mr. Raines supply maps of those areas in Title II which are being requested for inclusion in the Wilderness System and make these maps available to the interested public, or that the areas which do not have maps be immediately deleted from consideration for wilderness. It is a shame that we go through a great deal of time, both in preparation and at public hearings, to objectively approach the question of land use and, because of some people's selfishness, are unable to really understand what areas are being considered.

I hope that we can resolve this issue quickly so that the recent hearings in Spokane and Seattle will have some meaning. If you have any questions in regard to my request, please contact me immediately because we are most concerned about the location of these areas.

Sincerely,

James F. O'Donnell
Executive Vice President

JFO:km

cc: Charlie Raines, Sierra Club



NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

TELEPHONE (509) 456-6067
326 PEYTON BUILDING SPOKANE WA 99201

TO: Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Sid Morrison

DATE: June 15, 1983

Gentlemen:

During my testimony at the field hearings on S. 837, discussion took place in regard to the proposed Salmo Priest caribou management unit. Since then you have received a letter from me dated June 3 discussing this, and you should have also received a letter from Don Johnson dated June 4 also discussing the caribou issue.

In Dr. Johnson's letter, he approaches our caribou management unit as just another form of the current multiple use which is not our intent at all. Our caribou management unit would treat caribou as the dominant or prime resource, and all other resources would be utilized only if they benefited or did not harm the caribou. This would be a Congressionally designated area so that special attention would be given to the caribou.

At the present time, there is in the draft forest plans an area which has special guidelines for caribou affecting 210,000 acres but this is all part of the multiple-use plan and all resources are treated equally. Our proposal would treat caribou as a special resource, and it would be the prime target of all management.

In addition, at the hearings Don Johnson told me privately that wilderness would not be the best management practice for caribou. He recommended "some type of management unit which would provide an area set aside for caribou as the prime resource and would provide cooperation for protection with the Canadian government" as well as a full-time caribou warden who can see that poaching and other detrimental activities are eliminated and felt that this would be better than wilderness. In Don's letter to you, he really does not clarify this discussion he had with me as I thought he would do when I suggested that he be asked those specific questions during my testimony.

I hope you can sort all of this out, and I hope we can do something for caribou in the Salmo Priest area. I am very concerned that if we establish a wilderness area, the caribou will be quickly forgotten by the preservationists, and we will be in greater danger than we are now of losing the opportunity to manage these animals.

I hope that this letter will clarify our position, and I am looking forward to

continuing communications with you and Don Johnson in regard to this issue. Enclosed is a copy of our caribou management plan and map. We would support the addition of full cooperation with Canada and a full-time caribou warden.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jim O'Donnell

James F. O'Donnell
Executive Vice President

JFO:KM

Enclosure

cc: Representative Tom Foley
Don Johnson

GUIDELINES FOR HUMAN ACTIVITY
WITHIN THE RANGE OF MOUNTAIN CARIBOU,
SALMO PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are based upon the best judgments of knowledgeable individuals in public and private organizations familiar with these caribou, plus review of existing information pertinent to this population of approximately 30 animals. They are intended to identify existing and potential conflicts, not to replace the recommendations for specific locations. These guidelines should be revised as we acquire additional knowledge and experience with the Salmo Priest caribou population.

Within the United States we have classified only potential winter habitat as vital at this time, since occupation has been sporadic and less predictable in recent years.

VITAL HABITATS WITHIN MANAGEMENT ZONES

A. Closed-canopied forest (United States, over 40% crown cover) Arboreal lichens found in spruce-fir (*Picea engelmannii*-*Abies lasiocarpa*) forests above 1,524 m are especially critical to mountain caribou as winter forage. Cedar-hemlock (*Thuja plicata*-*Tsuga heterophylla*) forests above 1,346 m (4,500 feet) may also be used as early winter feeding sites, movement corridors and perhaps as calving sites. These forests provide bedding cover, particularly in late fall, and windthrown trees provide lichen forage.

Recommendations:

1. Small clearcuts, less than 40 acres in size and irregular in shape, are permissible, but not more than one-third of the original closed-canopied forest should be removed from any one drainage within the management zone. Roads to new sales should be closed after forest operations are completed, to preclude access by public motor vehicles. Leave-strips at least one and one-half times the length of the tallest tree are essential on both sides of streams for protective caribou cover.
2. Cedar-hemlock stands which are not used for calving, for fall feeding or as travel routes can be cut with a minimum of adverse consequences to these caribou.

B. Lightly stocked stands, both seral and mature (United States, less than 40% crown cover) These forests are considered prime caribou habitat in the study region, particularly when they are interspersed with lakes, bogs and fens. Most caribou movement occurs through lightly stocked stands. These forests provide the major lichen forage during the winter months and a palatable shrub-forb understory during other seasons. Lightly stocked stands on steep slopes with southerly exposures are particularly vulnerable to fire.

Recommendations:

1. Logging should be prohibited within lightly stocked stands of the manage-

ment zone, even on those few sites where it is economically feasible.

2. Road-building through lightly stocked stands within the management zone should be limited to those instances in which no other access to closed-canopied stands is available.
3. Fire prevention should be emphasized.

C. Permanent lakes, bogs and fens Within the management zone, poorly drained sites adjacent to lakes, as well as bogs (sphagnum present) and fens (sphagnum absent), are used for feeding and bedding, particularly in late summer and fall.

Recommendations:

1. Lakes, bogs and fens within the management zone should be preserved in their present state. There should be no disturbance by logging or road-ing within a distance of 20 chains of the peripheries of these habitats.
2. There should be no further campground development in the management zone.

BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

A. Highways and utility corridors An especially difficult issue involves rights of way for highways, power transmission lines and gas pipelines. A single corridor through the management zone would localize impacts but such a corridor would be too wide and busy to allow caribou crossing. Development of a minimum number of separate east-west corridors appears to be the only acceptable alternative.

Recommendations:

1. No new permanent roads, pipelines, powerlines or other potential barriers or disturbances should be planned within the management zone without consultation with the state or provincial wildlife and land management agencies.
2. Within the management zone, powerline construction should be permitted only under the following conditions: (a) alignment should be located to minimize disturbance to critical habitats as described above; (b) clearing of rights of way should be kept to a minimum; (c) access to towers outside the existing road network, as planned in conjunction with wildlife agencies, should be by helicopter only; and (d) construction activity should be limited to the period from May to mid-October.

B. Other hazards to movement Steep banks and debris from right of way clearings hamper caribou movements. Bridges with grid-like surfaces discourage caribou use.

Recommendations:

1. In those areas where continuous access is mandatory, bridges with solid rather than grid-like surfaces should be established, since these provide easier movement routes for caribou.

ACCESS

Improved access invites poaching and harassment of wildlife at all seasons.

Recommendations:

1. Side roads should be closed within the management zone whenever possible. Access by permit might offer a suitable alternative to complete closure.
2. The quality of roading within the management zone should be kept to minimum standards in most instances, anticipating closure of most of the road network.
3. Snowmachine travel should not be permitted within the management zone.
4. A public information program, enlisting the support of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile organizations, should be initiated to illuminate the positive side of controlled access within the management zone.

MORTALITY AND OTHER CONFLICTS

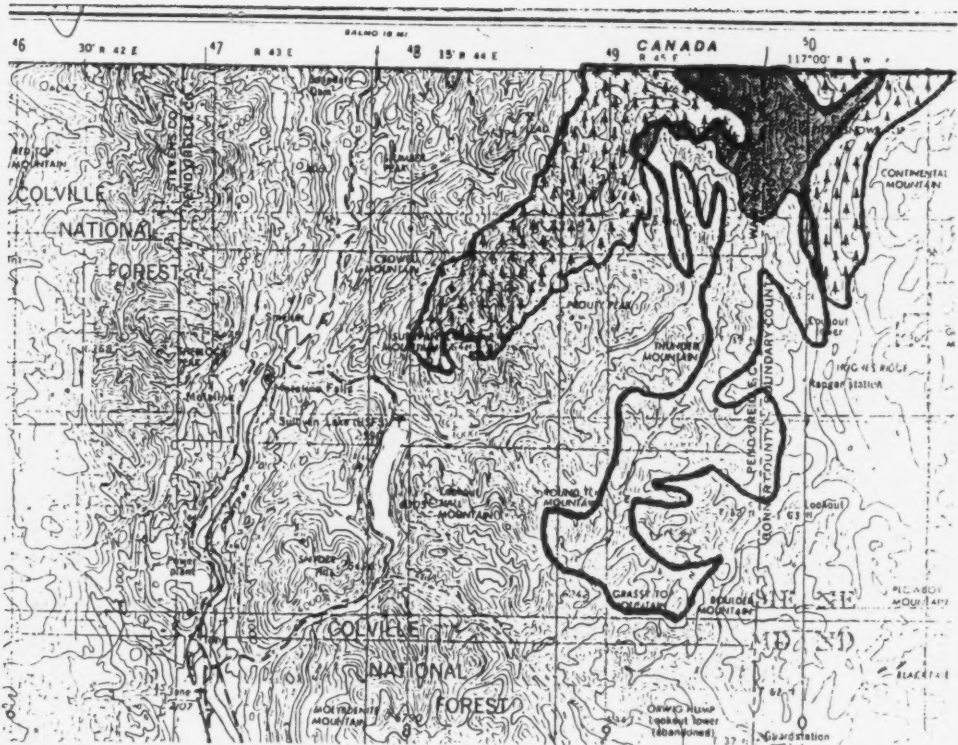
Vehicle collision is the major documented cause of caribou mortality in recent years, although unintentional hunter kills and poaching may cause some mortality also. There is no evidence that predators exert a significant influence on this caribou population. Summer and fall cattle-grazing in the upper Priest River watershed represents a potential conflict because of the opportunity for disease transmission to caribou using the area.

Recommendations:

1. Interpretive signs should be established to inform the public of the presence and condition of the caribou population in the area.
2. Successful prosecution of persons violating game laws protecting caribou should be given wide publicity as a public education tool.
3. The ramifications of joint use of range by cattle and caribou should be investigated.

Reference: "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains," by the International Caribou Study Steering Committee, University of Idaho at Moscow.

PROPOSED SALMO-PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT



Proposed Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit



Portion of the Salmo-Priest Roadless Area recommended for wilderness (RARE II)



Overlap of proposed Caribou Management Unit with area recommended for wilderness



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

ON S-837 THE

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

BEFORE

Senator Henry M. Jackson and Senator Slade Gorton

Seattle, June 3, 1983

This statement supplements the North Cascades Council's introductory statement which was presented earlier. The Council expresses its general support for S-837, though this bill lacks the specific details necessary for defining which of Washington's remaining potential Wilderness lands can be legislatively designated as Wilderness. The Council further agrees with the "soft release/sufficiency" provision of Title I, Sec. 104 (b)(2) in S-837 which would permit the Forest Service to consider Wilderness as an option in future Forest Planning.

Herewith are described specific areas in the Washington Cascades, some of which should be designated as separate units of the National Wilderness Preservation System and others added to existing Wildernesses or National Parks, under provisions of S-837.

I. NORTHERN WASHINGTON CASCADES

A. CHELAN -SAWTOOTH-GOLDEN HORN WILDERNESS

This largest remaining block of defacto Washington wilderness lies east of the North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. It is also contiguous, on the north, with the Pasayten Wilderness and is bisected into a North Unit and a South Unit by the North Cascades Scenic Highway. The majority of this area was included in the North Cascades Conservation Council's 1963 proposal for a North Cascades National Park and a contiguous Chelan National Recreation Area. The Council now proposes that this area be protected from the increasing threat of logging, by being designated as a two-unit Chelan-Sawtooth Golden Horn Wilderness. This would provide an eastern complement to the

North Cascades National Park Complex, comparable to that already provided by the Glacier Peak Wilderness on the west. While the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests recommended multiple-use for but are currently managing most of the area as wilderness, this does not provide the necessary permanent Wilderness management that should be mandated by Congressional legislation.

The area is dotted with many high-elevation lakes, knife-edge mountains and ridges, and U- or V-shaped valleys. The creeks and rivers run in their pure and unpolluted state and the light-textured and highly erodable glacial soils are still undisturbed. The east and west-side conditions support a wide variety of wildlife, including mountain goat, ptarmigan, marmots, mule deer, cougar, black bear, golden and bald eagle, hawks, owls, and grouse. The forest is almost all old growth ponderosa and white pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and some Douglas fir. Virgin groves of ponderosa pine forest, which are becoming increasingly rare in the arid eastern Cascades Chelan and Methow lowland tributary valleys, give way to vast open alpine meadows along the Chelan, Methow, Stehekin, and Skagit drainage divides. I have had the personal experience of viewing this progressive change as I hiked from the Twisp River up War Creek to War Creek Pass and southward along Sawtooth Ridge to Star Peak. It is essential to preserve the still remaining scenic resource of the vistas down these unlogged valleys, viewed from the trails, open walking country and mountain summits at the headwaters of the tributaries of the Methow, Twisp, and Stehekin Rivers. The vistas from the North Cascades Scenic Highway and the Washington Pass overlook should also be preserved in their natural state. Both the forested lowland valleys and alpine upland ridges are needed to retain intact the superb scenic resources of these two Wilderness units.

Access into and through this area is provided by many valley-bottom trails, virtually all of which lead into alpine meadow land. The National Pacific Crest Trail from Rainy Pass to Harts Pass, along the Cascade Crest, and the Sawtooth Ridge trail are among the few high country trails. The fragile nature of the alpine vegetation and soils found at the heads of the valley trails or along the high trails are incapable of withstanding the impact of motorized trail vehicle use. Therefore the exclusion of this use, that would be legislated by the proposed Wilderness, would eliminate this damaging impact on the fragile alpine terrain. The U.S. Forest Service has already closed a number of trails to this use, where the damaging impact had already become evident.

One of the outstanding features of this area is one single entire drainage that is still a complete defacto wilderness. This is the Wolf Creek

drainage which flows eastward from Abernathy Ridge (8,300 ft.) and Mt. Gardner (8,897) through the Wolf Creek Research Natural Area, only two miles, across private property, from its confluence with the Methow River. The Council urges Congress to exercise this unique opportunity to preserve as Wilderness the diverse vegetation which exists in the 6,500 foot elevation drop of the untouched Wolf Creek drainage.

1. Included is the Lake Chelan watershed, eastward from the eastern lakeshore to Sawtooth Ridge and northward from Safety Harbor Creek Falls Creek divide to Lake Chelan National Recreation Area boundary, which includes the drainages of Safety Harbor, Point No Point, Big Goat, Little Goat, Lone Fir, Canoe, Prince (main, N & E Fks.), Rex, Pioneer, Cascade, Fish (main, N & E Fks), and Baldy Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Star (8,500), Battle Mtn. (8,400), Martin (8,200), North Navarre (7,900), and Sun Mtn. (7,700).

2. Included is the Methow-Twisp River watershed, northward from USFS road 3107 to Lake Chelan National Recreation Area boundary, the Cascade Crest, and Harts Pass, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Gold (S, N & W Fks), Rainy, Foggy Dew, Hunter, Martin, Crater, and Libby (N & S Fks) Creek tributaries of the Methow River; Buttermilk (E & W Fks), Camp, Scaffold, Oval, Eagle, War (main & S Fk), Mack, Williams, Reynolds, South, and Louis Creek tributaries of the Twisp River; South and North Forks of Twisp River; North, Scatter, Whistling, Little Slate, Cook, Canyon, and Little Bridge Creek tributaries of the Twisp River; Little Wolf, Wolf (main, S & N Fks), and Little Boulder (main & Left Fk) Creek tributaries of the Methow River; Huckleberry, Cedar (main, S & W Fks), Pekin, Indian, Varden, Silver Star, Pine, Cutthroat, and Willow Creek tributaries of Early Winters Creek; Caloway, McGee, Driveway, and Rattlesnake Creek tributaries of the Methow River; entire drainage of Methow River and its tributaries upstream from Driveway Creek. The major peaks in this watershed are: North Gardner Mtn. (8,974), Gardner Mtn. (8,897), Silver Star Mtn. (8,876), Golden Horn (8,806), Oval (8,798), Mt. Ballard (8,726), Hoodoo (8,600), Tower Mtn. (8,440), Reynolds (8,400), Abernathy (8,300), McAlester Mtn. (7,900), Crescent Mtn. (7,800), Rennie (7,713), Williams Butte (7,500), Midnight Mtn. (7,481), Tatle (7,433), Splawn Mtn. (7,400), and Asurite (4,840).

3. Included is the Stahelin River watershed, northward from North Cascades National Park boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Copper, Slate, and Bridge Creek tributaries. The Major peaks in this watershed are: Whistler Mtn. (7,790) and Liberty Bell Mtn. (7,790).

4. Included is the Skagit River watershed, northward from Rainy Pass to Pasayten Wilderness boundary and eastward from North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area boundaries to the Cascade Crest and

Harts Pass, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Lewis, Porcupine, Wing, Swamp, Easy Pass, Kitling, County Line, and East Creek tributaries of Granite Creek; Ruby, Canyon, Crater, Boulder, Mill, Slate (main & S Fk), and Barron Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Cutthroat (7,865) and Fisher (7,600).

B. BOULDER RIVER - THREE FINGERS - WHITEHORSE WILDERNESS

This proposed Wilderness encompasses a small range of mountains which juts westward from the main Cascade Mountain Range toward the Puget Sound flat lands. This small range, which is completely isolated from the main Cascades by the Sauk River, rises between the westward flowing North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish River. Whitehorse and Three Fingers Mountains rise as the two most spectacular snow clad peaks of this island of mountains. They both dominate the Seattle skyline as they stand out in front of the backdrop of the more distant Cascades.

The Boulder River Valley is an impressive, straight, 8-mile, wilderness corridor leading from Boulder Falls, at its lowest elevation of 1,000 feet, directly to the base of Three Fingers which towers to 6,854 feet at its head. This last unlogged lowland valley of Puget Sound was saved from the railroad loggers in the early 1900's and again in the early 1930's from the truck loggers by the precipitous gorge at its lower end. This obstacle to a logging access road can now be avoided by an alternate route over Tupso Pass into the upper Boulder Creek Valley from the recently constructed logging road in the upper Canyon Creek drainage. However, since the cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir, and Sitka spruce in the valley is not the best commercially the Forest Service might have to assume the deficit cost of road construction to make logging economically feasible.

The area, due to its proximity to the Puget Sound population centers (less than 90 minutes from Seattle) and its outstanding scenic quality, receives a use greater than 13,000 visitor days. This large use also reflects the fact that this is one of the few Cascade trails usually open and suitable for hiking twelve months of the year.

This is an area with which I am personally familiar, having climbed Whitehorse several times, hiked the Boulder Creek trail, and cross country skied into Kelocoma Lake. I have also hiked the trails to the summits of Mt. Dickerman and Three Fingers, the latter via Tupso Pass and Goat Flats. From the top of Mt. Dickerman, reached by an easy hike, there is a magnificent view directly to the east of Glacier Peak rising to 10,568 feet and the Cascade Range sweeping away to the north and south. When Congressman Seiberling flew

across the Cascades, after having visited the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness, he invited me to accompany him and to point out the various Wilderness proposals. As we flew down the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River he was very favorably impressed with the scenic wilderness quality of the Boulder Creek corridor leading up to Three Fingers at its head. I was also invited by the Supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest to accompany him on a 3-day field trip to Goat Flats to view, study, and discuss the management alternatives for the area.

1. Included is the Stillaguamish River, North Fork watershed, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Boulder River, Gerkman, Ditney, French, Moose, Furland, Snow, Squire, and Buckeye Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Three Fingers (6,854), Whitehorse Mtn. (6,852), and French (4,320).

2. Included is the Sauk River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Blackman, Asbestos, Eightmile, Copper, Clear, Helena, Murphy, Goodman, Dutch, Brown, Peek-a-boo, Falls (N & S Fks), Shake, and Swift Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. Forgotten (6,005), Twin (5,836), Jumbo Mtn. (5,760), and Stillaguamish (5,683).

3. Included is the Stillaguamish River, South Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Jim, Canyon (N & S Fks), Meadow, Saddle, Sevenmile, Baldy, Windy, Wiley, Long, Gordon, Marten, Dear, Coal, Beaver, Parry, and Buck Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Dickerman Mtn. (5,723), Liberty Mtn. (5,688), Big Bear Mtn. (5,604), Devils (5,453), Helena (5,401), Devils Thumb (5,170), Meadow Mtn. (4,620), and Mt. Ditney (4,435).

C. MT. BAKER WILDERNESS

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness is a unique projection of the rugged North Cascades into the Puget Sound basin. The area ranges in elevation from 750 feet at Baker Lake to 10,778 feet on the summit of the Mt. Baker volcano. It contains hundreds of glacial cirques, numerous Alp-like matterhorn peaks, and many alpine lakes surrounded by steep forested slopes. A wide diversity of natural ecosystems is provided by the glacial terrain, alpine meadows, and dense forests of western spruce, silver fir, hemlock, Douglas fir and cedar, some being classed as rain-forest. This diversity of habitat supports a rich fauna including deer, elk, bear, mountain goat, eagle, vole, and the "endangered species" of wolverine and spotted owl.

The extensive logging scars that have already been created on the lower slopes of Mt. Baker and around Baker Lake should never be expanded into the remaining untouched forested valleys of the area. The valuable wildlife

habitat of the remaining virgin forests needs preservation as a complementary ecosystem to the alpine terrain. The wilderness backcountry is used extensively by visitors from the large Puget Sound population who are attracted by the superlative scenic variety and quality of the area. Further destruction of the wildlife habitat and the scenic wilderness resource of this area can only be eliminated by Wilderness designation for the area.

The Diabaud Creek drainage, flowing from the slopes of 7,066 ft. Bacon Peak, located within the North Cascades National Park, is an entire wilderness valley, all of which should have been included in the National Park in 1968. This serious omission should now be corrected by its preservation within a Mt. Baker Wilderness along with the upper drainages of Thunder, Jackman, Rocky, and Olson Creeks.

The Ice Peaks National Park proposal of the National Park Service in 1939 included the Mt. Baker area. Again, in 1963, much of the area was recommended by the National Park Service for inclusion in the then forthcoming North Cascades National Park. The Mt. Baker National Forest planned in 1960 to designate much of the roadless area immediately south of the U.S.-Canadian border as Wilderness. It would have been included in the then contemplated North Cascades Wilderness Area which subsequently became, in 1968, the north unit of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Pasayten Wilderness.

My personal knowledge of the area stems from hikes to the summits of Winchester Mtn. and Anderson Butte, climbs of Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan, and cross country ski trips to the snout of the Emmons Glacier on the south slopes of Mt. Baker via Schriebers Meadow. I also was invited in 1960 by the Supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest to accompany him on a week-long field trip up Ruth Creek, into the Chilliwack Valley, and up to Whatcom Pass. We viewed and discussed the wilderness potential of the area lying between Damfino Creek on the west and Ross Lake on the east.

1. Included is the Hooksack River, North Fork and Canadian watersheds, westward from the North Cascades National Park boundary and southward from the U.S.-Canadian border, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the North Fork and its Whistler, Kidney, Hurst, Coal, Canyon, Deer, Horn, Lookout, Fossil, Donegan, Ruth, White Salmon, Anderson, Barometer, Wells, Deadhorse, Cascade, Boyd, Thompson, Smith, Kulahan, and Glacier Creek tributaries; Damfino, Quartz, Tomyhoi, Silesia (main, W & N Fks), Winchester, and Rapid Creek drainages into Canada. The major peaks in these watersheds are: American Border ((8,026), Mt. Larrabee (7,868), Tomyhoi (7,451), Ruth Mtn. (7,106), Goat Mtn. (6,891), Winchester Mtn. (6,521), Church Mtn (6,315), Hannegan (6,186), and Mt. Safrit (6,015).

2. Included is the Nooksack River, Middle Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the Middle Fork and its Clearwater, Rocky, Wam, Wallace, Ridley, Hildebrand, Green, and Sister Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. Baker (10,778), South Twin Sister (6,932), and North Twin Sister (6,570).

3. Included is the Nooksack River, South Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the South Fork and its Fish, Hayden, Howard, McGinnis, Bell, and Loomis Creek tributaries.

4. Included is the Baker River watershed, westward from the North Cascades National Park, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Rocky, Sulphur, Dillard, Sandy, Boulder, Park, Rainbow, Swift, Shuksan, Shannon, Lake, Blum, Hidden, Noisy, Silver, Ermine, Anderson, Welker, Watson, Thunder, and Survey Creek tributaries of Baker and Shannon lakes.

5. Included is the Skagit River watershed, southwestward from North Cascades National Park, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Jackson, Barr, Patent, Rocky, Corkindale, Bacus, Olson, Diobaud, Falls, and Bacon Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. Watson (6,230), Diobaud Buttes (5,893), Welker (5,587), Sauk Mtn. (5,537), and Bald Mtn. (5,408).

D. EAGLE ROCK - GUNN PEAK WILDERNESS

This small roadless island, while surrounded on all sides by logging patches, still has wilderness in the upper portions of the ten creeks flowing, like spokes of a wheel, from the lakes at its center. An impressive fortress-like display of peaks along Jumpoff and Klinger Ridges can be viewed north of the Stevens Pass highway, between Index and Skykomish.

1. Included is the Skykomish River, North Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: San Juan, Bear, Howard, Trout (main, & S Fork), Bitter, and Lewis Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Gunn (6,245) and Spire Mtn. (6,065).

2. Included is the Skykomish River, South Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Barclay Creek tributary and Eagle, Fourth of July, and Boulder Creek tributaries of Beckler River. The Major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. Baring (6,125), Merchant Mtn. (5,827), Eagle Rock (5,612), Mt. Townsend (5,466), and Grotto Mtn. (5,333).

E. TIFFANY WILDERNESS

This is a popular recreation area, easily accessible from the roads which completely surround it. The ecosystem is varied and includes subalpine larch and alpine meadows and ponds. The major peaks in this area are: Tiffany Mtn. (8,242), Middle Tiffany Mtn. (7,972), Mt. McCay (7,380), and Muckamuck Mtn. (6,320).

1. Included is the Chewack River watershed, eastward from USFS road 370, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Twentyaile (S Fk), Boulder (W & N Fks), and Brown Meadow Creek tributaries of Barnhardt Creek.

2. Included is the Okanogan River watershed, northward from USFS road 364 and westward from USFS road 361, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Wilder (W Fk), Mc Cay, and Muckamuck Creek tributaries of West Fork of Salmon Creek; North Fork of Salmon Creek and its Ray, Center, Buckhorn, Dunn, Pelican, Clark, Isabel, Peak, and Mutton Creek tributaries.

P. MASON RIDGE WILDERNESS

This Ridge is a scenic backdrop to Lake Wenatchee and rises impressively north of the Stevens Pass highway. It is visited by hikers in the summer and cross country skiers in the winter. The Major peaks in this area are: Mt. Howard (7,063) and Round Mtn. (5686).

1. Included is the Little Wenatchee River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Plainview and Lost Creek tributaries.

2. Included is the Wenatchee River watershed which included the roadless portions of the drainages of: Kahler, Mahar, Royal, and Crescent Creek tributaries of Mason Creek.

G. GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

1. Included is the Cascade River watershed, westward from North Cascades National Park boundary and northward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the Middle and South Forks and Pincer, Cleve, Sonny Boy, Kindy, Found, Irene, Jordan, Otter, Illabot, Arrow, Bluebell, and Iron Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Johannesburg Mtn. (8,200) and Illabot (5,944).

Logging in the upper Cascade River valley and Illabot Creek must not be extended any further into the roadless portions of these drainages. An expansion of this environmental damage can be prevented by relocating the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary further north and west. The Jordan Lakes should be kept in their roadless state to retain the hike-in quality of the fishing currently experienced there. I have hiked up the Middle Fork Cascade River trail and viewed the area from the summit of Eldorado Peak.

2. Included is the Suiattle River watershed, westward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Grade, Jug, Rig, Texas, Buck, Horse, Downey, Sulphur, Ides, Meadow, Harriet, and Circle Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Green Mtn. (6,300), Circle Pk. (5,989), and Huckleberry Mtn. (5,355).

The North Cascades Conservation Council's struggle with the Forest Service to protect the natural scenic quality of this approach corridor to Glacier

Peak has been going on for almost 30 years and still is not completely resolved. Omitted from the Glacier Peak Wilderness, established in 1960, were roadless, forested lower valleys of Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creeks. This drastic omission which prompted the Council's eventually successful campaign for the creation of a North Cascades National Park, has still not been corrected. The Council now urges Congress to finally settle this old controversy by adding the remaining roadless Suitttle River tributaries to the Glacier Peak Wilderness where they should have been placed originally. I have hiked up the Green Mtn. and Downey and Sulphur Creek trails.

3. Included is the Whitechuck River watershed, westward from the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Camp, Fern, Owl, Pugh, Crystal, Dead Duck, and Stujack Creek tributaries. The major peak of this watershed is : Pugh Mtn. (7,206).

The Whitechuck River Valley, a corridor aimed directly at the base of Glacier Peak, has suffered in just the last 40 years irreparable damage. The lower half of this valley, from where it joins the Sauk River Valley, has been transformed from a completely wilderness valley into one with a network of logging roads and clearcuts. Not content with logging off the lower Whitechuck slopes, the Forest Service proceeded to devastate the upper slopes with logging from a second road (no. 3128). When use of this road was blocked several years ago by a slide our appeal for abandonment of the road was rejected. This lack of Forest Service sensitivity to the magnificent scenic quality of Glacier Peak's western slopes is matched only by the logging devastation surrounding Mt. Baker. The Council urges Congress to now correct this tragic situation by (1) specifying that road no. 3128 be eradicated and (2) designating that all the remaining undamaged roadless portions of the Whitechuck drainage, along with the abandoned road 3128 and its attendant logging patches, be included within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. This is an area that I know well, having hiked the Whitechuck River and Meadow Mtn. trails and camped in the area many times.

4. Included are the Sauk River, North and South Fork watersheds, westward from the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and westward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Garnet, Lost, Cougar, Bedel, Elliot, Pearsall, Cadet, Bowsar, Sloan, Glacier, Seventysix, Silvertip, and Weden Creek tributaries. The major peaks in these watersheds are: Cadet (7,100), Foggy (6,700), Sloan (6,619), Bedel (6,554), Sheep Mtn. (6,120), Silver Tip (6,100), and Long John Mtn. (5,600).

Lost Creek ridge, extendig eastward from Pugh Mtn. to Lake Byrne, is a minimally impacted defacto wilderness extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I have hiked the trail from the Sauk River up and along the meadow covered ridge to the cliffs overlooking Kennedy Hot Springs. The views of Glacier Peak rising immediately to the east of this ridge are magnificent. Extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary to include all of this roadless area is desirable and far more logical than the present arbitrary section-line boundary. The Glacier clad Sloan and Bedal Peaks, both of which I have climbed, also afford awe inspiring views of Glacier Peak and should be given Wilderness protection from further logging which is creeping up the western slopes of Bedal Peak. Logging road no. 309 up Elliot Creek should never have been built. It has violated the narrow approach to Goat Lake and the cathedral-like precipices surrounding it. This road should be eradicated and the entire drainage protected by Wilderness. The Sauk-Skykomish divide from Silvertip Peak to June Mtn., on the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, and including the spectacular Monte Cristo Range, should be included within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

5. Included is the Stillaguamish River, South Fork watershed which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: the South Fork and its Silver Gulch, Marble Gulch, Bender, Blackjack, Makardy, Boardman, and Black Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Big Four Mtn. (6,120) and Marble (5,111).

Westward from Barlow Pass to Ashland Lake the roadless high country should be included in Wilderness. This would protect the few remaining forested lake basins in this area from logging and preserve intact the vista of Big Four Mtn. as viewed from both the Mt. Loop Highway and Mt. Dickerman across the valley of the Stillaguamish. There is also a heavy daytime visitation to the ice caves at the base of Big Four Mtn., only a short easy walk from the nearby picnic area. Having been on several cross country ski trips to the lakes at the head of Boardman Creek, I can recommend retaining the forest there to preserve the quality of this increasingly popular winter experience.

6. Included is the Skykomish River, North Fork watershed, westward from the Cascade Crest and southwestward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: the North Fork and its Pass, Cady, Quartz, Goblin, Troublesome, Big Gul, Quartz, Silver, Salmon, Excelsior, Snowslide Gul, and North Star Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Keyes (7,239), Columbia (7,134), Willmans (6,985), Hubbard (5,926), Fortune Mtn. (5,905), Benchmark Mtn. (5,833), Bald Eagle Mtn. (5,608), and Troublesome Mtn. (5,400).

The south slopes of the Sauk-Skykomish divide, including Blanca Lake, and Ragged Ridge need protection from logging. The South Fork Sauk River and Silver Creek drainages should never be connected over Fiddle Dog Pass. Likewise, the North Fork should never be connected to Sloan Creek over Curry Gap or to the

the Little Wenatchee River over Cady Pass. These three potential road connections, which have been considered by the Forest Service, would only carve into pieces an area which should become a southward extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Also Wilderness protection is essential for the Cascade Crest and Pacific Crest Trail, southward from Meander Meadow, on the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, to Wenatchee Pass.

7. Included is the Skykomish River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Wallace River, Hogarty, May, and Austin Creek watersheds.

8. Included is the Skykomish River, South Fork watershed, westward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Rapid River (main & N Fk), Evergreen, Meadow, Johnson, and Harlan Creek tributaries of Beckler River and Martin Creek tributary of Tye River. The major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. Fernow (6,190), Jove (5,900), Grizzly (5,593), Scorpion Mtn. (5,500), Sillica Mtn. (5,390), Windy Mtn. (5,300), Valhalla Mtn. (5,219), Scrabble Mtn. (5,100), Sunrise Mtn. (5,056), and Beckler (5,000).

This area would provide Wilderness protection of the Cascade Crest and Pacific Crest Trail from Wenatchee Pass to Stevens Pass. Also protected would be the many lakes of the Rapid River drainage. This would become the natural southward extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

9. Included is the Sultan River watershed which includes roadless portions of the watersheds of: the North Fork and Elk, Vesper, and Williamson Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Morning Star (7,527), Del Campo (6,617), and Vesper (6,214).

10. Included is the Little Wenatchee River watershed, southward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and eastward from the Cascade Crest to Wenatchee Ridge, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Little Wenatchee River, Cady, Fish, Fall, Lake, Thesus, and Rainy Creek tributaries and Smith Brook and Stevens Creek tributaries of Nason Creek. The major peaks in this watershed are: Skykomish (6,368), Labyrinth Mtn. (6,360), and Shoofly Mtn. (5,400).

This area should be designated as Wilderness to afford protection for the Cascade Crest and the Pacific Crest Trail, from Kodak Peak on the Glacier Peak Wilderness border to Stevens Pass. This would provide a natural extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness southward.

11. Included is the White River watershed, southward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and eastward from Wenatchee Ridge to White Mountains and Chiwawa Ridge, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Napeequa River and Sears, Canyon, Panther, Barnard, and Indian Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Mt. David (7,431) and Dirtyface Mtn. (6,200).

The White River valley needs more scenic protection than can be provided by the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary that is located too far back from the road. The valley walls, such of which is viewed from the heavily visited Lake Wenatchee, need the natural Wilderness protection.

12. Included is the Chiwawa River watershed, southward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and eastward from Chiwawa Ridge to Entiat Mountains and McDonald Ridge, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Phelps, Chipmunk, Box, James, Willow, Little Giant, Maple, Y, Gib, Schafer, Rock, Raging, Big Meadow, Minnow, Chikamin, Marble, Gate, Grouse, and Alder Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Carne Mtn. (7,085), Old Gib (7,081), Basalt (6,000), Estes Butte (5,942), and McCall Mtn. (5,600).

The very heavy recreational use of the Chiwawa Valley needs to be complimented by preserving intact the natural scenery viewed by these users. This can best be done by adding the area to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Little Giant Pass trail, over which I have hiked when leaving the Napeequa Wilderness valley, known as the Changra la of the Cascades, should be placed under Wilderness protection. The Rock Creek valley which is virtually entirely wilderness, should be kept as such by being added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

13. Included is the Entiat River watershed, southward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and eastward from the Entiat Mountains and McDonald Ridge to Chelan Mountains, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Entiat River and its North Fork and Mad River and Ice, Snow Brushy, Larch, Cow, Choral, Athena, Garland, Duncan, Shetipo, Three, Tommy, Grandma, Mott, South Pyramid, sheep, Butte, Corral, Crow, and Grouse Creek tributaries of Entiat River; Blue, Whistling Pig, Jimmy, Berg, Cougar, Billy, Wilma, Young, and Hornet Creek tributaries of Mad River. The major peaks in this watershed are: Signal (6,916), Klone (6,834), Cougar Mtn. (6,719), Kelly Mtn. (6,700), and Tyee Mtn. (6,667), Gopher Mtn. (8,001), Duncan Hill (7,819), Fifth of July Mtn. (7,696), Rampart Mtn. (7,693), and Garland (7,538).

The upper Entiat and its North Fork and drainages that should never have been excluded from Wilderness designation, I have hiked the Entiat trail to and from Ice Lakes and have viewed the superb combination of forested valleys, meadowed ridges, and remote lakes. This whole region, which the North Cascades Conservation Council proposed in 1963 for inclusion in a North Cascades National Park, needs the highest form of scenic preservation which can be provided, by its addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Only by doing so will it be possible to halt the construction of logging roads further up these two valleys. The Mad River drainage provides another opportunity to preserve, almost in its

entirety, a complete wilderness drainage.

14. Included is the Lake Chelan watershed, eastward from Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary and Chelan Mountains to the western lakeshore and southward to Barney Zell Ridge, which includes the roadless portions of the watersheds of: Wolverine, Lightning, Donke, Emerald Park, South Lake, Forks, Bear, Twin Harbor, Little Pyramid, Graham Harbor, Deep Harbor, Ridge, Nobby, Corral, Big, and Little Big Creek tributaries of Lake Chelan; Burn, Tumble, Klone, Tenas, Sixmile, Dole, Sevenmile, Ninemile, Wilson, Tenmile, and Copper Creek tributaries of Railroad Creek. The major peaks in this watershed are: Emerald (8,422), Pyramid Mtn. (8,247), Saska (8,004), Crow Hill 7,366, and Graham Mtn. (7,297).

The natural scenic vista of the western slopes above Lake Chelan is viewed by thousands who travel on Lake Chelan each year. Permanent protection of this vista can be best provided by designating it as Wilderness. Emerald Park is a real gem of the very highest quality wilderness caliber and must be preserved as such. Since there is no justification for widening the corridor of non-wilderness use along Railroad Creek the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be brought down to this corridor on both sides. This area was also included in the North Cascades Conservation Council's proposal for a North Cascades National Park in 1963.

H. PASAYTEN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

1. Included is the Methow River watershed, southward from the Pasayten Wilderness boundary and eastward from Harts Pass to Isabella Ridge, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Lost River, Rattlesnake (N Fk), Cache, Robinson, Weenan, Panther, and Goat Creek tributaries. The major peaks in this watershed are: Sherman ((8,204), Sunrise (8,164), McLeod Mtn. (8,099), Setting Sun Mtn. (7,253), Last Chance Point (7,046), and Scramble Point (6,003).

2. Included is the Chewack River watershed, southward from the Pasayten Wilderness boundary and eastward from Isabella Ridge to the Chewack-Okanogan divide, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Copper Glance, Eightmile, Falls, Ray, Lamb, Bud, Alex, Farewell, Disaster, Lake, Andrews, Little Andrews, Coleman, Meadow, Fire, Basin, Windy, Queer, Dog, Thirtymile, Dill, Sheep, French, Chris, North Snake, July, Honeymoon, Twenty Mile (main, W, M & S Fks), Smarty, Fly, Yarrow, Timber, Claw, Spur, and Boulder Creek (N & M Fks) tributaries. The major peaks of this watershed are: Mt. Barney (7,827), North Twentymile (7,437), Farewell (7,430), and Doe Mtn. (7,154).

The Chewack River road (no. 392) should not be extended to connect with the Toats Coulee road (no. 390) thus permitting the addition of the Thirtymile Twentymile defacto wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness.

3. Included is the Okanogan River watershed, south and eastward from the Pasayten Wilderness boundary and southward from the U.S.-Canadian border, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: North and Middle Forks of Toats Coule Creek and its Swamp, McDonald, Daisy, Tenmile, Elevenmile, Dear, Park, and Little Horseshoe tributaries.

The illogical exclusion of the one-mile wide strip from the eastern end of the Pasayten Wilderness in 1968 should now be corrected.

I. NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK ADDITIONS

1. Included is the Skagit River watershed, southward from North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Bacon (E Fk), Jumbo, Oakes, Alma, and Copper Creek tributaries.

Logging further up Bacon Creek's eastern tributaries should be prevented by adding this small area, containing Oakes Peak (5,696), to the North Cascades National Park. Similarly logging should not be allowed to start in the Alma and Copper Creek drainages, dominated by Lookout Mtn. (5,719).

2. Included is the Cascade River watershed, westward from North Cascades National Park, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Day, Lookout, Monogram, Marble, and Sibley Creek tributaries.

Further logging up the Cascade River's eastern tributaries must be prevented by adding the remaining roadless area, surrounding Hidden Lake Peak, to the Park.

II. CENTRAL WASHINGTON CASCADES

A. COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS - NORTH UNIT

The Cougar Lakes area, contiguous with Mt. Rainier National Park and lying between Snoqualmie and White Passes is long overdue for designation as Wilderness. While the area was recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1960 for Wilderness and was studied by the North Cascades Study Team in 1963 this area still remains unprotected. The Council urges Congress now to avoid further unnecessary delays and establish a two-unit Cougar Lakes Wilderness bisected by the Chinook Pass highway. I have hiked and cross country skied in the vicinity of the Ohanapecosh-Tieton divide.

The major peaks in the north unit are: Fifes (6,917), Norse (6,858), Goat (6,437), Castle Mtn. (6,325), Mutton Mtn. (6,142), and Arch Rock (5,943).

The major peaks in the south unit are: Mt. Aix (7,776), Bismarck (7,585), McNeil (6,658), Old Scab (6,642), Pear Butte (6,438), Timberwolf Mtn. (6,391), Tumac Mtn. (6,340), and Cortright Point (5,765).

1. Included is the Greenwater Watershed, westward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Greenwater and its

tributaries of Maggie and Lost Creek.

2. Included is the White River watershed, westward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the Goat Creek tributary.

3. Included is the Little Naches River watershed, eastward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Little Naches River (N & S Fks), County, Crow, and Falls Creek Tributaries.

4. Included is the American River watershed, eastward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Morse, Union, Survey, Miner, Parker, Wash, Pinus, and Hall Creek tributaries.

B. COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS - SOUTH UNIT

1. Included is the American River watershed, eastward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: main stem and Rainier Fork and Mesatchee, Timber, and Kettle Creek tributaries.

2. Included is the Bumping River watershed, eastward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the main stem and its Fifes, Goat, Sunrise, Cedar, Cougar, Red Rock, Sheller, Deep, Copper, Barton, Thunder, and Scab Creek tributaries.

3. Included is the Naches River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Rattlesnake Creek and its Dog, Lookout, Hindoo, Little Hindoo, McNeill, Little Wildcat, Shell, and Elkhorn Creek tributaries.

4. Included is the Tieton River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Thunder, Kitten, Wildcat, Russell, Muddy, Indian, and Clear Creek tributaries. The Indian Creek primitive road should be removed and the area included in Wilderness.

5. Included is the Chanapecoah River watershed, westward from the Cascade Crest, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Carlton, Summit, Pony, Alfred, and Cortright Creek Tributaries.

C. CLEARWATER WILDERNESS

The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for this Wilderness which contains the following major peaks: Pitcher Mtn. (5,933), Old Baldy (5,795), Clear West ((5,643), and Frog Mtn. (5,236)

1. Included is the White River watershed, northwest from Mt. Rainier National Park boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Viola and Pinochle Creek tributaries of White River (W Fk); Clearwater River and its Lily and Lyle Creek tributaries; Canyon Creek tributary of White River.

2. Included is the Carbon River watershed, northward from Mt. Rainier

National Park boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Chenuis, McGilver, and Kennedy Creek tributaries.

D. MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ADDITIONS

The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for these additions which include the Tatoosh Ridge (6,310).

1. Included is the Tatoosh Range, southward from the Park boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Butter, Taos, and Hinkle Tinkle Creeks and Cowlitz River.

2. Included is the Glacier View area, westward from the Park boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Deer Creek and South Puyallup River tributaries as well as the Goat Creek tributary of the Misqually River.

III. SOUTHERN WASHINGTON CASCADES

A. INDIAN HEAVEN WILDERNESS

The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for this Wilderness which contains the following major peaks: Bird Mtn. (5,706), Sawtooth Mtn. (5,369), and Gifford (5,368).

1. Included is the Lewis River watershed, eastward from USFS roads N73, N729, and N605, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Big, Rush, and Outlaw Creek tributaries.

2. Included is the Wind River watershed, eastward from USFS road 605 and northward from USFS roads N538 and N640, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Pete, Falls, and Panther Creek tributaries.

3. Included is the Salmon River watershed, westward from USFS roads T23 and N627, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Meadow, Cultus, Little Goose, Snowy, Coyote, Lost, and Dry Creek tributaries.

B. DARK DIVIDE WILDERNESS

The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for this Wilderness which contains the following major peaks: McCoy (5,849), Jumbo (5,788), Craggy (5,726), Juniper (5,593), Langille (5,351), Dark Mtn. (5,238), and Bishop Mtn (4,811).

1. Included is the Cispus River watershed, between USFS roads 123 and 112, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: High Bridge, Juniper, McCoy, Kidd, Camp, Scamp, Langille, Jumbo, Dark, Summit, Prairie, Yellowjacket, Badger, and Pinto Creek tributaries.

2. Included is the Lewis River watershed, between USFS roads 123 and 125, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Clear, Wright, Elk,

Straight, Quartz, French, Deer, and Boulder Creek tributaries.

C. BLUE LAKE WILDERNESS

The North Cascades Conservation Council supports the proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for this Wilderness which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Cispus River (main & N Fk) and its tributaries Horse, Smoothrock, Blue Lake, Mouse, Cat, Timonium, Grouse, and Yosoo Creeks, between USFS roads 123 and 1113.

D. GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

This Wilderness, established largely along section lines, needs to have boundary adjustments outwards to include contiguous roadless areas. Under no circumstances must Congressman Morrison's proposal to delete a portion of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness be put into action. The Forest Service backed off on its proposal to do this once before. I have hiked the Cascade Crest trail through this Wilderness and explored trails in its western portion.

1. Included is the Cowlitz River watershed, northward and westward from the Wilderness boundary, which would include the roadless portions of the drainages of: Clear Fork Cowlitz River and Millridge, Lake, Glacier, Johnson (main & N Fk), and Jordan Creek tributaries.
2. Included is the Cispus River watershed, southwestward from the Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: the South Fork and Goat, Nannie, and Walput Creek tributaries.
3. Included is the Tieton River watershed, eastward from the Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: North and South Forks and Conrad, Bear, Miriam, Hell, and Clear Creek tributaries.

E. MT. ADAMS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

Section line boundaries of this Wilderness need also to be adjusted outward to include contiguous roadless areas. I have hiked completely around Mt. Adams, partially on trails and partially cross country over high ridges.

1. Included is the Cispus River watershed, northwestward and westward from the Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Muddy and South Forks and Spring, Kitten, and Adams (E, M & W Fks) Creek tributaries.
2. Included is the Lewis River watershed, southward from the Wilderness boundary, which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Big Spring, Riley, Mutton, and No Name Creek tributaries.
3. Included is the Salmon River watershed which includes the roadless portions of the drainages of: Cascade, Salt, Shorthorn, Crofton, Hole in the Ground, and Cotochen Creek tributaries.

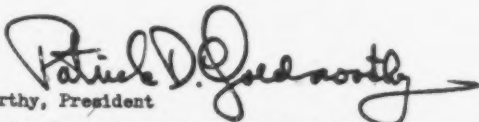
IV. OLYMPIC and EASTERN WASHINGTON WILDERNESSES

The North Cascades Conservation Council Supports the proposals of the Olympic Park Associates for Wilderness Designation for lands east and south of Olympic National Park. The Council also supports the proposals of the Washington Wilderness Coalition for a Salmo-Priest Wilderness a Kettle Range Wilderness and a Abercrombie-Hooknose Wilderness.

* * * * *

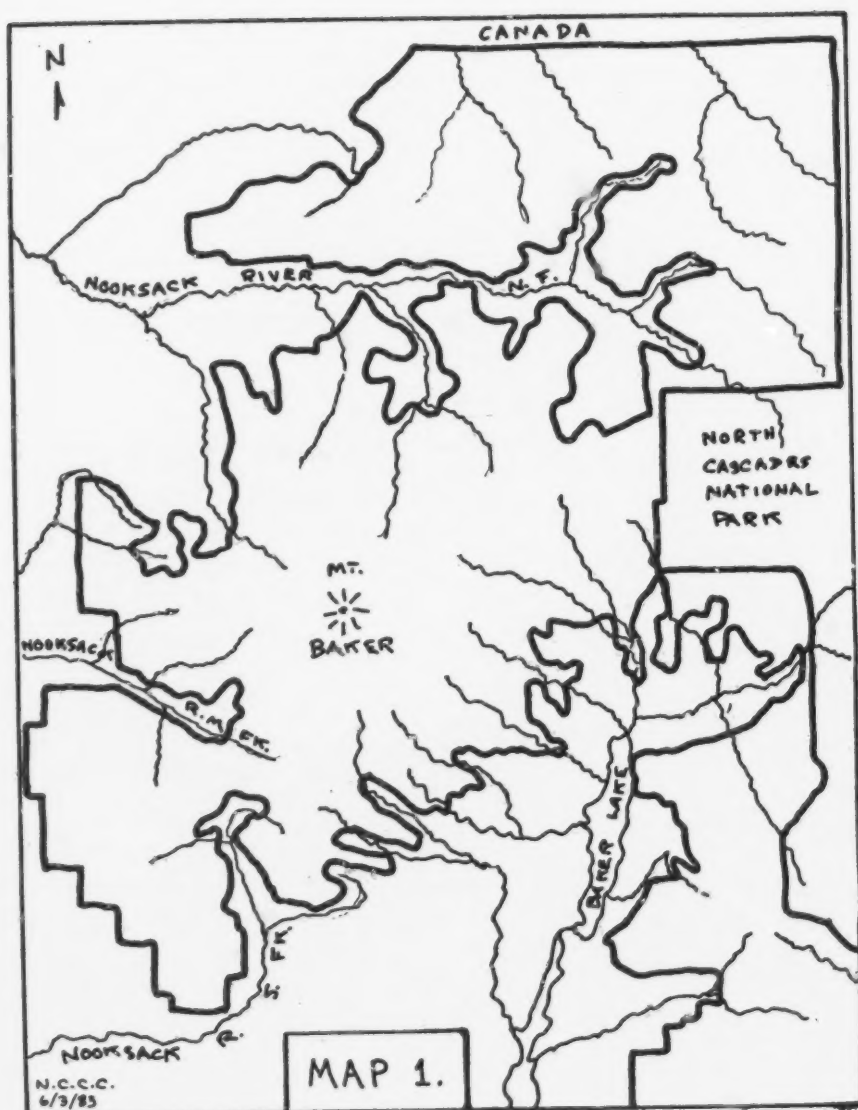
The following 10 maps show the locations of the new Wildernesses and additions to the existing Wildernesses as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council for the Northern Washington Cascades.

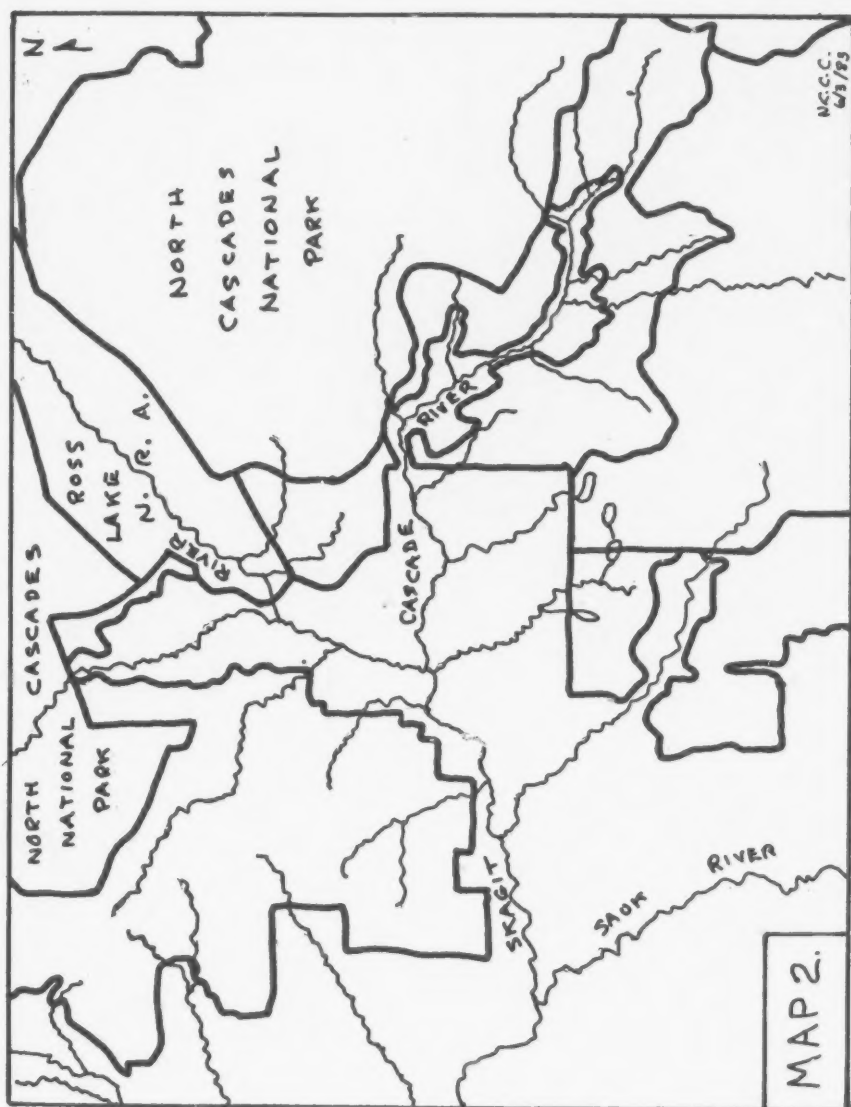
Respectfully submitted,

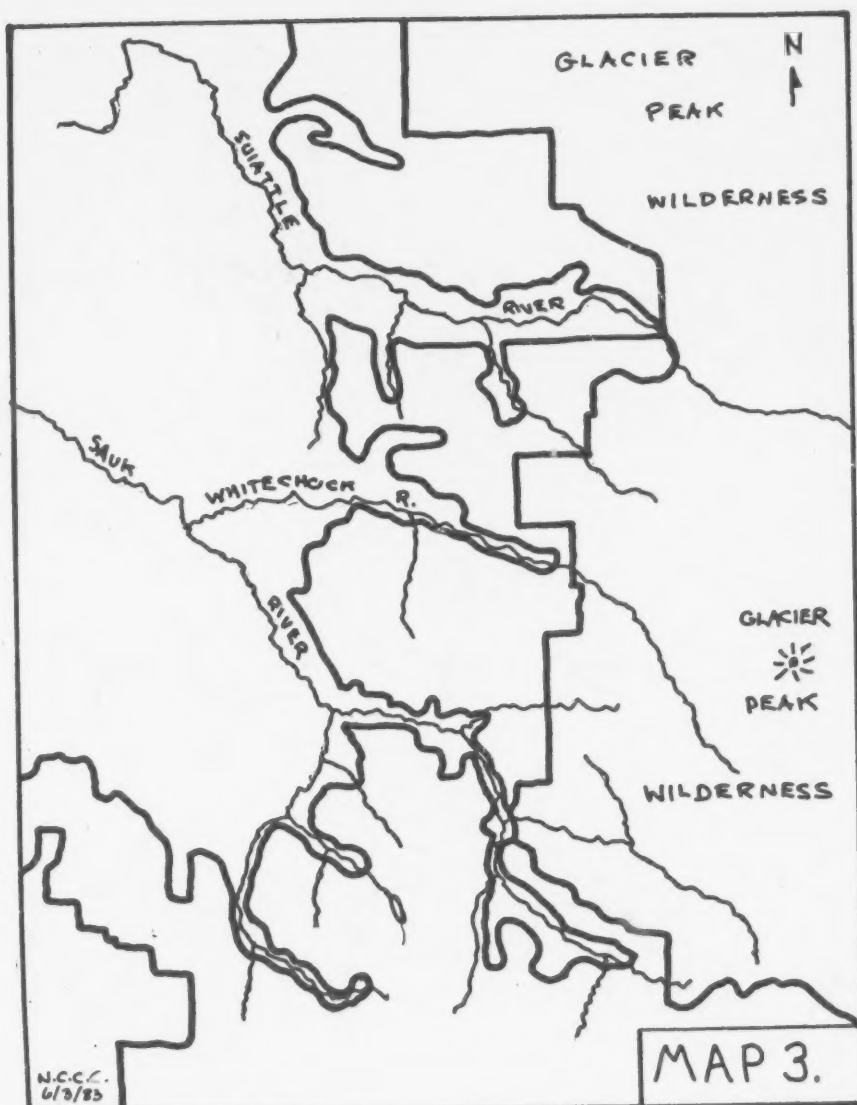


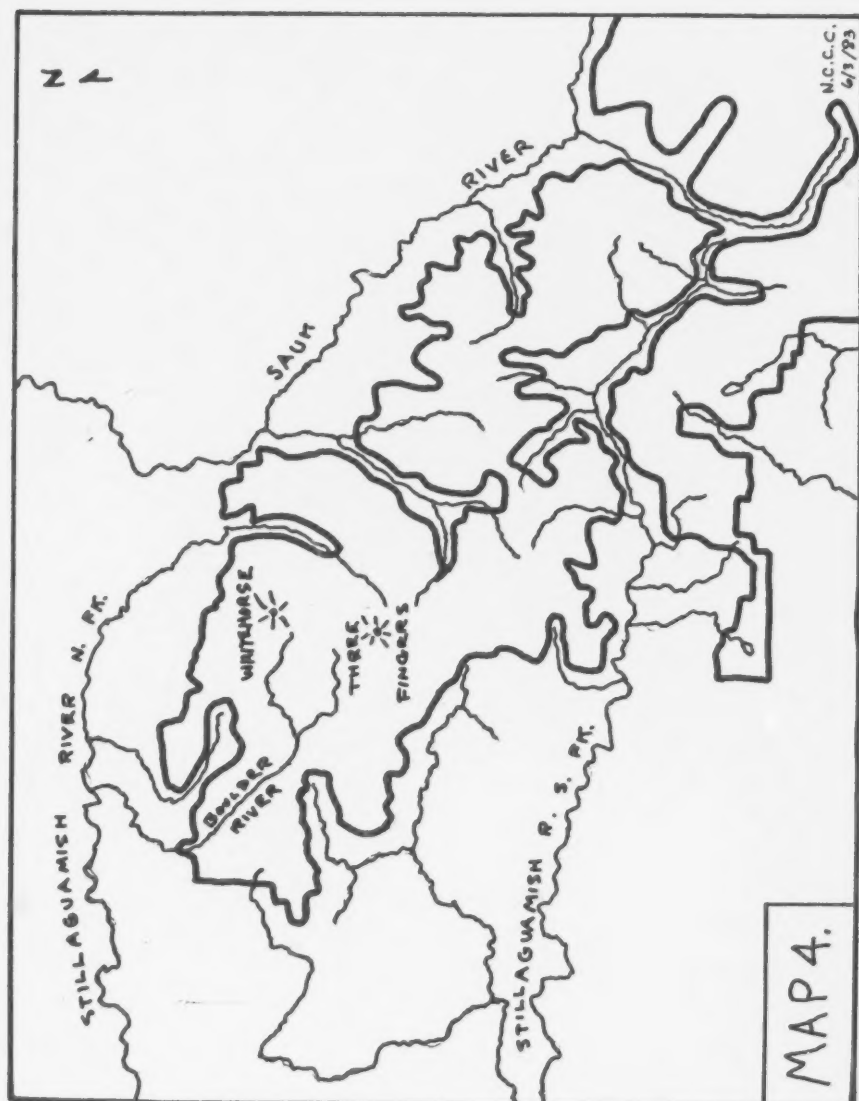
Patrick Donovan Goldsworthy, President

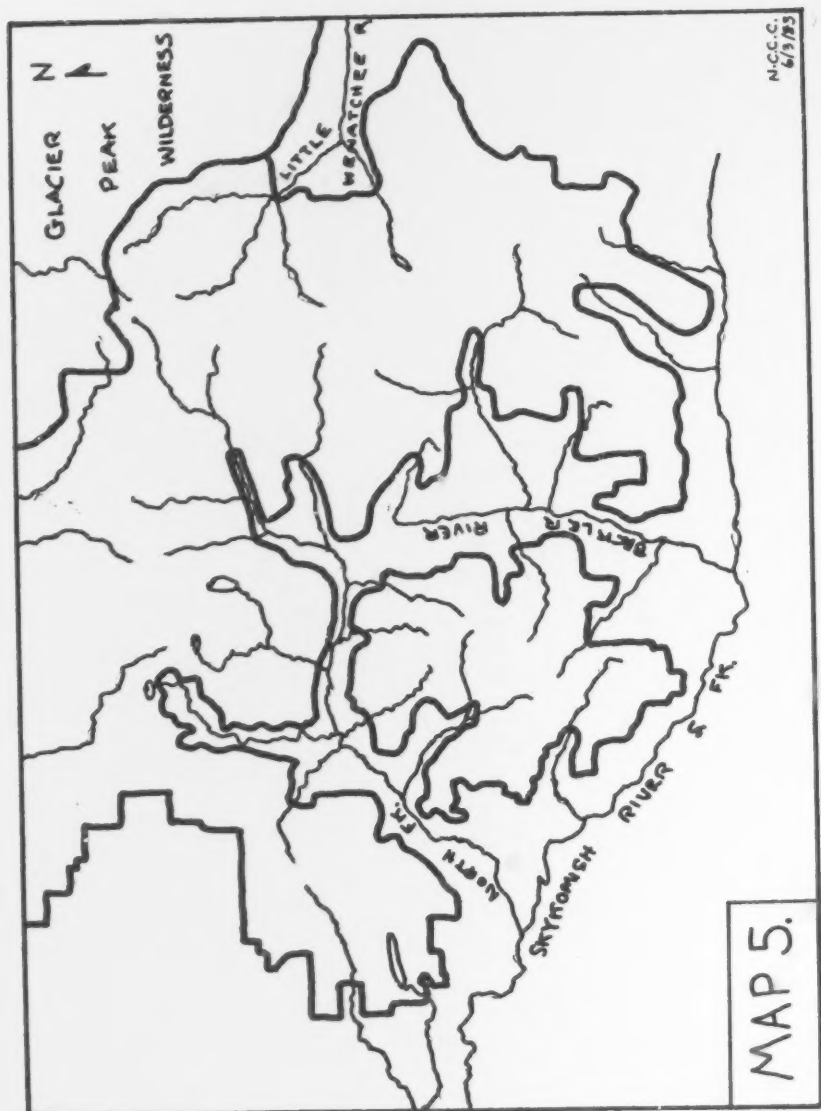
North Cascades Conservation Council, P.O. Box 5156, University Station
Seattle, Washington 98105

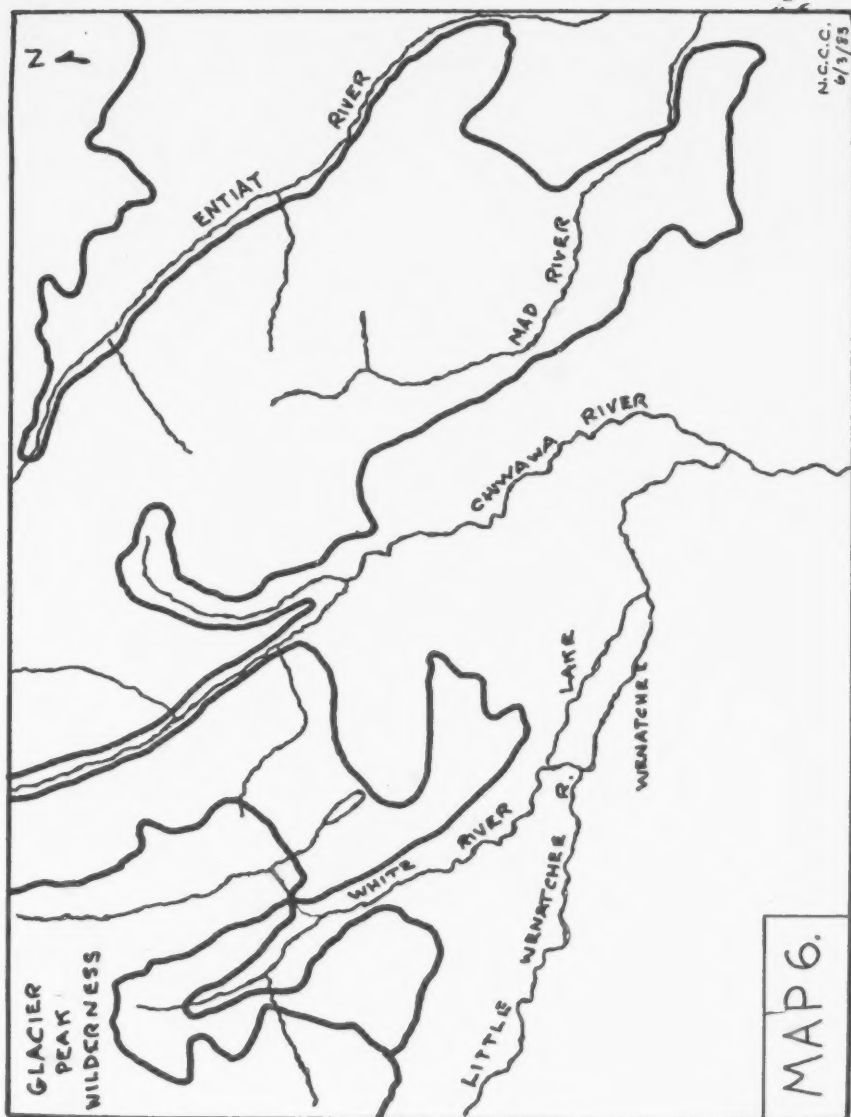


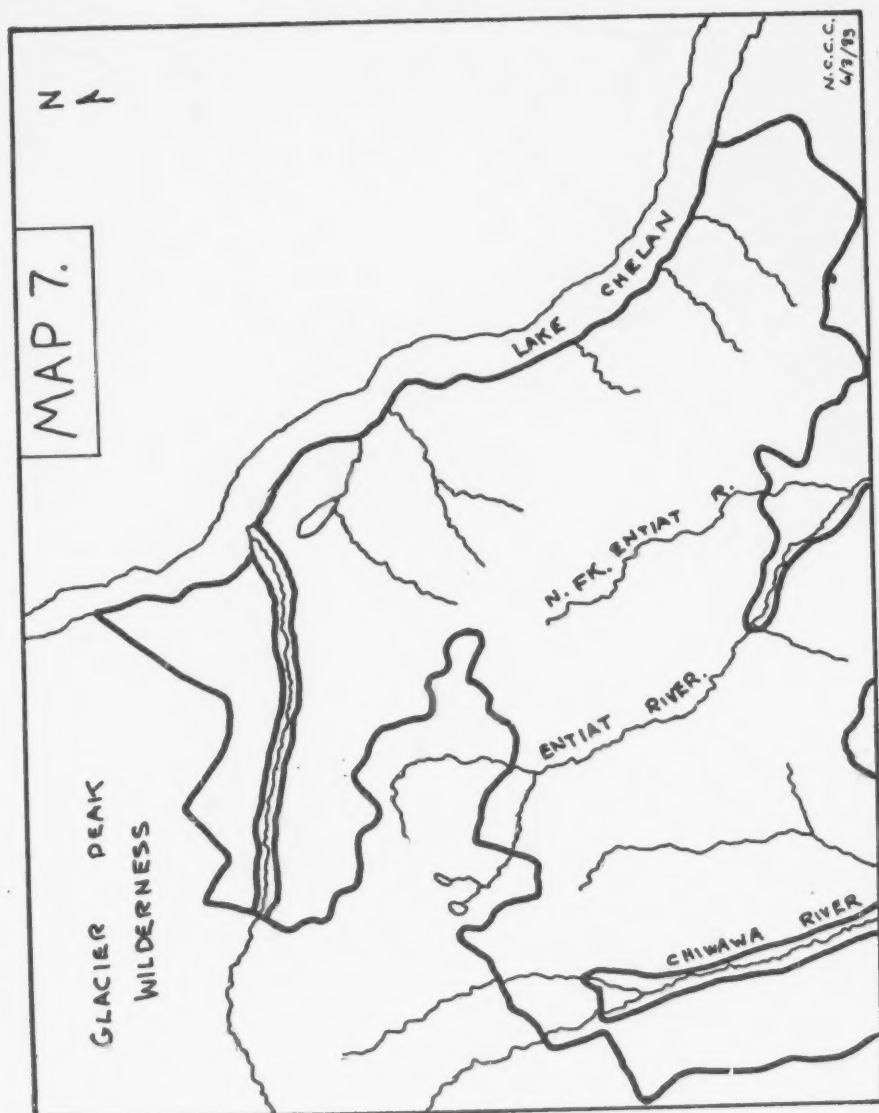




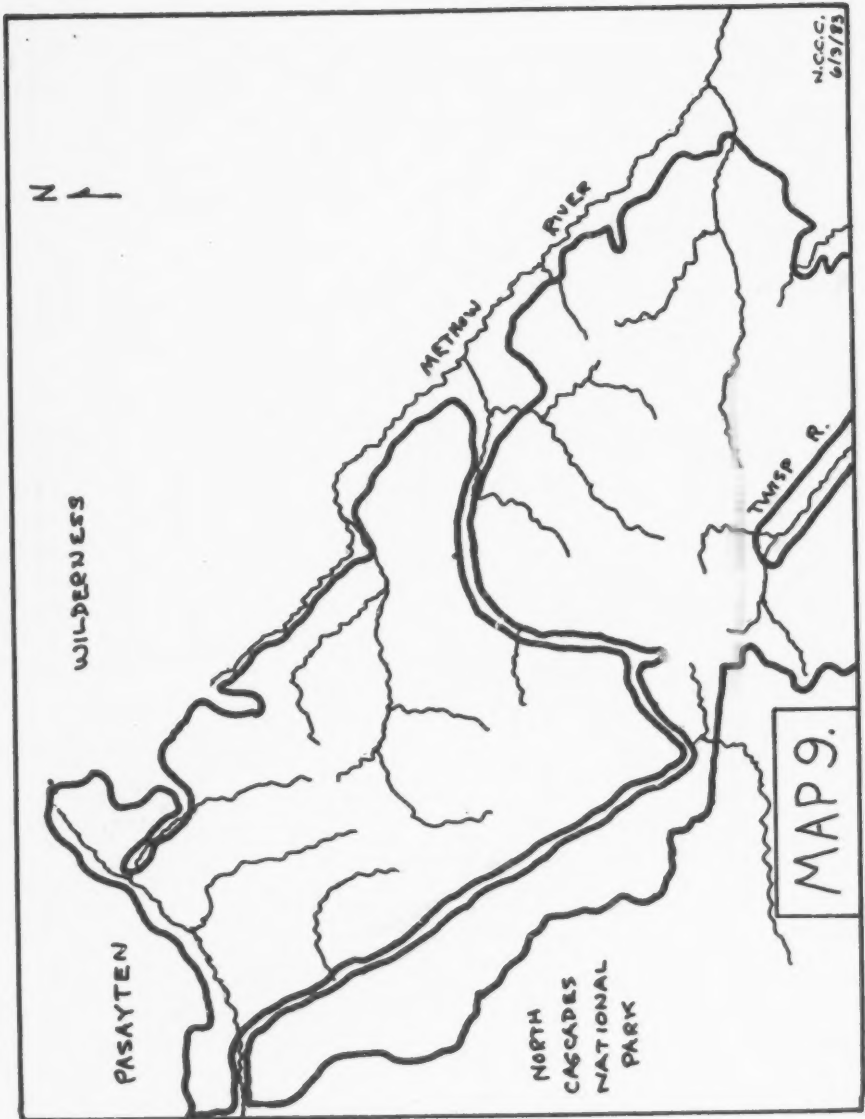


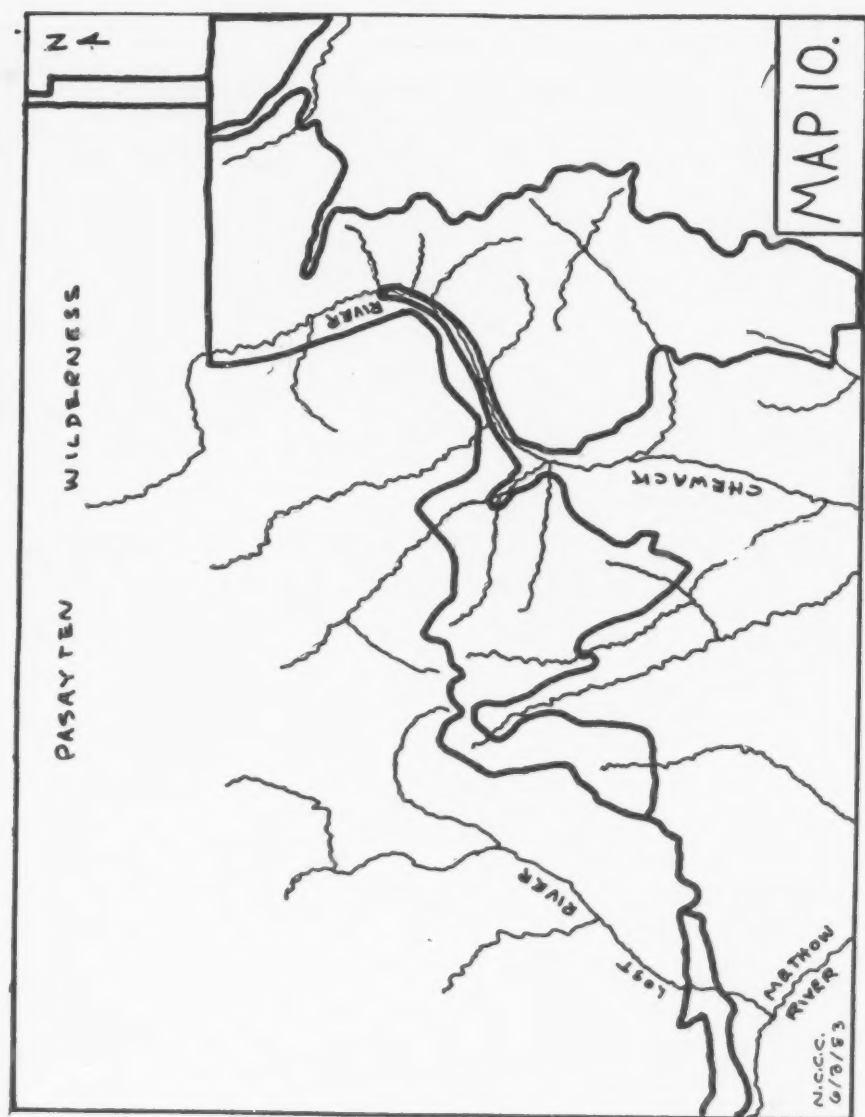














Washington Wilderness Coalition

P.O. Box 5691, Seattle, WA 98105

June 17, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Jackson:

I am enclosing the attached Timber Supply Analysis to supplement my oral statement made at the Field Hearings S.837 in Seattle on June 3, 1983. This study includes the rationale for the finding of low impacts on timber supplies resulting from a maximum Wilderness designation.

Please place the attached study in the S.837 hearing record.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Donald Parks", written in a cursive style.

Donald Parks

Attachment

STATEMENT ON TIMBER SUPPLY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.
HEARING ON S.837 WASHINGTON WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JUNE 3, 1983

PREPARED FOR THE WASHINGTON WIDERNES COALITION BY
RICHARD RUTZ AND DONALD PARKS,

JUNE 17, 1983

WASHINGTON STATE TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS
FOR CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PROPOSAL
1983

SUMMARY

The negative impacts of the Conservationist Wilderness proposals on Washington State harvest levels would be small. Current harvest volumes averaged state-wide for all ownerships could potentially decrease between 1.1 and 1.5%. Maximum reductions of National Forest harvests would be 6 to 7% at current management intensities. Intensifying forest management on the more productive growing sites could substantially offset negative impacts resulting from Wilderness classification. Small shifts in log consumption ratios such as allocating some raw log exports to domestic production could also assist in offsetting harvest short falls.

PURPOSE

This study provides an analysis of the realistic impacts expected to result from the implementation of the Conservationist Wilderness proposals on the Washington State timber supply. Impacts upon both the National Forest annual allowable harvest volumes (defined by timber management plans) and actual volumes which are harvested (cut) will be evaluated.

1. EXISTING HARVEST LEVELS

Washington State forests are a major source of the Nation's raw log supply. During the years 1970-1981 the average annual harvest volume was 6565 million board feet (mmbf). National Forest lands have contributed about 20% of this total or about 1250 mmbf (DNR, 1970-1981). See Table 1.A.

The total annual allowable harvest for Washington's eight National Forests, as defined by the respective timber management (T.M.) plans has increased from 1401 mmbf in 1976 to 1502 mmbf in 1980 (USFS, 1976-1980). See Table 1.B. The volume of timber sold for the same period has lagged the allowable harvest as noted in Table 1.C. However, the actual National Forest volume cut in 1976-1980 has lagged the sold volume by about 225 mmbf annually (USFS, 1970-1980). See Table 1.D. The 1979 backlog of sold, but uncut National Forest timber in Region 6 of over 13,000 mmbf is another measure of the existing lag between the cut and sold situation (USFS, 1981).

2. WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The National Forest timber sale program is based upon separate timber management (T.M.) plans that are prepared for each Forest. The T.M. plan defines the upper limit of timber volume that can be sold over a given planning period. The analysis of each wilderness proposal noted in Tables 2.A. through 2.G. provides the estimated impact of these proposals on the current T.M. plans.

Tables 2.A. through 2.G. also include the rationale for the T.M. plan harvest contribution for each Wilderness proposal by National Forest. The "Total Impact" entries are the estimated impacts on the T.M. plans. The "Total Impact" is derived from noting the potential contribution of the "total roadless" areas (inventoried) as defined by RARE II and current Forest Plan data. For those Conservationist proposals that are smaller than the inventoried roadless area, the timber outputs were adjusted downward and entered into the "Consrv Area" part of the table.

The RARE II data base contains certain inaccuracies that must be adjusted in order to reflect a proper T.M. plan impact. The adjustments are entered under the "Deduction" section of the tables and include:

- a. Elimination of deferred areas that were part of the RARE II Wilderness proposals and old special study areas that are still in force. These areas do not now contribute to the annual National Forest harvests.
- b. Elimination of Marginal CFL* on Forests that do not program marginal lands in their allowable harvest.
- c. Elimination of unregulated CFL where administrative actions by the Forest Service have withdrawn certain areas from programmed timber harvest. These areas include scenic areas, recreation areas, limited access areas, and other allocations noted in current T.M. plans.
- d. Elimination of CFL acres identified as part of the Mountain Hemlock zone on the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest. These acres are being removed from the cut calculation due to the uncertainty of regeneration. This is a professional decision on the part of the Forest Service that must be accounted for by any current analysis (USFS, 1983).
- e. Elimination of "other" areas includes Research Natural Areas and other administratively withdrawn areas that do not contribute to the annual allowable harvest.

The total impact on the allowable harvest volumes for all National Forests is 211.6 mmbf. See Table 3.A.

3. IMPACT ANALYSIS

MAXIMUM THEORETICAL IMPACT

The maximum theoretical impact of the Conservationist Wilderness proposals on current timber supplies would be equivalent to the annual allowable harvest reductions translating directly into actual volume cut reductions. If this were true, and it is not, such a maximum theoretical impact would be:

- o 3.2% of Washington's total current harvest
- o 14.1% of Washington's National Forest annual allowable

However, the above reduction in the annual allowable harvest results in a far smaller actual impact than noted above. A review of the situation on each National Forest will be necessary to establish actual impacts.

*CFL - Commercial Forest Land

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST

Gifford Pinchot National Forest annual allowable harvest volumes have increased to 479 mmbf in 1980, while the annual average sale volumes have averaged about 443 mmbf. If the total impact of the Conservationist Wilderness proposals is 47.7 mmbf, then the annual allowable harvest volume would be reduced to 431.3 mmbf or about 12 mmbf less than current sale volumes.

Therefore, a reduction of 2.6% in the volumes made available for sale can be expected. However, the actual volume cut is substantially less than the current sell volume of 443 mmbf. Consequently, the real impact upon current harvest levels will be negligible. See Tables 1.D. 3.A.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST

Olympic National Forest annual allowable harvest of 336 mmbf would be reduced to 325.8 mmbf by the Conservationist Wilderness proposals. Since the annual average volume sold is about 345 mmbf for the 1976-1980 period, a reduction of 3% in volume made available to timber purchasers can be expected. However, since the annual average volume cut for the same period is 304 mmbf, and 285 mmbf for the period 1970-1980 (USFS, 1979-1980) little potential for negative change in harvest levels can be foreseen. See Tables 1.D. and 3.A.

MT. BAKER SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest annual allowable harvest of 259.4 mmbf has been administratively reduced to about 245 mmbf (regulated volume only) because of the limitations on the entry rate into the roadless areas (USFS, 1982). The Conservationist Wilderness proposals would appear to reduce the annual allowable harvest to 185.3 mmbf. Average annual sold volumes have been nearly 290 mmbf in 1976-1980 with average cut volumes reaching 236 mmbf for the same period. Consequently, actual harvest, impacts of nearly 74.1 mmbf could be foreseen if the Forest lands continue to be managed at current intensities. However, preliminary data developed as part of the Forest Plan planning process indicate that substantial additions to Wilderness System could be made while nearly maintaining current harvest levels. More intensive timber management on some of the more productive acres, together with some adjustments in visual quality objectives can largely make up for reductions resulting from Wilderness designations. Before Congress makes irreversible decisions on Wilderness in the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest, this improved data should be reviewed. See Table 1.D. and 3.A.

OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST

Okanogan National Forest annual allowable harvest of 91.6 mmbf would be reduced to 74.2 mmbf by the Conservationist Wilderness proposals. The annual average sold volume of 75.0 mmbf for 1976-1980 compares closely with the annual average cut volume 71.2 mmbf for the same period. Consequently, little impact can be projected from these Wilderness proposals on this National Forest.

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Wenatchee National Forest annual allowable harvest of 189.1 mmbf would be reduced to 154.4 mmbf by the Conservationist Wilderness proposals. This residual annual allowable harvest volume is only slightly below the annual sold volume of 157.4 mmbf for 1976-1980. Consequently, a 2% reduction in volume available for sale can be projected. However, since the annual average volumes cut for the same period was 145 mmbf, little actual impact on this Forest can be foreseen. See Tables 1.D. and 3.A.

COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

Colville National Forest has historically undersold its annual allowable harvest by a substantial amount. For the period 1976-1980 the annual average sale volume was 31.4 mmbf below the annual allowable cut of 115.6 mmbf. Consequently, the Conservationist Wilderness Proposal impact of 26.5 mmbf will cause no reduction to volumes made available for sale. Increases in harvest volumes can be projected for a Colville National Forest even after significant Wilderness allocations. See Tables 1.D. and 3.A.

UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST

The Conservationist Wilderness package does not include units within this National Forest.

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST

The Idaho Panhandle National Forest estimated annual allowable harvest in Washington State of 9.6 mmbf (USFS, 1980) would decrease to 8.5 mmbf with the implementation of the Conservationist Wilderness Package. However, the influence of the large undersold condition of the Colville National Forest would certainly tend mask any small reductions in volumes made available for sale on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest lands within Washington.

ACTUAL HARVEST IMPACTS

The upper limit of actual harvest volume impacts are based upon the estimated reduction of timber volumes that are made available for sale. See Table 3.A. On this basis, the maximum real impacts would be:

- o 1.5% of Washington's total current timber harvest
- o 6.7% of Washington's National Forest potential timber sale volume

However, the above impacts are based upon changes in the timber sale volumes, and are an overstatement of the actual change in harvests that could be expected from the Conservationist Proposal. The only projected reduction in actual volume cut would possibly occur on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. On this basis the real impacts would be:

- o 1.1% of Washington's total current timber harvest
- o 6.2% of Washington's current National Forest harvest

4. MITIGATION

In 1975 the Forest Service published a study "Two Projections of Timber Supply in the Pacific Coast States". This study indicated significant benefits could be obtained from intensified management on sites that met a specified investment criteria. For this particular scenario, Washington State could increase harvests over a six decade period up to about 5000 mmbf (USFS, 1975). Such an increase in management intensity would tend to offset the negative impacts noted above. See Table 4.A.

Increased investments in forestry and timber management intensity would certainly offset the small reductions noted above. CFL on both industrial and nonindustrial private ownerships are generally of higher site quality than National Forest lands. "The best opportunity to increase softwood supplies are on nonindustrial forest. The leveling off of harvest from industrial land emphasized the importance of nonindustrial private land. It is here that much of the increased demand for softwood would be met through increased harvest and reforestation" (USFS, 1981). The foregoing was the assessment of the USFS, Region 6, Regional Plan drafted in 1981.

Existing log export levels from Washington forest have averaged almost 2000 mmbf annually during the period 1970-1980. A shift of 5 to 10% of log consumption to domestic manufacture would independently offset economic impacts of Wilderness designation (DNR, 1970-1980).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. DNR, 1970-1980 Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Mill Survey, 1970-1980.
2. DNR, 1970-1981 Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Timber Harvest Reports for the Years 1970-1981.
3. USFS, 1975 USDA Forest Service Resource Bulletin PNW-60, Two Projections of Timber Supply in the Pacific Coast States, 1975
4. USFS, 1970-1980 USDA Forest Service Cut and Sold Volumes of each National Forest.
5. USFS, 1976-1980 USDA Forest Service Timber Management Plan Current Potential Yield Statements for each of Washington's 8 National Forests.
6. USFS, 1980 Idaho Panhandle National Forest Letter W.E. Orr to D. L. Parks, dated November 26, 1980.
7. USFS, 1981 Draft Pacific Northwest Regional Plan Prepared Under RPA Requirements, 1981.
8. USFS, 1982 1982 Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Supervisor's Decision to Reduce the cut Administratively from 2594 mmbf Regulated to about 245 mmbf Regulated or about 265 mmbf total (regulated and Cull Volumes).
9. USFS, 1983 Region Foresters Decision Regarding the Mt. Hemlock Zone on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Dated 1983.

TABLES INCLUDED IN THE WASHINGTON STATE TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1.A.	Timber Harvest Volume by Ownership for Washington State- Annual Average 1970-1981
1.B.	Annual Allowable Harvest Volume for National Forests in Washington State 1976-1980
1.C.	Annual Timber Sale Volumes from Washington National Forests 1976-1980
1.D.	Annual Timber Volumes Actually Cut on Washington National Forests - 1976-1980
2.A.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Gifford Pinchot National Forest
2.B.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Olympic National Forest
2.C.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
2.D.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Okanogan National Forest
2.E.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Wenatchee National Forest
2.F.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Colville National Forest
2.G.	Conservationist Wilderness Package - Idaho Panhandle National Forest
3.A.	Wilderness Package Impact Upon National Forest Timber Volumes Available for Sale
4.A.	Costs and Responses to Intensified Management in Washington

TABLE 1.A.
TIMBER HARVEST VOLUME BY OWNERSHIP FOR WASHINGTON STATE - ANNUAL AVERAGE 1970-1981
(MMBF)

FOREST INDUSTRY	OTHER PRIVATE	STATE	NATIONAL FOREST	BIA	OTHER PUBLIC	TOTAL ALL OWNERSHIPS
3239	802	781	1251	422	70	6565

1225

SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES TIMBER
HARVEST REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1970-1981

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TABLE 1.B.
ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST VOLUME FOR NATIONAL FORESTS IN WASHINGTON STATE
1976-1980

NATIONAL FOREST	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(MMBF)				
GIFFORD PINCHOT	404	442	442	469	479
OLYMPIC	336.0	336.0	336.0	336.0	336.0
MT. BAKER SNOQUALMIE	240.9	240.9	240.9	240.9	259.4
OKANOGAN	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.6
WENATCHEE	179.2	179.2	179.2	179.1	189.1
COLVILLE	89.4	90.0	118.5	118.5	115.6
NEWPORT R.D.	28.5	28.5	-	-	-
UMATILLA	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
IDAHO PANHANDLE	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
TOTAL	1401.2	1439.9	1439.8	1466.7	1502.3

SOURCE: WASHINGTON N.F. TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANS

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TABLE 1.C.
ANNUAL TIMBER SALE VOLUMES FROM WASHINGTON NATIONAL FORESTS - 1976-1980

NATIONAL FOREST	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	AVERAGE 1976-1980
	(MMBF)					
GIFFORD PINCHOT	357.0	447.0	479.4	516.3	414.9	442.9
OLYMPIC	309.6	305.5	336.6	300.6	372.8	345.0
MT. BAKER SNOQUALMIE	216.6	313.9	281.6	299.7	326.3	287.6
OKANOGAN	55.6	30.7	112.7	98.6	77.4	75.0
WENATCHEE	97.7	106.4	167.6	210.7	204.7	157.4
COLVILLE	89.0	72.6	78.8	89.1	93.7	84.2
UMATILLA	22.0	37.6	15.8	24.0	24.1	24.7
IDAHO PANHANDLE	10.0	21.4	8.1	1.8	23.0	12.9
	1157.5	1335.1	1480.6	1640.8	1513.9	1425.6

SOURCE: USFS TIMBER SALE DATA

6-3-83

TABLE 1.D.
ANNUAL TIMBER VOLUMES ACTUALLY CUT ON WASHINGTON
NATIONAL FORESTS - 1976-1980

NATIONAL FOREST	(MMBF)					AVERAGE 1976-1980
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
GIFFORD PINCHOT	332.9	305.6	383.4	382.6	267.1	334.3
OLYMPIC	296.1	332.3	303.3	307.1	283.0	304.4
MT. BAKER SNOQUALMIE	229.7	217.3	250.5	272.6	209.3	235.9
OKANOGAN	91.9	69.3	52.6	64.1	78.2	71.2
WENATCHEE	170.4	146.8	159.4	116.4	133.6	145.3
COLVILLE	60.3	80.6	93.7	85.6	68.9	77.8
UMATILLA	23.7	25.3	22.3	16.2	19.1	21.3
IDAHO PANHANDLE	9.0	3.8	6.0	10.2	8.8	7.7
	1214.0	1171.0	1271.2	1254.8	1068.8	1197.8

SOURCE: USFS TIMBER SALE CUT DATA FOR THE YEARS NOTED.

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TABLE 2.A.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE - GIFFORD PINCHOT M.F.

Continued on next page.

	COUGAR LAKES	GOAT ROCKS ADD'NS	TATOOSH	GLACIER VIEW	MT ADAMS ADD'NS	INDIAN HEAVEN	BIG LAVA RED	TRAPPER CREEK
<u>TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES</u>								
CFL/ACRES	23,510	15,850	17,100	3,930	28,120	27,590	19,800	-
PROG HARV/MMBF	16,550 5.5	13,008 3.7	9,612 3.0	3,384 1.2	23,296 9.9	26,120 5.0	8,100 2.6	-
<u>CONSV AREA/ACRES</u>								
CFL/ACRES	23,510	15,850	17,100	3,930	28,120	27,590	19,800	10,400
PROG HARV/MMBF	16,550 5.5	13,008 3.7	9,612 3.0	3,384 1.2	23,296 9.9	26,120 5.0	8,100 2.6	9,600 4.1
<u>DEDUCTIONS</u>								
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES	8,214	-	7,662	2,674	11,940	-	-	-
DEF PHARV/MMBF	2.7	-	2.4	1.0	5.2	-	-	-
MARG CFL/ACRES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARG PHARV/MMBF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNREG CFL/ACRES	-	3,630	-	-	-	20,850	-	5,960
UNREG PHARV/MMBF	-	N.C.	-	-	-	3.0	-	2.6
MT HEM CFL/ACRES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MT PHARV/MMBF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CFL/ACRES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PHARV/MMBF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL IMPACT</u>								
CFL/ACRES	8,336	9,378	1,950	710	11,356	5,270	8,100	3,640
PROG HARV/MMBF	2.8	3.7	.6	.2	4.7	2.0	2.6	1.5

N.C. - NOT CALCULATED
SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

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TABLE 2.A. CONT
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-GIFFORD PINCHOT N.F.

	DARK DI- VIDE (AMDEBA)	BLUE LAKE	TOTAL		
<u>TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES</u>					
CFL/ACRES	-	-	135,900		
PROG HARV/MMBF	-	-	100,070		
			30.9		
<u>CONSV AREA/ACRES</u>					
CFL/ACRES	73,510	10,780	230,590		
PROG HARV/MMBF	66,089	9,219	184,978		
	26.0	3.6	64.6		
<u>DEDUCTIONS</u>					
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES	-	-	30,490		
DEF PHARV/MMBF	-	-	11.3		
MARG CFL/ACRES					
MARG PHARV/MMBF					
UNREG CFL/ACRES	1,435	-	31,875		
UNREG PHARV/MMBF	N.C.	-	5.6		
MT HEM CFL/ACRES					
MT PHARV/MMBF					
OTHER CFL/ACRES					
OTHER PHARV /MMBF					
<u>TOTAL IMPACT</u>					
CFL/ACRES	64,654	9,219	122,613		
PROG HARV/MMBF	26.0	3.6	47.7		

N.C. NOT CALCULATED

SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

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TABLE 2.B.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-OLYMPIC N.F.

	QUILCENE	THE BROTHERS	MILDRED LAKES	WONDER MT/ SKOKOMISH	COL BOB/ S. QUINLAULT	PINE MTN	2/	TOTAL
TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES	68,182	27,629	27,202	9,468	12,120	230	-	144,831
CFL/ACRES	41,994	15,370	15,524	7,002	9,179	230	-	89,299
PROG HARV/MMBF	5.2	2.3	2.6	1.1	1.2	.1	-	12.5
CONSV AREA/ACRES	65,622	24,429	24,642	16,200	20,986	230	2080	154,189
CFL/ACRES	39,434	13,810	14,244	13,402	16,151	230	0	97,271
PROG HARV/MMBF	4.9	1.6	2.4	3.5	3.7	.1	0	16.2
DEDUCTIONS								
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES	21,705	7,604	6,418	-	9,179	-	-	44,906
DEF PHARV/MMBF	1.8	.8	.5	-	1.2	-	-	4.3
MARG CFL/ACRES	9,494	2,791	725	3,578	1,119	-	-	17,707
MARG PHARV/MMBF	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	-	-	1/
UNREG CFL/ACRES	305	1,608	903	3,369	628	-	-	6,813
UNREG PHARV/MMBF	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.	.8	N.C.	-	-	.8
MT HEM CFL/ACRES	-	-	-	-	1,723	-	-	1,723
MT PHARV/MMBF	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	.9
OTHER CFL/ACRES								
OTHER PHARV /MMBF								
TOTAL IMPACT								
CFL/ACRES	7,930	1,807	6,198	6,455	3,502	230	0	26,122
PROG HARV/MMBF	3.1	.8	1.9	2.7	1.6	.1	0	10.2

N.C. - NOT CALCULATED. 1/ MARGINAL IS NOT PROGRAMMED; 2/ STORMKING MT, BALDY RIDGE, McDONALD MTN.
SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

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TABLE 2.C.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-MT BAKER SNOQUALMIE N.F.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

MT BAKER	ALMA COPPER	HIDDEN LAKE	GLACIER PEAK ADDNS	BOULDER RIVER	HIGGINS MT	NORSE PEAK	CLEARWATER
TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES							
CFL/ACRES	8,300	7,000	281,700	83,800	13,000	28,200	28,200
PROG HARV/MMBF	4,000 1.7	2,400 1.0	119,676 53.3	26,871 11.1	9,000 3.8	19,600 9.0	21,309 9.8
CONSV AREA/ACRES	7,600	6,300	257,515	81,880	11,720	19,880	21,560
CFL/ACRES	3,400	1,700	104,976	24,957	7,700	13,300	15,769
PROG HARV/MMBF	1.4	.7	46.7	10.3	3.3	6.1	7.3
DEDUCTIONS							
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES			38,860				
DEF PHARY/MMBF			16.7				
MARG CFL/ACRES	128	77	3,888	859	288	1,705	1,854
MARG PHARY/MMBF	0	0	1.5	.2	.1	.7	.7
UNREG CFL/ACRES	17,600		387				362
UNREG PHARY/MMBF	6.3		0				N.C.
MT HEW CFL/ACRES	20,000	600	11,517	640		2,135	600
MT PHARY/MMBF	6.0	.2	3.5	.3		.6	.2
OTHER CFL/ACRES	1,352						
OTHER PHARY /MMBF	.6						
TOTAL IMPACT							
CFL/ACRES	34,148	1,023	50,324	23,452	7,432	9,450	12,953
PROG HARV /MMBF	19.2	.5	24.9	9.8	3.2	4.8	6.4

SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

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TABLE 2.D.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-OKANOGAN N.F.

	LAKE OCHELAN SANTOOTH	BLACK CANYON	PASAYTEN ADDITIONS	TIEFANY	BEAVER MEADOWS	OKANOGAN HIGHLANDS	TOTAL
<u>TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES</u>	230,900	13,600	238,770	25,000	41,780	47,980	598,030
CFL/ACRES	83,440	9,128	109,224	13,900	32,262	32,560	280,514
PROG HARV/MMBF	11.5	1.1	9.7	1.8	4.8	1.4	30.3
<u>CONSV AREA/ACRES</u>	211,700	13,600	233,010	25,000	34,740	47,980	566,030
CFL/ACRES	76,514	9,128	107,944	13,900	26,777	32,560	266,823
PROG HARV/MMBF	10.5	1.1	9.4	1.8	4.0	1.4	28.2
<u>DEDUCTIONS</u>							
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES	48,837		38,749	2,344			89,930
DEF PHARY/MMBF	5.8		4.6	.4			10.8
MARG CFL/ACRES	5,059	5,924	50,178	5,250	13,432	7,360	87,203
MARG PHARY/MMBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNREG CFL/ACRES	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	2,400 1/
UNREG PHARY/MMBF							
MT HEM CFL/ACRES							
MH PHARY/MMBF							
OTHER CFL/ACRES							
OTHER PHARY /MMBF							
<u>TOTAL IMPACT</u>							
CFL/ACRES	22,618	3,204	19,017	6,506	13,345	25,200	87,290
PROG HARV/MMBF	4.7	1.1	4.8	1.4	4.0	1.4	17.4

1/ NOT BROKEN OUT BY SPECIFIC ROADLESS AREA BY O.N.F.
SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 2.E.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-WENATCHEE N.F.

	NORSE PEAK	GLACIER PEAK ADJNS	LAKE CHELAN SANTOOTH	COUGAR LAKES	GOAT ROCKS ADDITIONS	NASON RIDGE	DEVILS GULCH	TOTAL
<u>TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES</u>								
CFL/ACRES	51,240	141,275	-	176,694	19,600	-	-	416,924
PROG HARV/MMBF	33,638 7.3	56,910 7.6	-	120,016 22.9	11,596 3.6	-	-	209,360 41.4
<u>CONSV AREA/ACRES</u>								
CFL/ACRES	46,760	306,527	90,480	168,374	19,600	21,000	14,000	694,856
PROG HARV/MMBF	29,158 6.7	145,238 21.0	15,100 2.0	111,696 20.1	11,596 3.6	14,000 3.1	9,500 2.1	336,288 58.6
<u>DEDUCTIONS</u>								
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES		6,173		84,798				90,971
DEF PHARY/MMBF		.9		12.8				13.7
3-ARG CFL/ACRES								
MARG PHARY/MMBF								
UNREG CFL/ACRES		21,942		8,957				37,939
UNREG PHARY/MMBF	7,040 3.9	3.2		1.2				8.3
MT HEM CFL/ACRES								
MH PHARY/MMBF								
OTHER CFL/ACRES		.7	1.2					1.9
OTHER PHARY /MMBF								
<u>TOTAL IMPACT</u>								
CFL/ACRES	22,118	117,123	13,100	17,941	11,596	14,000	9,500 *	207,378
PROG HARV/MMBF	2.8	16.2	.8	6.1	3.6	3.1	2.1	34.7

SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

6-3-83

TABLE 2.F.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-COLVILLE N.F.

	OKANOGAN HYLANDS	KETTLE RANGE	ABERCROMBIE PRAIRIE	SALMO PISTES	TOTAL
TOTAL ROADLESS/ACRES	6,785	94,340	36,625	46,380	184,310
CFL/ACRES	5,380	79,651	26,643	38,570	150,244
PROG HARV/MMBF 1/	1.0	14.9	6.5	11.7	34.1
CONSV AREA/ACRES					
CFL/ACRES	6,785	81,000	36,625	46,380	170,790
PROG HARV/MMBF	5,380	69,268	26,643	38,570	139,861
DEDUCTIONS	1.0	12.6	6.5	11.7	31.8
DEFERRED CFL/ACRES					
DEF PHARV/MMBF				19,630	19,630
MARG CFL/ACRES				2.6	2.6
MARG PHARV/MMBF					
UNREG CFL/ACRES	524	24,870	5,854	4,070	35,318
UNREG PHARV/MMBF	0	2.8	0	0	2.8
MT HEM CFL/ACRES					
MH PHARV/MMBF					
OTHER CFL/ACRES					
OTHER PHARV /MMBF					
TOTAL IMPACT					
CFL/ACRES	4,856	44,398	20,789	14,870	84,913
PROG HARV/MMBF	1.0	9.8	6.5	9.1	26.4

1/ ON THIS N.F. POTENTIAL YIELD IS THE CLOSEST MEASURE OF ALLOWABLE CUT
SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 2.G.
CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PACKAGE-IDAHO PANHANDLE N.F.

[illegible]

N.C. NOT CALCULATED
SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 3.A.
WILDERNESS PACKAGE IMPACT UPON NATIONAL FOREST
TIMBER VOLUMES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

NATIONAL FOREST	CURRENT ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST (T.M. PLANS)	WILDERNESS PKG POTENTIAL VOL. IMPACT (T.M. PLANS)	EST. RESIDUAL ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST (T.M. PLANS)	ANNUAL AVERAGE VOLUME SOLD 1976-1980 ^{1/}	POTENTIAL SELL VOLUME REDUCTION
			(MMBF)		
GIFFORD PINCHOT	479.0	47.2	431.3	442.9	11.6
OLYMPIC	336.0	10.2	325.8	345.0	10.2
MT. BAKER SNOQUALMIE	259.4	74.1	185.3	287.6	74.1
OKANOGAN	91.6	17.4	74.2	75.0	.8
WENATCHEE	189.1	34.7	154.4	157.4	3.0
COLVILLE	115.6	26.4	89.2	84.2	-
UMATILLA	22.0	-	22.0	24.7	-
IDAHO PANHANDLE	9.6	1.1	8.5	12.9	1.1
TOTAL	1502.3	211.6	1290.7	1425.6	100.8

^{1/} SOME FORESTS HAVE SOLD MORE THAN THE ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT DURING THIS PERIOD.

SOURCE: USFS RARE II, FOREST PLAN, AND TIMBER SALE DATA

TABLE 4.A.
COST AND RESPONSES TO INTENSIFIED MANAGEMENT IN WASHINGTON

AREA AND OWNER	COST MILLION DOLLARS	CHANGE IN ANNUAL HARVEST BY DECADE MMBF (INTERNATIONAL $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH)					
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH
WESTERN WASHINGTON							
NATIONAL FOREST	2.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
OTHER PUBLIC	13.3	190.6	190.6	190.6	187.0	172.2	161.8
FOREST INDUSTRY	55.2	-	-	-	348.9	522.0	1673.8
OTHER PRIVATE	37.5	20.9	-9.5	-8.0	195.0	288.7	1120.0
SUB-TOTAL	108.6	234.1	203.7	205.2	753.5	1005.2	2978.2
EASTERN WASHINGTON							
NATIONAL FOREST	3.3	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
OTHER PUBLIC	.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.5	3.5
FOREST INDUSTRY	1.5	2.6	4.1	2.1	6.8	2.4	7.2
OTHER PRIVATE	3.6	5.3	8.4	4.3	16.1	5.8	18.6
SUB-TOTAL	9.0	41.3	45.9	39.8	56.3	38.2	55.9
WASHINGTON TOTAL	117.6	275.4	249.6	245.0	809.3	1043.4	3034.1

SOURCE: USDA FOREST SERVICE RESOURCE BULLETIN PNW-60, 1975

6-3-83

Analysis of Timber Supply Impacts resulting from the Norse Peak-
Greenwater and Clearwater Wilderness Proposals in the Eighth
Congressional District of Washington

Prepared by Donald Parks, Richard Rutz, and Mark Follett for the
Washington Wilderness Coalition

August 5, 1983

SUMMARY

Negative impacts of Conservationist Wilderness proposals for the Norse Peak-Greenwater and Clearwater on local timber supplies would at most be small. Generalized impacts on Pierce County mill consumption and harvest levels would be no more than 2% and 3% respectively. Impacts on those segments of the forest products industry most dependent on the National Forest timber adjacent to the proposed Wilderness units would be no more than 6% for any buyer, with most buyers seeing 1 to 4%. Since nearly all buyers now participate in the timber sale programs on National Forest lands to the North of the proposed Wilderness units, it can be expected that alternative sources of timber supply would be developed to mitigate impacts as required. Long term increases in National Forest timber harvest programs due to applications of intensified management techniques and conversions to a fully regulated Forest will more than offset small short term volume losses caused by Wilderness designation.

SCOPE

It will be assumed that both the King and Pierce County geographic area will represent the Eighth Congressional District. National Forest lands included will be limited to the North Bend Ranger District (King County) and the White River Ranger District (King and Pierce Counties) of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. For the purpose of this analysis, it will be assumed that the White River Ranger District lies entirely within Pierce County.

CURRENT TIMBER SUPPLIES

In order to establish a baseline of activities, existing harvest levels will be evaluated on a county wide and Ranger District level. Log consumption will be reviewed on a County wide, Ranger District, and individual National Forest timber purchaser basis.

Harvest Volumes

Annual average harvest volumes for the years 1977-1981 were 331 million board feet (mmbf) for King County and 236 mmbf for the Pierce County for all owner-ships (DNR, 1977-1981). See Table 1. During this same period, the annual average volume cut was 34.5 mmbf for the White River Ranger District and 30.3 mmbf for the North Bend Ranger District (USFS, 1983a). The average volume cut considerably lagged the volume sold. See Table 2.

The White River Ranger District was defined as a Working Circle on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest until about 1979. The working circle concept meant that an allowable harvest volume was formally calculated for the entire Ranger District. After 1979, the White River Ranger District was absorbed into a larger Working Circle made up from the south half of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The Forest Service considers the allowable cut previously calculated for the Ranger District to be accurate until the Forest Plans are complete. Therefore, this study will utilize this allowable harvest volume figure and assume its increase based upon the declassification of the old Cougar Lakes Limited Area:

<u>Annual Allowable Harvest</u>	<u>Volume (mmbf)</u>	<u>CFL, Acres</u>
Ranger District Prior to 1979	47.4	108,800 ^{1/}
Cougar Lakes Limited Area (Upper Greenwater River)	1.2	3,200 ^{2/}
	48.6	112,000

^{1/} Timber Management Plan Data

^{2/} Naches-Tieton-White River Land Management Plan Data, 1977

Log Processing Volumes

King County is a net log exporting area, with a greater log volume harvested from county forests than the log volume that is processed within the county. The annual average log volume processed in King County was 228 mmbf during 1976-1980 for all ownerships. As a comparison, during the same period, 161 mmbf of logs originating in the county were processed as foreign log exports (DNR, 1976-1980). See Table 3.

Pierce County is a net log importing area with a much greater volume of logs processed within the County than are harvested from County forests.

The annual average log volume processed within Pierce County was 794 mmbf during 1976-1980 for all ownerships. In the same period, 515 mmbf of logs were processed as foreign log exports from Pierce County Ports (DNR, 1976-1980). See Table 3.

National Forest Timber Purchasers

This discussion will be limited to the major timber purchasers on the White River Ranger District and the timber purchases made by these same companies in the North Bend District.

The major purchasers of White River Ranger District are defined to be those companies that buy 90% or more of the volume offered for sale. These companies, their mill locations, type of processing, installed milling capacity, volume of finished product and raw log volume consumed are shown in Table 5. The volume of finished product was obtained from the Washington Department of Natural Resources Forest Products Directory, published in 1978 and/or Directory of the Forest Products Industry published in 1982. Where the finished product volume was available, the raw log input volume was estimated using conversion factors developed in a 1982 Forest Service study (USFS, 1982a). See Table 4.

On the White River Ranger District eleven (11) purchasers bought 92% of the total volume sold during fiscal years 1977-1981. It should be noted that five of these companies who bought 38% of the total volume operate mills outside of the Pierce County. See Table 6. It is understood that some National Forest timber purchasers do not utilize the volumes they buy directly, but resell them to other companies. This study will not attempt to assess that factor since no data is available. It is recognized that the largest buyer on the District, Brazier, does not mill the logs it buys from White River as an example. Consequently this study will limit its impact analysis to primary buyers only. Even with this limitation, the analysis is considered highly representative.

The point has been made by the local Forest Products lobbyists that nearby timber supplies from the White River Ranger District are essential to supply Tacoma mills and that timber from other locations may not be an economic substitute due to the hauling distances. In order to address this issue, a review of North Bend Ranger District sales was also made. Seven of the eleven White River Ranger District purchasers buy timber from the North Bend Ranger District. The volume these purchasers buy from the North Bend Ranger District is equivalent to about 80% of the volume they buy from the White River Ranger District. Of the 4 top buyers of White River timber from Tacoma, 3 buy about the same volumes or more from the North Bend District. See Table 7.

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTION

Estimates for wilderness the harvest contribution of the Norse Peak-Greenwater and the Clearwater Wilderness proposals to the National Forest Timber Management Plan are based upon the Forest Service RARE II data base and any updates resulting from Forest Plan activities.

The timber volume estimates for each area start with the full roadless area outputs and are then adjusted downward to account for the following items:

1. Elimination of commercial forest land (CFL) that is not included in the proposal. Both Wilderness proposals do not encompass the total inventoried roadless area.
2. Elimination of marginal CFL within the proposals that are not now programmed into the allowable harvest. For the purposes of this analysis, only the Clearwater is assumed to include such marginal CFL.
3. Elimination of CFL acres that are identified as part of the Mountain Hemlock Zone. These acres are being removed from the cut due to the uncertainty of regeneration. This is a professional decision on the part of the Forest Service that must be accounted for by any current analysis (USFS, 1983b). Both proposals include Mountain Hemlock Zone CFL acres. The marginal CFL acres in the Norse Peak-Greenwater were included in the Mountain Hemlock Zone for this analysis.

The data for both areas is shown in Table 8.

Timber Management Plan Impacts

The estimated impact of the two wilderness proposals on the current Timber Management Plan is 11.3 mmbf as noted in Table 8.

Wilderness CFL Soil Quality

Most of the Greenwater and much of the Clearwater is classified by the USFS Soil Resource inventory in land area "D". Land area "D" encompasses "shallow to moderately deep soils primarily from andesite and pyroclastic rocks occurring on steep high elevation sideslopes. Approx. 90% of this area is between 3,000 and 4,500 ft elevation."

"The timber typically consists of silver fir, hemlock (mountain ?, author) and some Douglas fir, with Douglas fir comprising approximately 2 to 10% of the volume. The Douglas fir site (class) is generally sites IV and V, with the greater percentage occurring as Site V" (USFS, 1972). These soils have significant limitations which include:

- Severe erosion potential when protective vegetation and duff is removed. Vegetation is often slow to return.
- Moderate to high sediment yield potential that can damage fish spawning beds and negatively impact water quality.
- Relatively low regeneration potential for Douglas fir including both natural and plantations.

These common soil problems are influenced by shallow soils containing high percentages of gravel and stones which limit nutrient and moisture holding characteristics. Much of the year the soils remain cold and retard plant growth. In the summer months moisture stress impedes growth as well. All of these factors result in relatively short growing seasons, limitations on soil moisture retention, and relatively infertile soils particularly above 3000 feet. Consequently, Douglas fir regeneration can be severely impacted in these areas (USFS, 1972).

During the Naches-Tietan-White River (N-T-WR) land use study, the Forest Service classified the National Forest CFL on the White River Ranger District by overall timber productivity. Three categories, high, medium and low were defined (Westside):

- High: productivity 129 cu ft/acre/yr
- Medium: productivity 87 cu ft/acre/yr
- Low: productivity 62 cu ft/acre/yr

In this study low productivity lands were defined to include these characteristics:

- Steep and rocky with talus and rock outcrops accounting for over 40% of the land area.
- Plant growth limitations caused by shallow, infertile soils.
- Site class for Douglas fir commonly low IV and V.

The medium productivity lands were assessed to have these values:

- Relatively shallow soils but without severe limitations of fertility.
- Site class for Douglas fir varying from III to V with class IV accounting for most of the area. Site class usually drops to V at about 3000 ft.
- At 3000 ft and above, area has limited Douglas fir growing capability. At these altitudes greater productivity can be achieved with native species such as hemlock (Mountain, author), and true fir.

The N-T-WR study showed that the Norse Peak-Greenwater included over 95% low and medium productivity lands, while the Clearwater included over 90% medium and low productivity lands.

The high, medium, and low categories noted above compare land capabilities within the White River Ranger District Federal ownership only. These lands are generally less productive and exhibit more soils and regeneration problems than all other ownerships. For example, the medium productivity category that is average for the White River Ranger District and includes much of the proposed Wilderness units is less productive than 63% of Puget Sound's better CFL and about as productive as 24% of the region's poorer forest land (USFS, 1982b).

In summary, most of the CFL included in the Wilderness proposal is relatively unproductive forest land, has the potential for regeneration problems, can exhibit erosion that will damage the fisheries and water quality, and contains wildlife values that are not present on the more productive sites. The highest productivity sites contain very few acres and their withdrawal for Wilderness will not be significant in the long term to the local timber economy.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Forest Service timber sale program is based upon the direction of the Timber Management Plan. Therefore, the Timber Management Plan defines the upper limit of timber volumes that can be sold. The timber volumes sold represent the maximum limit of annual National Forest harvest. Or stated another way, actual impacts can be no greater than the change on the volumes sold. The volume cut normally lags the volume sold by several years. On the White River Ranger District the annual volume cut is well behind the volume sold. See Table 2.

The analysis will compare the estimated Timber Management Plan volumes that will result from the Wilderness proposals noted to the volumes currently being sold and cut on the District.

National Forest Harvest Impacts

Implementation of both Wilderness proposals could reduce the annual allowable harvest on the White River Ranger District from 48.6 mmbf/yr to 37.3 mmbf/yr. Since the average volume sold has averaged 44.8 mmbf/yr, the volume available for sale could be expected to drop by 7.5 mmbf under current management plans. This volume represents the maximum level of impact of these proposals. However, since actual annual harvests have averaged 34.5 mmbf/yr, only a minimal change on the District can realistically be foreseen. See Table 9.

County Level Impacts

The maximum impact of both Wilderness proposals on harvests from Pierce County would be about 3.2%. Since 10 of the 11 White River Ranger District major purchasers have either purchased or bid on timber sales in the North Bend Ranger District, it would appear that an economic impact area for timber supply can be defined to include both Pierce and King Counties. For this two county area, the maximum impact would be about 1.3% of the harvest volume. See Table 10.

Since the greater part of the White River Ranger District volumes are purchased by firms from Pierce County, an estimate of the impact on timber supplies for local manufacture can be made. Assuming the distribution of impact to be equivalent to the current sold volume, then 62% of the maximum potential volume reduction would occur in Pierce County, or about 4.7 mmbf. Therefore, the impact on Pierce County domestic log manufacture for all mills would be 1.7%. See Table 11. Using the same rationale for King County, a negative impact of less than 1% would apply for all log processing.

Major Purchaser Impacts

In order to estimate timber supply impacts on each purchaser, it will be assumed that each purchaser will maintain the same share of the White River Ranger District sell volume after Wilderness proposal implementation. The sell volume will be used to assess buyer impacts although it is recognized that only cut volumes can be milled and the cut volume substantially lags the sell volume. Therefore, the impacts noted will represent an overstatement of log volume reductions available to each purchaser.

Brazier

Brazier's total log consumption (purchases) is unknown although it is known that they have purchased an annual average volume from the White River Ranger District of 11.0 mmbf and from the North Bend Ranger District of 9.9 mmbf for fiscal years 1977-1981. In addition, 29.8 mmbf/year has been purchased from the Wenatchee National Forest in fiscal years 1979-1982. Given this data alone, Brazier appears to be 20% dependent upon White River Ranger District. The estimated maximum volume impact of the Wilderness proposals of 1.71 mmbf represents about 3.4% of the known company National Forest timber purchases.

Seaboard

The total raw log consumption for Seaboard is estimated to be 30.5 mmbf but does not include the requirements for the Ballard mill. However, disregarding this additional volume, these mills appear to be about 36% dependent upon the White River Ranger District and 10% dependent upon the North Bend Ranger District for timber supply. The estimated maximum volume impact of the Wilderness proposals is 1.70 mmbf/yr. This volume represents about 5.6% of the 1980 mill consumption. See Tables 5, 6, 7, and 12.

North Pacific Plywood

This plywood mill's total log consumption is estimated to be 29.1 mmbf with an 18% dependency upon the White River Ranger District for logs. The estimated volume impact of the Wilderness proposals is .8 mmbf, representing about 2.7% of the total mill consumption. See Tables 5, 6, 7, and 12.

Puget Sound Plywood

Puget Sound Plywoods total log consumption is estimated to be 15.4 mmbf, with a 25% dependency on the White River Ranger District and a 22% dependency on logs from the North Bend Ranger District. An estimated log volume impact of .6 mmbf/yr could potentially reduce mill consumption by 3.9%. See Tables 5, 6, 7, and 12.

Manke Lumber

Manke's actual lumber production is not known, however, a lower limit of log consumption can be developed by estimating production on the basis of operation at 50% capacity. This log volume would be about 15.4 mmbf. Therefore, the Wilderness volume impact would be no more than 3% and probably less. See Tables 5, 6, 7, and 12.

Bald Knob (Oregon)

Total log consumption for this purchaser is not known. The estimated volume impact of the wilderness proposals of .47 mmbf/yr would have an unknown impact upon its operations. See Table 5, 6, and 12.

Mt. Baker Plywood

Mt. Baker Plywood's softwood plywood production requires an estimated 22.2 mmbf of softwood raw logs. At this consumption level, the mill is 12% dependent upon the White River Ranger District and 19% dependent upon the North Bend Ranger District for logs. The maximum volume impact of the Wilderness proposals is .40 mmbf/yr and would represent 1.8% of current mill consumption. See Tables 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Louisiana Pacific

This sawmill's log consumption of about 16.8 mmbf is estimated to be 11% dependent upon the White River Ranger District for logs. The potential volume impact of .30 mmbf/yr represents 1.8% of the total mill consumption. See Tables 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Wasser and Winters

Total log consumption for this purchaser is not known. The estimated volume impact of the Wilderness proposals of .16 mmbf/yr would have an unknown impact on the company's operations. However, it should be noted that Wasser and Winters only purchase 2% of the White River Ranger District sale volume. See Tables 5 and 12.

Seattle-Snohomish Mill Co.

This sawmill requires about 12.2 mmbf of raw logs for annual operation. Operations are dependent upon the White River Ranger District for 8% of its volume and the North Bend Ranger District for 30% of its volume. The estimated impact of the Wilderness proposals on the mill operation would be .14 mmbf/yr or about 1%. See Tables 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Buse

This sawmill requires an estimated 27.7 mmbf of logs to sustain operations. Approximately 3% of this volume comes from the White River Ranger District and 19% comes from the North Bend Ranger District. The Wilderness proposal impacts of .13 mmbf/yr would have an .5% impact on mill consumption. See Tables 5, 6, 7 and 12.

CONCLUSION

The impacts of the Wilderness proposals on the Pierce County level would be very small, on the order of 2% to 3% for mill consumption and harvest levels. Maximum impacts on the major White River Ranger District timber purchasers would be only slightly greater, ranging from 1% to 4% for most buyers and a maximum of 6% for the buyer absorbing the greatest impact. Since these impacts are small, and alternative sources of timber supply are demonstrably available from the North Bend Ranger District, no significant impact will result from a Norse Peak-Greenwater and Clearwater Wilderness.

The small negative volume impacts on National Forest lands from Wilderness designation in King and Pierce Counties could potentially be partially offset by increases in management intensity on some of the more suitable lands. If about half of the suitable CFL acres in the White River and North Bend Ranger Districts (about 70,000 acres) were managed at greater intensity, up to 20% more wood volume could be produced from these lands (USFS, 1983c). Such an increase could result in as much as 6 mmbf/yr additional harvest volume, largely offsetting the Wilderness proposal effects. The above increases would be in terms of short term potential yield volumes.

It should also be remembered that the above current Timber Management Plan volumes with their attendant sale volumes are based upon short term potential yields. Short term potential yield refers to the timber management situation on the Forest before all the old growth stands are converted to young growth, or regulated stands. When full regulation is achieved, substantial increases are forecast in the volume of timber that can be harvested annually as noted in the 1979 Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Timber Resource Management Plan Draft EIS (Figure 5, page 126). The increase noted in harvest volumes for long term vs. short term potential yields projected a 60% increase in the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger District harvests for the Alpine Lakes Area after 2000 (USFS, 1981). Consequently, short term wilderness proposal impacts will be offset by long term National Forest management goals.

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TABLE 1
TIMBER HARVEST-KING AND PIERCE COUNTIES

Annual Average Timber Harvest Volume by Ownership for King and Pierce Counties for the Years 1977-1981
(mmbf)

COUNTY	OWNERSHIP				TOTAL
	PRIVATE	STATE	NATL FOREST	OTHER PUBLIC	
King	255.1	22.4	42.7	11.2	331.3
Pierce	174.9	15.6	35.3	9.8	235.5
	430.0	38.0	78.0	21.0	566.8

SOURCE: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS, 1977-1981

TABLE 2

TIMBER HARVEST-NATIONAL FOREST

Annual Timber Volumes cut and sold on the North Bend and White River Ranger Districts of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest for the fiscal years 1977-1981.

(mmbf)

RANGER DISTRICT	YEARS										AVERAGE 1977-1981
	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		
	CUT	SOLD	CUT	SOLD	CUT	SOLD	CUT	SOLD	CUT	SOLD	
North Bend											
Cut	18.5		24.0		38.0		32.0		39.0		30.3
Sold	51.0		55.0		41.0		40.0		56.8		48.8
White River											
Cut	45.1		40.1		29.3		28.4		29.7		34.5
Sold	46.4		26.3		44.7		37.4		69.0		44.8

SOURCE: NORTH BEND R.D. - DISTRICT TIMBER STAFF (ANN SUND) TELECON TO D. PARKS, 2-15-83, WHITE RIVER R.D. -
USFS LETTER WHITE RIVER RANGER A.W. WOLFSON TO D. PARKS, 2-22-83

7-28-83

TABLE 3
LOG CONSUMPTION-KING AND PIERCE COUNTIES

Annual Average Timber Volumes Processed in King and Pierce Counties
1976-1980

(mmbf)

COUNTY	DOMESTIC MANU- FACTURE WITHIN COUNTY	COUNTY LOGS PROCESSED AS FOREIGN EXPORTS	TOTAL LOG CONSUMPTION IN COUNTY
King	Unknown	161	228
Pierce	279	246	794

SOURCE: DNR WASHINGTON MILL SURVEY FOR THE YEARS 1976, 1978, 1980

TABLE 4
FACTORS FOR ESTIMATING THE VOLUME OF
LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCED FROM RAW LOGS

PRODUCT	STANDARD UNIT OF MEASURE	SOLID VOLUME OF PRODUCT IN STANDARD UNIT	RAW LOG VOLUME REQUIRED PER UNIT OF PRODUCT ^{1/}	RATIO OF RAW LOG VOLUME TO VOLUME OF PRODUCT ^{2/}	SOLID VOLUME OF PRODUCT AS PER CENT OF RAW LOG VOLUME
Lumber - Softwood	1,000 bf	60.00	156.00	2.60	38.5
Plywood - Softwood	1,000 ft ² 3/8 basis	31.25	69.90	2.24	44.6

NOTE: Factors represent an average for all Forest Service Regions.

^{1/} round wood equivalent log scale

^{2/} cu. ft. round wood equivalent per cu. ft. product

SOURCE: ANALYSIS OF THE TIMBER SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1952-2030, DECEMBER 1932,
FOREST SERVICE REPORT NO. 23

TABLE 5
WHITE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT MAJOR TIMBER PURCHASERS

NAME	MILL LOCATION	TYPE PROCESSING	INSTALLED SINGLE SHIFT CAPACITY PER MILL	SHIFTS EACH MILL	PRODUCTION OF FINISHED PRODUCT-1980	ESTIMATED 3/ RAW LOG CONSUMPTION (mmbf)
BRAZIER	Tacoma	Log Wholesaler	--	--	--	1/
SEABOARD	Seattle	Sawmill	105 mbf & 50+ mbf	2 1	40 mmbf 2/ UNKN	30.5 UNKN
NO. PACIFIC PLYWOOD	Tacoma	Plywood	50+ mbf & 40-50 mbf	UNKN 1	85x10 ⁶ ft ² 4/ 1	29.1
PUGET SOUND PLYWOOD	Tacoma	Plywood	50+ mbf	3	45x10 ⁶ ft ² 4/	15.4
MANKE LUMBER	Tacoma	Sawmill	200 mbf	1	UNKN	UNKN
BALD KNOB	No. Bend, OR	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN
MT. BAKER PLYWOOD	Bellingham	Plywood	50+ mbf	3	65x10 ⁶ ft ² 5/	22.2
LOUISIANA PACIFIC	Tacoma	Sawmill	100 mbf	2	22 mmbf 2/	16.8
WASSER AND WINTERS	Snohomish	Active Logger	--	--	--	UNKN
SEATTLE-SNOHOMISH MILL CO.	Snohomish	Sawmill	130 mbf	1	16 mmbf 2/	12.2
BUSE	Everett, Marysville	Sawmill	100 mbf	2	36.4 mmbf 2/ (estimated)	27.7

See Page 2 for notes.

SOURCE: WASHINGTON DNR FOREST PRODUCTS DIRECTORY 1978 and 1982 DIRECTORY OF FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

TABLE 5 - Page 2

NOTES

1/ Total consumption unknown, however Brazil purchased 29.8 mmbf/year of logs from Wenatchee NF during fiscal years 1979-1982.

2/ Volume in Lumber Tally

3/ Estimated conversion from product to raw log volume using factors derived from Analysis of Timber Situation in the United States, 1952-2030, December 1982, FOREST SERVICE REPORT NO. 23

4/ Plywood measured in 3/8-inch basis

5/ Plywood measured in 3/8-inch basis for softwood plywood production only. Hardwood plywood production not included.

TABLE 6
TIMBER VOLUMES SOLD ON THE WHITE RIVER DISTRICT BY PURCHASER FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977-1981 1/
(mmbf)

PURCHASER	FISCAL YEARS					TOTAL VOLUME	PER CENT OF TOTAL VOLUME
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		
BRAZIER	0	3.7	6.9	4.8	39.65	55.05	22.8
SEABOARD	21.5	0	23.4	9.6	0	54.5	22.6
NO. PACIFIC PLYWOOD	3.55	12.62	9.5	0	0	25.67	10.6
PUGET SOUND PLYWOOD	0	2.19	1.34	0	15.8	19.33	8.0
HANKE LUMBER	0	0	0	0	15.9	15.9	6.6
BALD KNOB	0	0	.8	14.5	0	15.3	6.3
MT. BAKER PLYWOOD	12.8	0	0	0	0	12.8	5.3
LOUISIANA PACIFIC	0	9.6	0	0	0	9.6	4.0
WASSER AND WINTERS	5.0	0	0	0	0	5.0	2.1
SEATTLE-SNOHOMISH MILL CO. *	0	0	.57	4.05	0	4.62	1.9
BUSE	4.05	0	0	0	0	4.05	1.7
SUB-TOTAL	46.9	28.11	42.51	32.95	71.35	221.82	91.9
16 MINOR PURCHASERS	2.72	1.86	4.68	5.94	4.34	19.54	8.1
TOTAL R.D. VOLUME	49.62	29.97	47.19	38.89	75.69	241.36	100.0

1/ Volumes include regulated and unregulated component

SOURCE: USFS TIMBER SALE DATA

7-31-83

TABLE 7
TIMBER VOLUMES SOLD ON THE NORTH BEND RANGER DISTRICT TO MAJOR PURCHASERS OF WHITE RIVER DISTRICT
VOLUMES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977-1981 1/
(mmbf)

PURCHASER	FISCAL YEARS					TOTAL VOLUME
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
BRAZIER	0	46.9	0	2.6	0	49.5
SEABOARD	0	0	0	5.83	9.6	15.4
NO. PACIFIC PLYWOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUGET SOUND PLYWOOD	0	.36	16.5	0	0	16.86
MANKE LUMBER	0	0	0	0	26.17	26.17
BALD KNOB	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT. BAKER PLYWOOD	7.0	0	8.3	5.7	0	21.0
LOUISIANA PACIFIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASSER AND WINTERS	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEATTLE-SNOHOMISH MILL CO.	0	0	6.1	2.87	9.1	18.07
BUSE	10.2	9.2	7.2	0	0	26.6
SUB-TOTAL	17.2	56.46	38.1	17.00	44.87	173.60
OTHER PURCHASERS	22.7	.84	46.9	34.0	10.73	115.2
TOTAL	39.9	57.30	85.0	51.00	55.60	288.80

1/ Volumes include regulated and unregulated component

SOURCE: USFS TIMBER SALE DATA

7-31-83

TABLE 8
ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST CONTRIBUTION FOR THE
NORSE PEAK-GREENWATER AND CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

	NORSE PEAK- GREENWATER	CLEARWATER	REMARKS
I. TOTAL INVENTORIED			
A. ROADLESS AREA/ACRES	28,200	26,400	Clearwater includes 362 acres of unaggregated
1. CFL/ACres	19,600	21,300	
2. Prog Annual Harvest/mbf	9.0	9.8	
II. DEDUCTIONS			
A. ROADLESS BUT OUTSIDE OF PROPOSAL/ACRES	8,300	4,800	
1. CFL/ACres	7,700	4,800	
2. Prog Annual Harvest/mbf	3.5	2.2	
B. MARGINAL CFL NOT PROGRAMMED			
1. CFL/ACres	--	1,854	
2. Potential Harvest/mbf	--	.7	
C. MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK ZONE			
1. CFL/ACres	2,900	600	
2. Potential Harvest/mbf	.9	.2	
III. CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL/ACRES			
A. CFL/ACRES	19,900	21,600	
B. PROG ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST	9,000	13,684	
	4.6	6.7	

SOURCE: USFS RARE II AND FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 9
WILDERNESS PROPOSAL IMPACT UPON WHITE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT
VOLUMES AVAILABLE FOR SALE AND HARVEST
(mmbf)

RANGER DISTRICT	CURRENT ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST (T.M. PLAN)	ESTIMATED WILDERNESS PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTION (T.M. PLAN)	RESIDUAL ANNUAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST (T.M. PLAN)	ANNUAL AVERAGE VOLUME SOLD Y.F. 1977-81 ^{1/}	POTENTIAL SELL VOLUME REDUCTION	POTENTIAL CUT VOLUME REDUCTION
-----------------	--	--	---	---	---------------------------------	--------------------------------

White River	48.6	11.3	37.3	44.8	7.5	--
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^{1/} Annual average volume cut F.V. 1977-1981 - 34.5 mmbf

SOURCE: MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RARE II, FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 10
IMPACT OF THE NORSE PEAK-GREENWATER AND CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
ON PIERCE AND PIERCE & KING COUNTY HARVESTS

COUNTY	CURRENT HARVEST LEVELS	POTENTIAL MAXIMUM REDUCTION OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS	ESTIMATED RESIDUAL COUNTY HARVEST	PER CENT HARVEST REDUCTION (MAXIMUM)
	-----	----- (mmbf) -----	-----	
Pierce	235.5	7.5	228.0	3.2
Pierce & King	566.8	7.5	559.3	1.3

SOURCE: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS, USFS RARE II, FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 11
IMPACT OF THE NORSE PEAK-GREENWATER AND CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
ON PIERCE COUNTY DOMESTIC LOG MANUFACTURE

	CURRENT LOG CONSUMPTION	POTENTIAL MAXIMUM REDUCTION OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS (mmbf)	ESTIMATED RESIDUAL LOG CONSUMPTION	PER CENT HARVEST REDUCTION (MAXIMUM)
Pierce County	279	.62x7.5 = 4.7	274	1.7

SOURCE: DNR MILL SURVEY, USFS TIMBER SALE DATA, USFS RARE II, FOREST PLAN DATA

TABLE 12

IMPACT OF THE NORSE PEAK-GREENWATER AND CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
ON MAJOR WHITE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT TIMBER PURCHASERS

NAME	PER CENT W.R.R.D. VOLUME PURCHASED (%)	DISTRIBUTED LOG VOLUME IMPACT (mmbf)	ESTIMATED 1980 LOG CONSUMPTION (mmbf)	ESTIMATED LOG CONSUMPTION BASED UPON PRODUCTION AT 50% CAPACITY (mmbf)	PER CENT REDUCTION OF VOLUMES AVAILABLE (%)
BRAZIER	22.8	1.71	UNKN		See text
SEABOARD	22.6	1.70	30.5		5.6
NO. PACIFIC PLYWOOD	10.6	.80	29.1		2.7
PUGET SOUND PLYWOOD	8.0	.60	15.4		3.9
MANKE LUMBER	6.6	.50	UNKN	15.4 est	3.2
BALD KNOB	6.3	.47	UNKN	UNKN	UNKN
MT. BAKER PLYWOOD	5.3	.40	22.2		1.8
LOUISIANA PACIFIC	4.0	.30	16.8		1.8
WASSER AND WINTERS	2.1	.16	UNKN		UNKN
SEATTLE-SNOHOMISH MILL CO.	1.9	.14	12.2		1.1
BUSE	1.7	.13	27.7		.5
16 MINOR PURCHASERS	8.1	.61	UNKN		UNKN

SOURCE: USFS TIMBER SALE DATA, USFS RARE II, FOREST PLAN DATA

Western Power, Inc.

P.O. Box 5663
Bellingham, Washington 98227
(206) 733-5505

October 13, 1983

United States Senate
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
S. D. 308
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attn: Mr. Tony Benvenuto

Re: Senate Bill 837
Public Lands and Reserved Water

Dear Sirs:

McGrew & Associates concurs with and would oppose changes to the U. S. Forest Service recommendation that lands within RARE II I.D. No. 6041 be classified as "Nonwilderness."

In 1979 the U. S. Forest Service completed its Final Environmental Statement and proposed categories for future land uses within specific boundaries under the RARE II study. While lands located within RARE II I.D. No. 6041 were recommended for non-wilderness status, it is conceivable that other comments or recommendations to the Senate Bill 837 reviews could result in land use restrictions thereby jeopardizing at least two proposed hydroelectric projects (FERC Nos. 4586-001 and 4587-002).

The proposed Swamp Creek hydroelectric project (FERC No. 4586-001) is located as shown on the enclosed site plan map and transmission alignment map, within the North Fork of Nooksack Basin in Whatcom County, Washington. Lands within the project boundary are presently classified as "Multiple Use." While the hydraulic portion of the proposed project remains unaffected by the RARE II study boundary a short stretch of the proposed transmission line routing crosses through an area which is located within the 1979 RARE II study boundary I.D. No. 6041 as highlighted on the transmission alignment map.

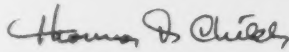
McGrew & Associates, the license applicant, has determined that the transmission routing, as proposed, is the only realistically viable alternative. If any restrictive land use designations were imposed which would preclude this transmission line routing, the net effect would be essentially to "land lock" these valuable hydroelectric resources. Therefore, McGrew & Associates concurs with the recommendation that the referenced lands be classified as "Nonwilderness."

Finally, McGrew & Associates requests that its comments be incorporated into and be made a part of any hearings or reviews of the RARE II area J.D. No. 6041.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

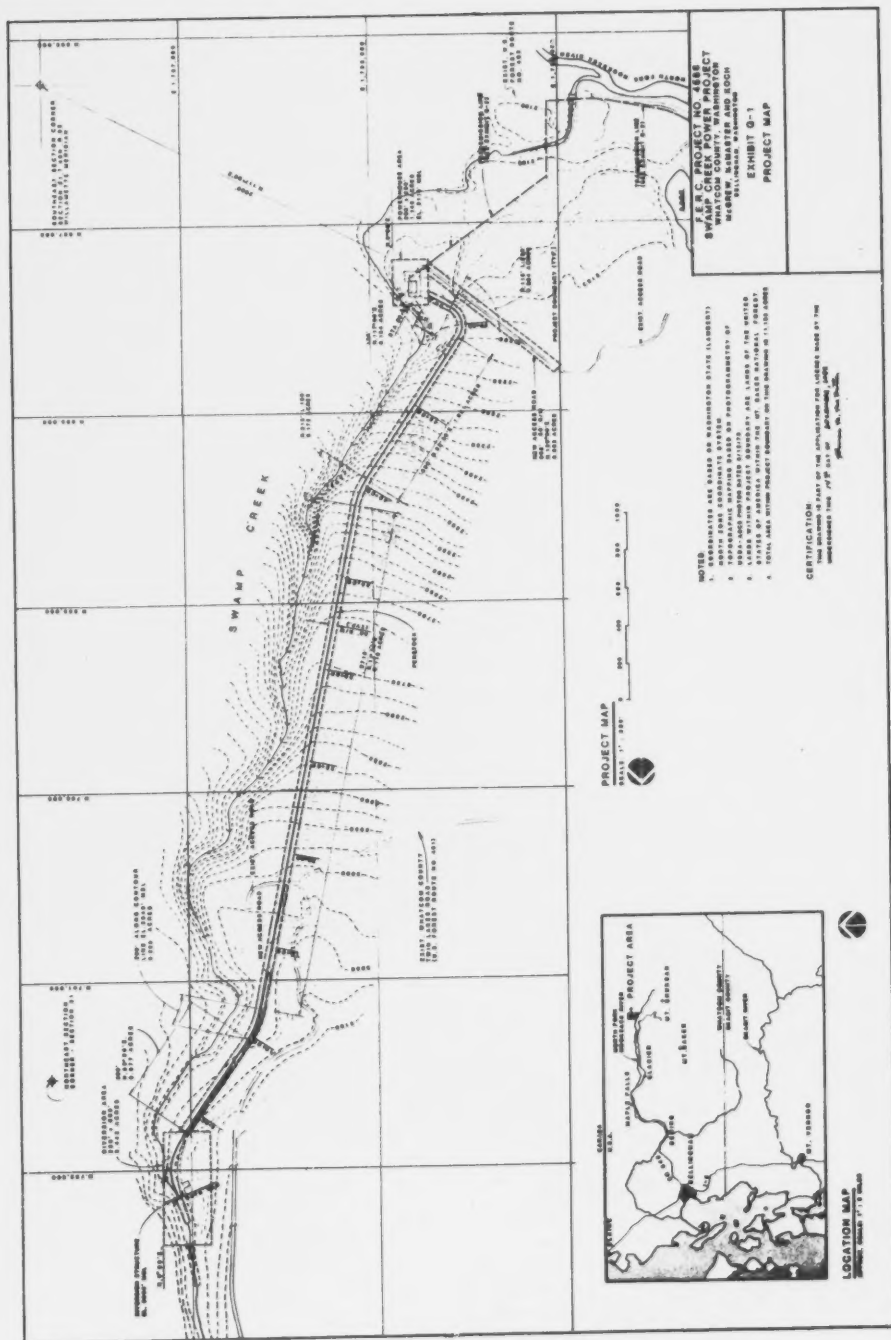
McGREW & ASSOCIATES

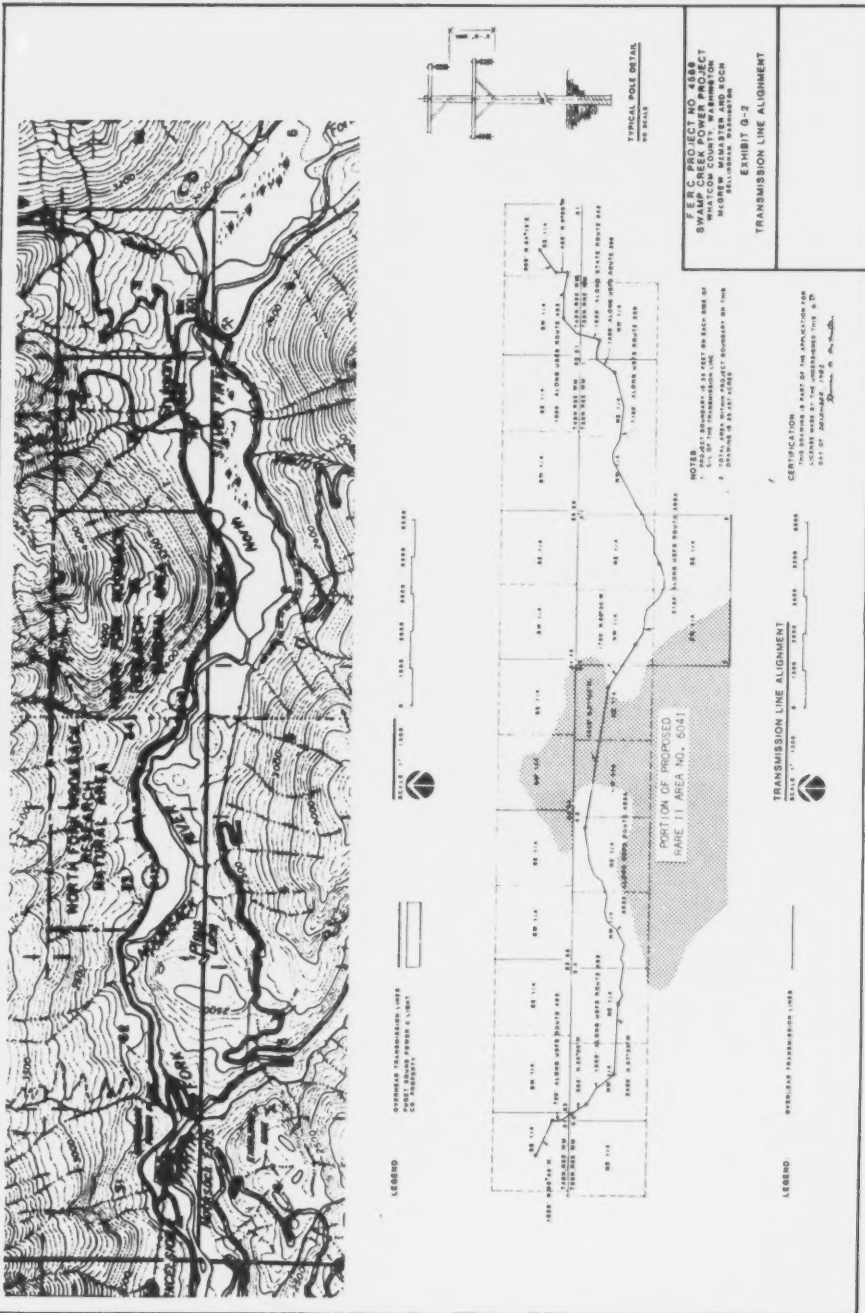


Thomas R. Childs
Project Liaison

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Lee Freeman
Mr. John Taylor
Mr. Dave Ward
Ms. Creigh Agnew





Western Power, Inc.

P.O. Box 5663
Bellingham, Washington 98227
(206) 733-5505

October 13, 1983

United States Senate
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
S. D. 308
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attn: Mr. Tony Benvenuto

Re: Senate Bill 837
Public Lands and Reserved Water

Dear Sirs:

Western Power, Inc., the license applicant for the Goblin Mountain hydroelectric project (October 1983), contends that the long term benefits derived from the Goblin Mountain Project far outweigh project exclusion resulting from proposed "Further Planning" or "Wilderness" status as may be imposed under Senate Bill 837. Therefore, WPI hereby requests that the proposed boundary for RARE II considerations be altered to extend around the perimeter of the proposed project boundary as shown on the Project Map, Exhibit G-1.

Further, WPI recommends that any lands proposed for "Further Planning" revert to "Multiple Use" until such time as a further planning effort can be implemented.

Finally, WPI requests that this comment letter be incorporated into and be made part of any hearings or reviews of the RARE II area, I.D. No. L6031.

The proposed Goblin Mountain hydroelectric project (FERC No. 5339) is located on Quartz Creek just upstream of its confluence with the North Fork of Skykomish River (RM 19.9) in Snohomish County, Washington, as shown on the enclosed Project Map (Exhibit G-1) and site photo. Lands within the project boundary are presently classified as "Multiple Use." In January 1979, the Forest Service proposed that a large portion of the project boundary be recommended for further planning under RARE II area I.D. No. L6031, as shown in Figure 1.

While the actual intrusion of the project into the proposed 52,320 acre RARE II study area is approximately 22 acres, the boundaries for the study area remain unsurveyed and legally undefined. The proposed powerhouse and transmission facilities presently lie outside of the proposed boundary. Only the proposed diversion structure and pipeline would comprise facilities which would extend only slightly into the southern undefined RARE II boundary.

Additionally, the project is sited largely within a Power Site withdrawal as established under Federal Power Commission Project No. 1105 on July 16, 1930 (Figure 1), and again under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 5339 as established on May 21, 1982. As such, use of these lands has been withdrawn for the eventual development of the water resource as a source of power production.

The initial enabling legislation, Section 24 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 818; 43 C.F.R. 2022.0-3) applies when a non-federal organization files a preliminary permit or license application with the FPC (now FERC) for a waterpower development. Upon filing, the FERC issues a notice of land withdrawal which reserves from entry, location or other disposal under the laws of the United States, until otherwise directed by the FERC or by Congress. Essentially, no other use of those lands may be appropriated which would preclude power development unless subsequent FERC or congressional reviews deem that the power production potential is of significantly less value than a mutually exclusive alternate land use.

The concept of power withdrawals is a long standing one and incorporates numerous justifications for their existence. Among these are the following:

1. Protection of the water resources to insure future availability.
2. Development of Federal lands in a manner to avoid monopoly and bring about a widespread distribution of benefits.
3. Water resource development as a renewable energy source is essential to national security and economic growth.

4. Saving the limited number of favorable water power and reservoir sites is fundamental to planning for efficient land use.
5. Site preservation serves to enhance the attainment of other objectives of water resource development.
6. The primary purpose in preserving water development sites on Federal land is to protect a limited resource and to retain control of benefits derived. This conservation of sites is beneficial to all developers, whether individuals, private companies, public bodies, or the Federal government itself.

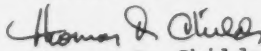
It is becoming more apparent that other energy sources such as nuclear, coal, oil and geothermal generation are economically and/or environmentally nonviable as options to meeting regional power needs. In support of this, the Northwest Regional Power Planning Council recommended that the next required increment of power production should originate from numerous decentralized hydroelectric facilities totalling 936 average megawatts.

The proposed 1.5 megawatt hydro facility will supply the energy equivalent of over 350 average electrical user homes with a project life of at least 50 years production of renewable energy.

As a source of renewable energy production, Congress should find it their inherent responsibility to allow renewable energy projects such as this one to proceed unencumbered by land use restrictions.

Respectfully,

WESTERN POWER, INC.


Thomas R. Childs,
Project Liaison

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Lee Freeman
Mr. John Taylor
Mr. Dave Ward
Ms. Creigh Agnew

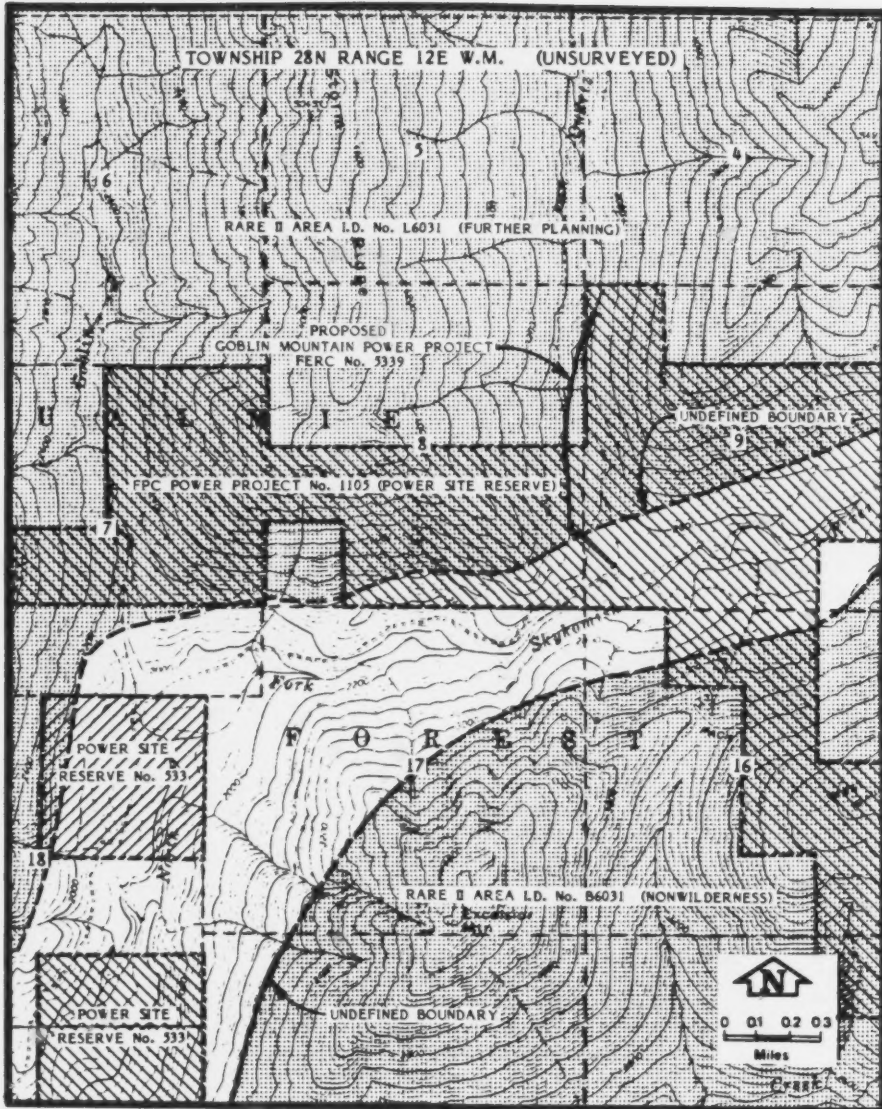
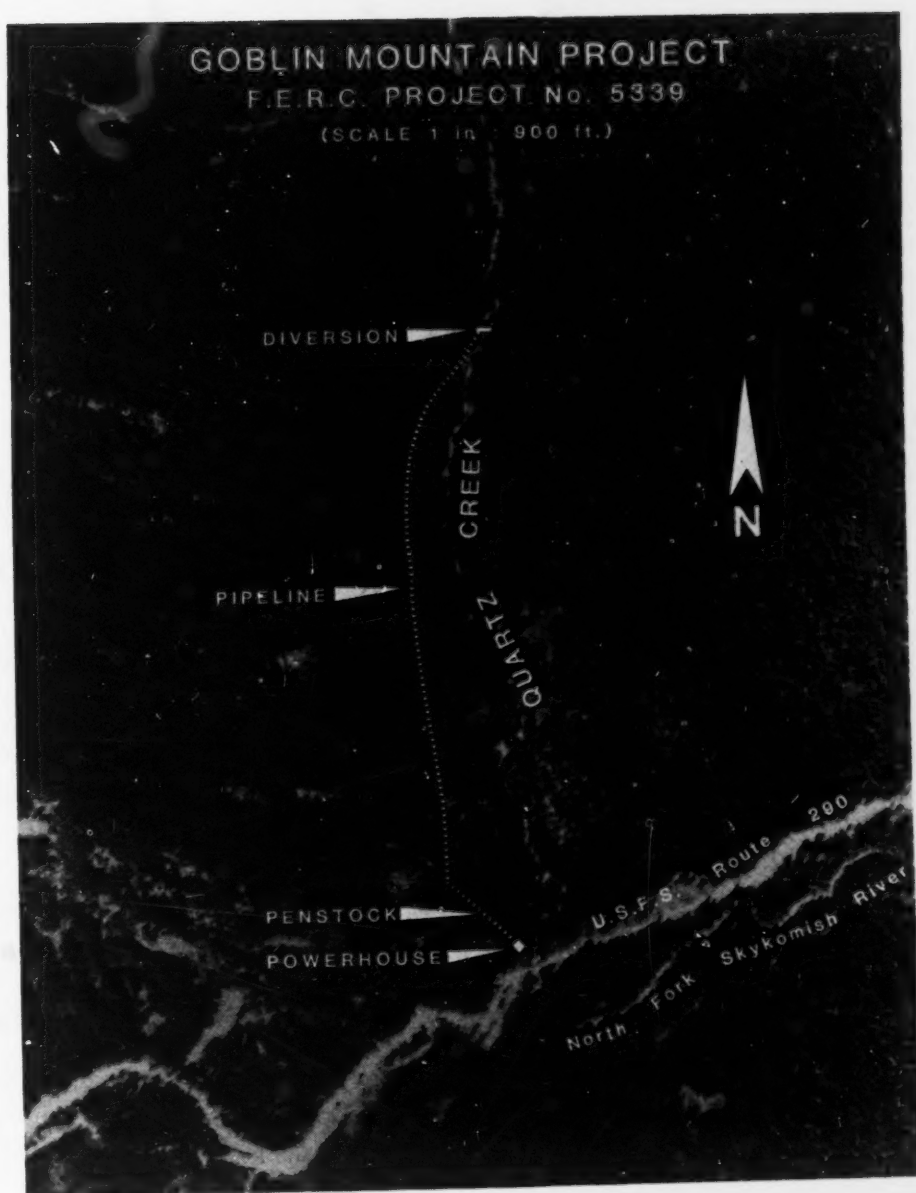
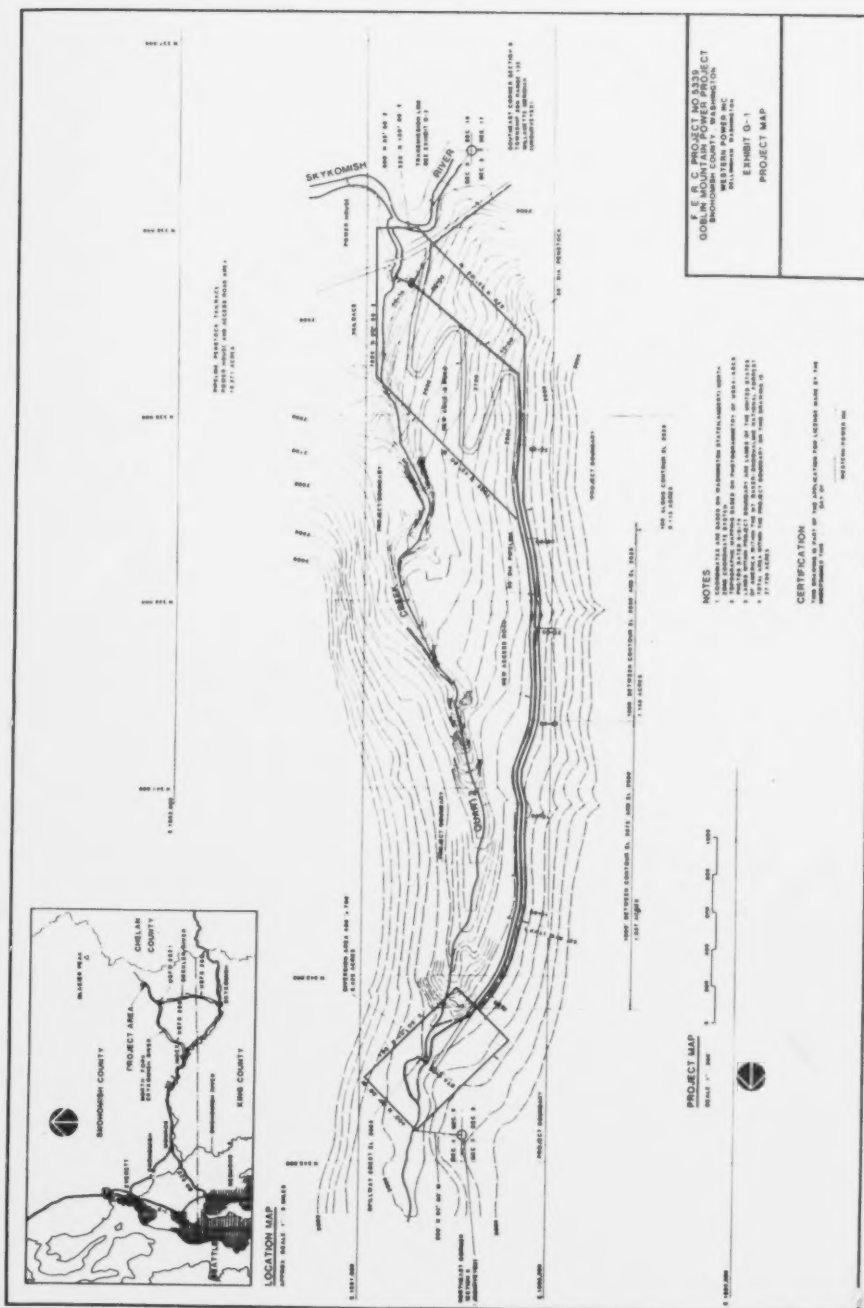


Figure 1. Boundary Map: Power Site Reserves 1105 and 533; Goblin Mountain Project 5339; USFS RARE II (Non-Wilderness) B6031; USFS RARE II (recommended for Further Planning) L6031.

KEY

- ▨ RARE II
- ▤ Power Site Reserve
- ▧ RARE II & Power Site Reserve





TESTIMONY OF MAZAMA NEIGHBORS
ON S.837

Presented to the Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the United States Senate Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources

September 30, 1983
Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

This statement is submitted on behalf of Mazama Neighbors, a group of 450 Mazama-area residents and property owners who support the high quality, environmentally sound Early Winters Alpine Winter Sports Site Development on the Okanogan National Forest's Sandy Butte. Mazama Neighbors was organized in February of this year to present an accurate portrayal of the attitudes of the majority of Methow Valley residents towards the proposed ski project, and to responsibly demonstrate the actual impacts the project will have on local citizenry and the environment.

We request that the Congress address the problems that plague the Early Winters development in its consideration of S.837, the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Early Winters represents Washington State's best opportunity to create a world class destination ski resort. After more than ten years of study, Sandy Butte was identified as the most feasible site for a destination ski resort in Washington State. Extensive physical and

meteorological evaluations have established that the 4,000 vertical foot mountain with its north facing slopes an abundant, reliable dry quality snow has high potential for commercial development. The Forest Service FARE II study confirmed the ski development potential of Sandy Butte.

During the past decade, Washington State has suffered the greatest disparity in the nation between winter recreation potential and winter recreation utilization--particularly in the area of alpine skiing. A major reason for this loss of revenue and employment opportunity for the people of Washington State has been our lack of destination and regional ski facilities. Reliable statistics indicate that over 85% of Washington residents who take ski vacations of more than three days leave the State to do so. The result is that not only are we unable to compete for vacation skiers from other states and countries, we cannot even compete for our own.

For a state like Washington with more than 100,000 skiers, the absence of a destination ski resort means the loss of millions of dollars to the State's economy and additional expense for Washington skiers forced to travel to other states. It is estimated that 40% to 50% of the skiers at Sun Valley, Idaho come from the Puget Sound basin.

Not only is Early Winters of economic importance to the State, it is particularly important to the Methow Valley. Okanogan County is currently experiencing one of the highest

unemployment rates in the country. This situation has been aggravated by the recent permanent closing of the Crown Zellerbach mill at Twisp. A late summer poll by the Methow Valley News indicates the broad support Early Winters enjoys in the Methow Valley. According to the poll, 73% of the respondents in the Mazama area, and 66% of the respondents in the Winthrop area favor the Early Winters project. This support comes from the very areas of the State that will feel the primary impact of ski resort development.

Yet in spite of the demonstrated need and suitability of Early Winters, the project has been subject to years of unnecessary delay. Mazama Neighbors is concerned about the prospect of further delays in the evaluation and planning of the project. With S.837 now before Congress, the time is ripe for action to clear the way for this needed ski development. Mr. Chairman, Mazama Neighbors respectfully suggests that Congress can aid in this matter in two ways.

First, if there is to be consideration of wilderness additions within the Okanogan National Forest, we urge that the question be dealt with in a way which will ensure against any undue delay--direct or indirect, intentional or inadvertent--in the progress of the Early Winters project. The RARE II study examined the roadless upper third of Sandy Butte and designated the area as non-wilderness. Local residents and the conservation community generally agree with that determination. Any action taken by Congress in

S.837 with respect to the Okanogan National Forest should reflect this fact.

Second, Congress has an opportunity at this moment to address a bureaucratic logjam that threatens the project. First, a bit of history is in order. The application for a special use permit for Early Winters was submitted by Methow Recreation, Inc. to the Forest Service in August 1978. Approximately one year later, former Agriculture Assistant Secretary Cutler directed that a decision on the proposed Sandy Butte development be delayed until the Land Management Plan for the Okanogan National Forest had been completed. The Forest Service subsequently accelerated the preparation of the Land Management Plan and, in cooperation with Okanogan County, proceeded with the development of a Draft EIS for Sandy Butte. Since that time there have been extensive public hearings; the Draft EIS has been revised considerably to address the concerns expressed by the public during the hearing and comment period.

The Final EIS for the Sandy Butte area is scheduled for completion this fall. Now, however, it is understood that new LMP regulations for analysis standards will protract the preparation of the Okanogan Land Management Plan. Because of the Forest Service decision that the Final EIS for Sandy Butte may not be released until the completion of the Forest LMP, Early Winters is faced with additional years of uncertainty and delay. The Forest Service estimates the new

analysis standards will require an additional year and a half to complete. Predictions of this nature in the past have proven wildly optimistic. In 1979, the Department of Agriculture said the Okanogan Forest Plan would be completed by the end of 1981. That timetable has long since come and gone.

This additional delay is all the more frustrating given that the concerns which initially prompted the Forest Service to link the Final EIS and the Forest Plan have been thoroughly considered and addressed in the subsequent review and hearing process on the Sandy Butte EIS.

In February of this year, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the RARE II areas would be subject to reevaluation as part of the ongoing forest planning process. In this statement, it was said that activities in roadless areas would continue under existing plans. A 1968 multiple-use plan still in effect for the Okanogan National Forest identifies the Sandy Butte area for ski development. The upper one-third of Sandy Butte is classified as roadless. It is impossible to understand why Early Winters is delayed when timber sales within the roadless areas are continued under the prevailing multiple-use plan.

As stated, the Early Winters ski development project is terribly important to the economy of Okanogan County and Washington State. County officials and potential investors are prepared to proceed with the necessary planning and

zoning activities once the project is approved by the Forest Service. The project, however, now faces delays of uncertain length. These continual delays in the evaluation of the Sandy Butte proposal threaten to discourage the investors prepared to underwrite the Early Winters project. Okanogan County and Washington State cannot afford to lose the economic opportunities represented by Early Winters.

Mr. Chairman, Mazama Neighbors requests that Congress deal positively in S.837 with the bureaucratic logjam threatening the Early Winters project. It would be appropriate to include in the bill language that would separate the unnecessary tie that currently binds the Final EIS for Sandy Butte to the now delayed Land Management Plan for the Okanogan National Forest. It is imperative that the evaluation process for the Sandy Butte development be continued without additional delay. We ask the Congress to utilize the opportunity presented by S.837 to remedy this needless situation.

May 25, 1983

NORTH CASCADES AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 305
 Bellingham, Washington 98227

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 Senator Slade Gorton
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators:

I am writing to you today regarding your Washington Wilderness legislation. If I could I would testify at the June 3rd hearing, but I will be in the field with my students that day. Ironically, or perhaps I should say thankfully, I will be in the eastern Pasayten Wilderness, a preserved tract of incredibly beautiful country. I thank you, Senator Jackson, for your work on the North Cascades National Park legislation which resulted in designation of the Pasayten country as wilderness, as well as in establishment of the incomparable park.

I am writing for myself, since I am an avid user of wild country, and for the North Cascades Chapter of the National Audubon Society, which I served as president for three years. I and we wish to go on record as favoring comprehensive wilderness legislation for the State of Washington which will protect 29 areas of exceptional wilderness value statewide. These areas are: additions to existing Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, Mt. Adams and Pasayten Wilderness areas; areas adjacent to Olympic National Park; Boulder River; Clearwater; Eagle Rock; Higgins Mountain; Alma-Copper-Sibley; Tatoosh; Glacier View; Dark Divide; Indian Heaven; Trapper; Tiffanv; Beaver Meadows; Lake Chelan-Sawtooth; Cougar Lakes; Okanogan Highlands; Kettle Range; Salino-Priest; Patos Island; Juniper Forest; and several other areas identified by the Washington Wilderness Coalition. All of these areas, the specific boundaries of which the Coalition can and have undoubtedly described for you, are appropriate for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The approximately two million acres encompassed by them are an incredible natural and recreational resource for our state and nation.

We would in particular like to support the proposal for a Mount Baker Wilderness, the details of which have been drawn up by the Mount Baker Wilderness Association. Mount Baker is the centerpiece of this proposed wilderness, and it includes the Tomyhoi-Selesia region, the Twin Sisters, and the Noisy and Diobsud Creek area. The proposal excludes areas currently being used for small hydro and thermal energy development, a ski area, and considerable timber production. It seems a reasonable and well-considered proposal, encompassing some 230,000 acres.

The Mount Baker region has long been touted for its natural beauty. As long ago as 1906 a group of mountaineers from Portland, The

Mazamas, sat around a campfire at Chain Lakes near Table Mountain and hatched the idea of a Mount Baker National Park. Though the idea of national park management for the area has been advocated many times since that campfire, no protection of the wild beauty of the area has been achieved. The Forest Service has always opposed preservationist management for the Mount Baker region primarily because it has wished to retain management of the area.

Now, with the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Forest Service can do the managing, and the wilderness values of the Mount Baker region can be preserved. There is no doubt that these values are appreciated by many. Relatively accessible areas, like the south and west slopes of Mount Baker, Skyline Divide, the Table Mountain area, and Tomyhoi-Selesia, are very heavily used by hikers and backpackers. Hundreds of people visit these areas on a nice summer day, and use is increasing. If the wild country in the vicinity of Mount Baker is allowed to shrink, as it inevitably will unless it is protected from development, what wild country remains will surely be loved to death. The Forest Service's own research indicates that demand for wilderness will grow in the Pacific Northwest Region. My personal experience indicates that it is growing with unfortunate rapidity.

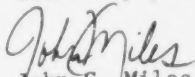
This being so, it can be argued that wilderness is and will increasingly be an economic resource for the Mount Baker region. People will argue that "locking up" timber in wilderness will cost jobs. They argued this vehemently when the North Cascades National Park was being proposed. From what I can tell, few jobs were lost when the park was established. Jobs in recreation and tourism were created. When a forest is logged, there is an immediate economic gain, but for 40 years thereafter the gain is nil. When that same forest is preserved, a long-term and continuous economic benefit is accrued. Thus a complex of park and wilderness in the Mount Baker region will not severely hurt the economy there. The Mount Baker Wilderness Proposal leaves much forest for the loggers. Preservation will assure long-term economic return from recreation and tourism, while still allowing continuous yield of forest products from surrounding forests "released" for commodity production.

Perhaps we have learned something useful for this wilderness issue from the WPPSS fiasco. Electricity is a commodity like lumber. Electrical planners, usually those who stood to benefit economically from realization of their projections, argued that we had to have as much electricity as we could get because the demand would be there. Today, anti-wilderness groups will argue that we will need all the timber and minerals that we can get, so we should not put any of it out of reach. Those so arguing will usually be those who will benefit economically from commodity production in the forest. We found, in the case of electricity, that we could have

pursued less costly alternatives than the WPPSS projects, and the demand projections were overblown anyway. The forest-wilderness situation is analogous. We will not be stuck with bills, as we are with WPPSS, but we will have sacrificed wild and beautiful country of great natural esthetic and spiritual value.

So, we urge you to support a Mount Baker Wilderness and a strong Washington Wilderness bill. We, several hundred strong, will be eternally grateful if you do, as will ensuing generations living in this region who will have places to go to get away to nature.

Sincerely yours,


John C. Miles



WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

Office of the Master | 3104 Western Avenue

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THE TESTIMONY OF THE WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF
THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

RE: S.837

June 3, 1983

The Washington State Grange is a farm and rural civic organization which places emphasis on agricultural and other issues facing our state's rural residents. With over 72,000 members statewide, we represent most if not all segments of the rural economy. In this brief testimony we will attempt to outline our opposition to S.837 which enacts the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

The State of Washington has 10 areas outlined in Title I of this Act which comprises approximately 363,400 acres of National Forest land. Additionally, Title II of S.837 contains 12 areas, acreage unknown, which could, by act of Congress be included with the Title I areas and eventually designated wilderness.

At the 1978 Washington State Grange convention, we approved a recommendation of our Conservation and Ecology Committee which opposed "any further extension of wilderness areas in our National Forests." That action re-affirms our long-standing Grange policy against wilderness designation of potentially useful areas.

The Washington State Grange represents the needs and concerns of rural

residents. Many rural people depend upon the timber industry for employment. Several of the rural counties of Washington still suffer from depressed economies. To tie up productive forest land in wilderness areas will further reduce their potential economic base.

The Grange believes in the responsible use of our natural resources. We believe that many uses are compatible in National Forests, including logging, grazing, and recreation. To limit large areas to a specific use such as recreation, decreases the forest land available to other uses.

We, again, urge Congress to find a reasonable balance in the designation of lands under the RARE II evaluation process. The economy of the State of Washington cannot afford to have its economic base further deteriorated by extensive wilderness area designations. The Washington State Grange continues to support the multiple use concept of the National Forest areas in our state.

INTERNATIONAL SNOWMOBILE
INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT SUBMITTED
TO THE

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE
ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

ON
S. 837

"WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

Roy W. Muth
President and Chief Executive
Officer
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Industry Association
7535 Little River Turnpike
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October 13, 1983

The International Snowmobile Industry Association, the trade association representing manufacturers of snowmobiles and of snowmobile parts and accessories, respectfully submits the following comments regarding S.837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983."

We appreciate and applaud the important goal of this legislation: to resolve the land-use questions raised both by the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process and by recent judicial review of that process. The uncertainty which presently characterizes land-use issues in all too many states is a disservice to this nation. We support the effort that this bill represents to bring this uncertainty to an end in the state of Washington. We also appreciate the willingness of the bill's sponsors to consider their bill only as a vehicle for starting the legislative process, rather than as a group of Wilderness proposals already set in concrete.

The Washington State Snowmobile Association (WSSA), which represents organized snowmobilers in the state of Washington, participated in the field hearings on this bill. In addition, a WSSA representative testified at the hearing held on September 30, 1983. WSSA is deeply concerned that a number of areas recommended for Wilderness designation in both Title I (1979 RARE II recommendations) and Title II of the bill have been and currently are used by snowmobilers both from Washington and from other jurisdictions. These proposed Wilderness designations would deprive snowmobilers of the

wintertime enjoyment of these beautiful and unique areas. In addition, WSSA pointed out in its testimony that these proposed Wilderness designations would hurt the well-being of surrounding communities where tourism dollars -- on a year-round basis -- play an important economic role.

We support WSSA's position and we ask that careful review be given to their detailed comments and their objections to the Wilderness designations suggested for Mt. Baker, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Norse Peak, Indian Heaven and Salmo Priest and to the additions proposed for the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Mt. Adams Wilderness, the Pasayten Wilderness and the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

In addition, we would like to offer some general observations that we think should be given strong consideration in the analysis of proposed Wilderness legislation.

One of man's thorniest dilemmas today is his relationship with nature. Is man a part of nature, or is he an adversary of natural forces? In his quest to fulfill his physical and psychological needs, man has sought to alter his environment, to reduce dangers and to increase his comfort. Fortunately, man's intellect also provides him with the potential for sensitivity to the implications of his actions. Even more fortunately, mankind is today increasingly aware of the need for such sensitivity.

Lands where man's influence is not dominant are a primary focus of the current dilemma of man and nature. Should such areas be left free from man's overt changes? Should such areas be managed by man for the benefit of certain plant and animal species, including man, or should the areas be left to the forces of nature -- excluding man?

There are excellent reasons for protecting key natural tracts of land, including wildlife habitat protection, scientific study, and healthful human recreational activities. Unfortunately, much of the current initiative for natural area preservation is far removed from the pragmatism of the founders of North America's conservationist movement. In fact, today's urbanized world has firmly implanted in many the concept that man is not part of nature, that his very presence threatens the integrity of nature.

The preservationist ethic poses a very real threat to the wise use of land, public and private, for its adherents deny the ability as well as the desirability of enlightened management of land. They argue instead that vast tracts of land should be set aside from virtually all management activities and that human access should be restricted according to certain arbitrary precepts.

Again and again, it is claimed by Wilderness advocates that Wilderness is the only means to protect scenic natural areas from the scourges of bulldozers and trucks. The result is that key governmental land-use decisions are often rendered on highly emotional and superficial grounds and on the basis of campaigns by two highly polarized special interests -- commodity producers and preservationists -- with the very real stake of the average citizen tragically unrepresented.

The passage of the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 by the U. S. Congress was prompted by increased public sensitivity to the dangers of short-term resource policies which had permanently scarred acres and acres of public and private lands. An urban, affluent

public took new interest in the warnings of the conservationist movement's leaders. Dramatic evidence of long-term adverse effects on the environment attracted media attention. Scientific skills were aimed at examining the consequences, both intended and unintended, of human actions.

The tragedy of the situation is that the increased sensitivity prompted an over-reaction, from a doctrine of exploitation to a doctrine of anti-use where human management is minimized or prohibited. Moreover, this new doctrine has met with favor among many whose personal lives are well insulated from the realities of Wilderness but who are unhappy with the urban and suburban environments in which they dwell. Many of these people fail to understand the relationship between land management and their furniture, the newspapers they read, the water they drink and the manufactured products they use.

At some level, special use of public lands is justifiable, just as certain public lands may be subjected to permanent adverse impact to furnish other needs of our society. But where does the balancing point exist?

We do not subscribe to the view that the battle over Wilderness involves only two interest groups. Active preservationist groups have set themselves up as the voice of "public interest." They argue that Wilderness areas should be expanded to the greatest extent possible and as quickly as possible. They point to commercial development and the rapid rate of land despoilation and say that there will never again be an opportunity for preservation. They contend that once the land is abused, restoration of natural conditions is impossible.

On the other end of the spectrum, commodity producers argue that huge areas of Wilderness will prevent access to natural resources which are vital to the economic well-being of all people. They say much needed energy, timber and mineral resources will be locked away permanently.

But the Wilderness dilemma affects not only the preservationist lobby and companies supplying the commodity needs of today's industrialized world. We believe that every American who enjoys recreational opportunities for family outings by boat, horseback, camper, snowmobile and foot is involved. By and large, these outdoor recreationists favor management of the lands to accommodate their diverse needs but have little understanding of or influence over the designation of enormous parcels of lands as Wilderness which often needlessly restricts their recreational enjoyment.

Wilderness was designed to protect key natural areas in the face of rampant commercial development, a much needed and worthwhile goal. What it was designed for and what it has the potential for becoming are quite different. Today Wilderness designations show signs of escalating out of control.

The issue is not whether there should be Wilderness, because the answer is -- yes -- there obviously should be Wilderness areas for people to experience and enjoy. The question is, however, how much Wilderness is necessary and how should it be effectively managed?

The popular view of Wilderness is that this special designation affords the highest level of environmental protection to public land. Yet facts contradict this assumption.

In a U. S. Forest Service analysis of alternative management options for northern Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), traditional Wilderness management practices -- emphasizing the supremacy of natural forces -- were found to have major adverse effects on a number of resource elements important to human enjoyment of the area, including:

- water quality and yield;
- soil quality;
- scenery;
- vegetation health and vigor;
- vegetation diversity;
- wildlife habitat, population and diversity;
- air quality (as a result of increased fires); and
- human health, safety and enjoyment.

The list of minor but still significant adverse impacts is even longer. This analysis further identified actions by man which could drastically reduce such adverse impacts through such practices as water level control, wildlife and vegetation manipulation, wildfire control and furnishing certain facilities -- such as toilets. The findings for the BWCA are not unique.

At best, it can be concluded that Wilderness is not necessarily either good or bad for wildlife, although its consequences may be either very harmful or very helpful to a specific species at a particular time. More importantly, though, there is no evidence that a proscriptive Wilderness designation offers any advantage whatsoever over a less rigid undeveloped status, while the latter alternative permits habitat manipulation which may be warranted.

Regarding use of existing areas, most analyses of large Wilderness zones show significant problems of access, resulting in concentrated areas of overuse by human visitors, with resulting

adverse effects on vegetation, wildlife, soil and water. While not unique to Wilderness, these problems are exacerbated by management constraints imposed in these areas. Since most trips into Wilderness areas are short, both in distance traversed and hours spent, heavy use of the peripheral areas results.

Basically, all of the vast areas of Wilderness are being created for a very small segment of the population who wish to make extended visits into Wilderness areas. The overwhelming majority of the population (with few exceptions, the old, the young, the disabled and the millions of families) has been effectively locked out of these public lands by circumstances beyond its control. This is in sharp contrast to the original intent of the U. S. Wilderness Act's sponsors, who intended that the management of Wilderness should allow its use by a wide spectrum of citizens.

We are assigning a high value to Wilderness lands that will receive extremely low levels of use in an era when competition for recreational use of land is keen and growing.

Good, sound management, and perhaps an acceptance of a new more flexible concept of Wilderness, may be the answer. Rather than formal, proscriptive parameters, flexible wilderness areas might be established. Local land managers would keep these areas under close observation and where the land began to show evidence of overuse, it could be "managed" back to an acceptable condition. This would eliminate environmental damage, and at the same time, allow scientific management to supplement natural recuperative powers. Various parcels of wilderness could be rotated in and out of use to moderate the

impacts of both recreation and commodity production. Such a recycling program could be designed to satisfy both conservationists and outdoor recreationists.

This rotated wilderness, whether long-term or seasonal, would be in sharp contrast to formally designated Wilderness where motorized activity is barred, where the youngsters, the disabled and the senior citizens or anyone not in top physical condition are virtually excluded. It could be managed in such a way as to enhance access and thus disperse usage more efficiently.

Special consideration must also be given to the impact of winter conditions on the recreational use of our public lands. The need for active fun does not disappear with the coming of snow. Without a doubt, this fact explains the phenomenal growth and popularity of snowmobiling which has revolutionized the once sedentary nature of winter activities. Outdoor wintertime activities have been removed from the province of the few to the realm of the many.

At the same time that one recognizes this change, it is also important to remember that the climate in winter is far more hostile than during the rest of the year. Exposure to cold temperatures and obstacles to mobility can make the fit individual uncomfortable and the handicapped or unfit individual unsafe. Protective shelters, safety patrols, maps and good trail markings become especially important for dispersed recreation. However, Wilderness designation proscribes much of this protection and, of course, bars motorized usage. As a consequence, tens of millions of acres of public lands are virtually unused for three to six months each year. In short,

Wilderness designation fails miserably to meet the special needs of millions of people for outdoor winter recreation.

A snowmobile often offers the only practical way for people to see these special scenic regions in winter. It is simply unreasonable to ban the use of snowmobiles from areas simply because a motor is employed. One could argue -- convincingly -- that a dog team in a Wilderness area, which is generally an allowable use, causes more noise and has more potential for adverse impact upon wildlife in Wilderness zones than a snowmobile. Study after study has eradicated fears of adverse vegetative and wildlife impact as a product of controlled snowmobile use.

In conclusion, society can ill afford a rush to the extremist posture of the preservationists. The social and environmental costs will rival the costs of the earlier flirtation with environmental recklessness. Modern tools of science and management can allow our society today to arrest wide oscillations toward either extreme -- despoilation or human non-use. We can each learn to make our role in nature free of unwarranted and unnecessary disruption of other natural forces.

This learning process is dependent upon a level of intimacy with nature, an intimacy bred only through frequent exposure to environments in which man's presence is not dominant, although it may be visible. Frequent participation in dispersed outdoor recreational activities -- camping, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, wildlife observation, horseback riding, bicycling and other endeavors -- is

the key to the development of a permanent enlightened land use ethic in this country.

We face a future where man will be an ever-increasing influence in the world. To safeguard our environment, to meet the physical and psychological needs of man and to instill in man a sense of his role in nature, we are obligated to use the most sophisticated analytical tools and management practices available to us. Evidence suggests that Wilderness management policies are not in the best interests of wildlife management, nor most recreational activities. Spatial and temporal use zoning, habitat manipulation, careful facility development and other actions are absolutely essential tools in guaranteeing a quality lifestyle and environment for generations yet to come.

Calling for a new emphasis on natural area management does not constitute a call for the elimination of existing Wilderness areas. Nor does it necessitate a bar on any new areas. It does mean an advocacy for active management and for new flexible provisions for uses which do not produce lasting and significant environmental impacts. It is a plea for a more realistic, rational and evenhanded approach.

Public land use policy should take into account changing needs and priorities for the land, bearing in mind that our priorities ten years from now may be vastly different from those of the present. Americans have a large stake in both protecting their lands and managing them to best meet the demands of today and tomorrow.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

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STATEMENT OF FACT

It is our attempt in this statement to show, with good reason, why the Cougar Lakes Area should be designated Wilderness. This area should not be subject to the multiple use policies as in other areas. It's a fragile, unique, ecological system that needs and should get the full protection of the law. After all Wilderness is a finite, non-renewable resource. One which when gone cannot be restored.

Beyond supplying the raw material base for the forest industry, the forests of central Washington provide additional benefits. Three of the most important are (1) water for urban and agricultural needs, (2) wildlife habitat and range for livestock, and (3) outlets for recreational activities. It is this last that has become increasingly important in the land use decisions of the forest owners in Washington.

From Mt. Adams to the North Cascades National Park, often referred to as the "The American Alps", the Cascade Crest has offered some of the most remote and spectacular scenery in Washington, if not the world. One of the most photographed places in Washington is Mt. Rainier from Chinook Pass. From this lofty perch one can see almost all the Cougar Lakes Wilderness.

Outdoor recreational activities within these areas is increasing at a rate of about 10% a year. From 1966 to 1969, the number of visitor days increased from 4 to 6.2 million or 55%. There seems to be no end in sight. Mt. Rainier officials reported a drop in visitors in 1980 of 5% while at the same time experiencing a 26% increase on backcountry use permits.

Just the simple fact that permits are required to hike in many of the Wilderness areas and National Parks is testimony in itself that the backcountry is being used heavily. These permits are used as a guide by officials to determine what areas are being used and which are not. Closure of some of the areas is necessary to give vegetation a chance to return. This has happened at Mt. Rainier and other National Parks throughout the West.

The fact is there has been a reduction in this type of remote area. I feel we owe future generations at least a chance of a Wilderness experience. The same opportunity we enjoyed when we were growing up. It's a heritage found only here in the West and I would like to insure that my children, their children, and all generations to come will enjoy it. Wilderness can lose but one battle and it's gone forever!

WHAT ABOUT OUR FOREST?

There are 23,098,000 acres of forest land in Washington. Of this, 18,401,000 acres is classified as commercial forest, or 79.66%. Forest land is defined as land that is producing or capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year forever.

There are commercial reserves of 1,466,000 acres or 6.26% This is forest land that is not being logged at this time but which ~~can~~ be logged in the future.

Noncommercial Forest land is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year within the foreseeable future or is too steep and rocky for harvesting and growing timber crops. This total is 3,108,000 acres or 13.46%.

Deferred Forest land is defined as commercial forest land within National Forests that is currently being considered for Wilderness status. This total is 143,000 acres or 0.62%. The Actual total being asked for by various conservation groups will no doubt be much higher than this. I don't have those figures so I cannot say what is being proposed. My guess is that there is about 550,000 to 600,000 acres being proposed for inclusion into the wilderness preservation system at this time.

Rare II has identified 2,128,464 acres in Washington as roadless. This is 9.21% of all forest land. This could change as RARE III is completed.

The 18,401,000 acres of commercial land produce 5,842,808 MBF (Scribner) That is 5.8 billion Board Feet in 1980. If we take the average harvest over the past 32 years we find that the average annual harvest is 5.4 billion board feet on 361,202 acres for a yield of 15,062 board feet per acre. This is a far cry from the 100 bd.ft. per acre Min. Standard for commercial forests. The Western portion of the state produced 4,783,833,000 Bd.Ft. on 191,950 acres or 24,922 Bd.Ft. Per Acre. While Eastern Washington produced 1,058,975,000 Bd.Ft. on 179,639 Acres or only 5,895 Bd.Ft. Per Acre in 1980. Some forests of Western Washington produce up to 300,000 Bd.Ft. Per Acre, while in Eastern Washington high yield forests are producing only 20,000 to 30,000 Bd.Ft. Per Acre.

R.A.R.E.-II has identified 2.1 million acres as roadless which if all is put into production will produce 1.5 million Cu. Ft. Per Year or an average sight total of 130.5 Cu. Ft. /Acre/Year. Which would not be possible because it is not all capable of producing a commercial timber crop. If we subtracted out the entire 600,000 acres being asked for inclusion into the wilderness preservation system we see there is plenty left for timber production (1.5 million Acres). I don't believe that this would impact the timber industry to a very large extent.

From 1889 to 1948 there were 6-3/4 million acres logged. The early dates are hard to determine because of the lack of knowledge of just what was here and because of the attitude of the general public that the forests were nonexhaustable, (20,000 to 300,000 Bd.Ft. Per Acre Yield's). I chose 1889 because that was the year Washington became a state. In 1862 the practice of collecting stumpage fees or more properly fines were implemented and could be interpreted as the first timber sales. From 1949 to 1980 there were 11-1/2 million acres logged. That means that in the last 32 years we logged 59% more land than in the previous 59 years.

In High Yield Forests there are 20 to 60 thousand Bd.Ft.Per Acre being harvested. It has run as high as 300,000 Bd.Ft.Per Acre. While in a medium yield forest there would be somewhat less than that, and in a low yield commercial forest they would be approaching the 20 Cu.Ft.Per Acre, about 100 Bd.Ft. Per acre. A minuscule amount indeed.

Now if we take a closer look at the established Wilderness and National Parks we find timber harvests are extremely low, while at the same time having high scenic values, excellent wildlife habitat and outdoor recreational opportunities offered no other place.

Let's take a close look at one such area and let's pick an area that is embroiled in controversy "The Cougar Lakes" of Central Washington.

THE COUGAR LAKES AN EXAMINATION

TOPOGRAPHY

We will be looking at 218,950 acres divided into two areas a smaller north unit of 79,440 acres known as Norse Peak and a south unit of 139,510 acres known as the Cougar Lakes. These areas are found in portions of two national forests; the Wenatchee National Forest and Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

The Cougar lakes South Unit; located in Lewis and Yakima Counties, is drained on the West by Summit and Carlton Creeks to the Cowlitz River and on the East by the Bumping River to Bumping Lake by Rattlesnake Creek, Indian Creek and various other streams to the Naches and Tieton River System. From this, Yakima draws its drinking water and this was guaranteed by Presidential Order in the 1930's.

This terrain is characterized by broad, high, elevated ridges broken by steep-walled drainages. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses an almost imperceptible crest at roughly 5000' feet elevation from north to south. The eastern portion of which is dotted with Glacial "Pot Hole" Lakes, Alpine and Subalpine meadows and forests, while the lower elevations are heavily timbered.

Cougar lakes North Unit is drained on the north by the Green River and it's tributaries on the west by the Little Naches and on the South by the American River. This area lies entirely within the Wenatchee National Forest.

The terrain is characterized by high, narrow, mountain ridges and steep-walled drainages. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses this area North to South at roughly 5500'. This high Alpine and Subalpine Zone has the same vegetation as the south unit, with Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock the predominant tree species.

THE FOREST

The forests are of marginal production. The total timber stand is only 3635.0 MMBF (The Buckley Kuchler Ecosystem rating was used). The majority, 2240 MMBF, is Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock Forest in the South unit, for a site productivity of only .069 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year or 375 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year. This would be under intensive forest service management policies, (GF-1). While the forests of the North unit contain 1424.5 MMBF, all of which is classified as Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock, with a site productivity of only 103 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year for the high (515 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year) to a low of only 78 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year or 390 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year. Compare this to the average sight production rate for Eastern Washington of 5,895 Bd. Ft. Per Acre Per Year and you quickly realize that the overall timber production for the Cougar Lakes is very small indeed.

This medium dense to dense forest of low to medium tall needleleaf evergreen trees (40 to 90 feet tall) of mostly Subalpine Fir forms a climax forest on high ranges along with Mountain Hemlock. Is an important timberline species throughout the Cascade Range. This is a marginally economical timber crop to harvest at this time and into the foreseeable future because of the low volume and poor quality of timber, the steep terrain and the inability to maintain stable roads in much of the area.

It has been implied that Wilderness classification to this area would cost jobs. We know this is not true. With the low yields and long growing rates (250 to 400 years) it's marginally economical for timber production. There would be no increase in timber sales with or without the Cougar Lakes Wilderness. There would still be 180,000 acres up for auction each year. It would not be 180,000 acres plus the Cougar Lakes Wilderness nor would it be 180,000 minus the Cougar Lakes Wilderness. Therefore it would not cost any jobs within the Forest Industry. If anything, it would cost jobs within the tourist industry, according to the University of Washington Study done on this subject.

The past several years the Forest Service has not been able to sell all the forest it has had up for auction, with large tracts going unsold. This is well documented by many Forest Service publications. Any additional acres which may be needed in the future can come from existing acreages now within the National Forests but which haven't been logged, such as those identified in RARE II. Of course there are limits to this as there would be limits to anything.

The only long term viable solution to our lumber needs of the not too distant future will be through the development of new hy-bred trees capable of growing more lumber on drier soils faster than can now be done by nature. These new trees will be produced on huge farms in much the same way we now produce our food crops. In this way and no other will we be able to meet our ever expanding demand for our forest products.

These sub-alpine meadows and forested parklands are extensively developed here perhaps to a greater extent than anywhere else in the world. It is suspected that deep, late lying snowpacks are a major reason for this broad, extended parkland. In any case, a great diversity of subalpine communities, as well as large expanses of exceptionally attractive landscapes are present.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

There are some commercial copper deposits of very low grade found in the area. They are not at this time worth mining and may never be mined because of some very serious water contamination problems. Oil and gas exploration of course can continue within designated Wilderness areas.

WILDLIFE

Fourteen species of wildlife have been identified here. Many of these species, like the Northern Spotted Owl, which inhabit the area, need dense old-growth timber to survive. Elk need a quiet, isolated place to calve in the Spring. One which is away from human contact. It is also a well documented fact, by every major university here in the Northwest, that roads in an area, any area, will decrease big game populations. Mountain Goats are another species that are very susceptible to road encroachment and will move to new locations when possible.

There are three known species of plants found within Cougar Lakes that are on the Endangered Species List. We don't know what, if any, contribution this would make to the betterment of mankind but they should be protected. Who knows they could hold the key to the eradication of cancer or the common cold.

The Wilderness attribute rating is 21 out of a possible 28: a very high rating and under the new RARE-III this could go even higher as better and more accurate techniques are developed to help evaluate this area.

Today there are three national parks in Washington: Mt. Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic. Three National Recreation areas Coulee Dam, Lake Chelan and Ross Lake totaling 1,912,650 acres. I might remind you that within a national recreation area roads may be constructed, campsites established and logging may continue. The only restriction is that it be done in such a manner that it will not impact the visual quality to a significant degree.

There is of course some commercial forest land included in the National Parks, Recreation Areas and Wilderness Areas, which is unavoidable. These would be around the outside and within some of the drainages. This is needed to protect the fragile alpine and subalpine regions which are within the Wilderness area.

I did not include anything around the newly established Mt. St. Helens National Monument because I don't have any information on this. However I believe all this land would be classified as non-commercial because of the eruption.

APPENDIX--I

	THOUSANDS OF ACRES	PERCENT TOTAL FOREST LAND
TOTAL COMMERCIAL FOREST	18,401	79.66
COMMERCIAL RESERVED (1 & 5)	1,446	6.26
NONCOMMERCIAL FOREST (2)	3,108	13.46
DEFERRED FOREST (3)	143	0.62
TOTAL	23,098	100.00 PERCENT
RARE II (SEE NOTE *)	2,128	9.21 PERCENT

DEFINITION

1-Commercial Forest Land: Is forest land that is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year; is not withdrawn or developed for other uses

2-Noncommercial Forest Land: Is forest land that is not capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year, or is too steep and rocky for harvesting and growing timber crops.

3-Deferred Forest: Commercial forest land within National Forests that is currently being considered for Wilderness status.

4- Rare-II: Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, June 1978. Is all lands that were identified as roadless in this study within Washington State only. It is derived from the previous 4 Four categories.

5-Cubic Foot Measure (CM): The volume of solid wood in standing timber equivalent to one cubic foot. A cubic foot will yield about 5.45 BM. (Boardfoot Measure), which is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1"X 12"X 12".

Definitions are from RARE II Draft Environmental Statement, June 1978, Pg. 108.

Area and Harvest of forest land by ownership is from Draft Environmental Impact Statement State of Washington Department of Ecology Forest Practice board, Pg. 57, Table 5.

* Note RARE II is a combination of the previous four categories above and is not in addition to those.

APPENDIX--II

REFERENCE MATERIAL USED

Washington Department of Game, Yakima Wash. Interview

Basile, J. and T. Lonner 1979. Vehicle restrictions influence elk and hunter distribution in Montana.

Irwin and Oeck 1979. Pg. 199-204 University of Wyoming. North America Elk: Ecology, Behavior and Management.

Lyon. 1979. Habitat effectiveness for elk as influenced by roads and cover.

Michael, 1978 Effects of highway construction on game animals. Fish & Wildlife Agencies.

Timber Harvest Report 1980. State of Washington, Dept of Natural Resources.

Naches Ranger Station Naches Washington. Interview

Snoqualmie National Forest Headquarters, Seattle Wash. Interview

Wenatchee National Forest Headquarters, Wenatchee Wash. Interview

U.S. Park Service, Longmier, Washington

P.N.W. Regional Office Forest Service, Portland.

Rare II Draft Environmental Statement

Rare II Washington Draft Environmental Statement

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Forest Practice Regulations Washington State

The Forest Range Land Renewable Resources Planning Act 1974

Journal of Forest History Vol.22 No.1 Jan. 1978, Lumbering and the Public.

Early Forestry Research Papers.

Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington By Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness P.N.W. Forest and Range experiment Station. PNW-8, 1973.

University of Washington.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

These were all used to define, compare and evaluate the Forests of Washington State; To give a better understanding of the full impact of the establishment of any Wilderness area. See summary for full opinion.

HOOD CANAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

American Unique Heritage

P. O. BOX 87 • SEABECK, WASHINGTON 98380

May 29, 1983

To: Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
 From: The Hood Canal Environmental Council
 Re: The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 - S 837

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

The Hood Canal Environmental Council joins with other groups and individuals supporting the protection of our priceless wilderness heritage in Washington State. We commend Senators Gorton and Jackson for taking the first step in the accomplishment of this goal. However, we would endorse this legislation only with the following changes:

(1) The Council supports significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations for the East Olympics.

Our membership consists of approximately 200 people; most of whom enjoy the recreational opportunities found in the spectacular wilderness of the Olympic National Forest. In an effort to gain protection of these lands, the Council was instrumental in formulating East Olympic wilderness proposals which became part of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Key areas affecting the Hood Canal Basin which deserve protection as wilderness but are not included in the RARE II recommendations are as follows.

(a) The Dosewallips

The RARE recommendations are inadequate to protect the valuable fish and wildlife resources in this river valley. Logging, roading, and the construction of a proposed hydroelectric power project pose a serious threat to these resources.

(b) The Duckabush

The wild, unspoiled character of the Duckabush River Valley led the Forest Service to propose additional wilderness in the area and also to recommend the river for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System. This watershed is extremely valuable in providing winter habitat for elk and homes for other wildlife. Also, maintenance of the quality of fisheries habitat is essential to protect important fish runs. We believe strong language prohibiting the construction of hydroelectric power facilities on this river is absolutely necessary to ensure the future health of these resources.

(c) The Hamma Hamma

Here again, logging and many proposed hydroelectric power projects threaten an area which contains valuable wildlife habitat. It also offers some of the finest scenic views on the East Olympics. The Lena lake area is especially deserving of protection as wilderness due to intensive recreational use.

(d) Wonder Mountain and South Fork Skokomish Valley

The Hood Canal Environmental Council has worked diligently

to ensure preservation of the wilderness qualities of the Wonder Mountain area. It has provided the public with back-country recreational opportunities and should continue to do so in the future. This area contains important habitat for wildlife and offers fine high alpine experiences for hunters, fishermen, and backpackers. RARE II recommendations for the Wonder Mountain area are for "Further Planning". We feel very strongly that wilderness classification for this area is in the best interest of the public.

The area in the upper South Fork Skokomish River Valley is the only remaining undeveloped valley in the southern Olympics; containing centuries old stands of Douglas Fir trees. It has been enjoyed by recreationists for many years and should never be developed by logging, roading, or other damaging activity. The Forest Service has set this area aside as a Special Management/Recreation Area. However, we feel that only the permanent protection of wilderness will ensure that this area remains wild and undeveloped for the enjoyment of future generations.

(2) The Council opposes Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Rep. Morrison's proposal represents a serious attack on the National Wilderness System through the creation of a dangerous precedent-setting deletion. We cannot in good conscience support a wilderness bill which deletes wilderness.

SUMMATION

It is the position of the Hood Canal Environmental Council

that the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 must be strengthened by the addition of the above-named areas in the East Olympics to the Forest Service recommendations. The Council also feels that any deletion of wilderness should not be tolerated.

Respectfully Submitted,

Denna M. Simmons, Pres.

Hood Canal Environmental Council

cc Rep. Al Swift
Rep. Norm Dicks
Rep. Mike Lowry
Rep. Don Bonker
Rep. Joel Fritchard
Rep. Tom Foley
Rep. Rod Chandler

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT L. APTER, M.D.**Skagit Alpine Club**

I am submitting this testimony both as an individual and as President of the Skagit Alpine Club. The Skagit Alpine Club has a current membership of 125, and has been an active part of Skagit County life since its organization in 1960. The Skagit Alpine Club consists of individuals who share a common interest in outdoor recreation, particularly hiking, climbing, backpacking, wilderness skiing, winter camping, and kayaking. The club has a very strong interest in conservation, although, unlike groups such as the Sierra Club, that is not the primary focus around which the club is organized. The purposes of the club as outlined in its Articles of Incorporation are "to promote the use and prevent the abuse of outdoor recreational areas, to provide companionship and fellowship between outdoorsmen, to disseminate information regarding the safe and pleasant usage of the outdoors, and to function as a group dedicated to the preservation of reasonable recreational and wilderness areas."

Unanimous Support for Wilderness Proposal

At its May meeting, the Skagit Alpine Club voted unanimously to support the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association proposal. The club gave this unanimous support because of the strong feeling of the membership that this area represents some of the finest wilderness and outdoor recreational country in Washington. Many areas are included which have been heavily used by club members and which they consider to be prime recreational areas, both from the standpoint of quality and of accessibility to the population of Western Washington.

Personal Experiences

I have personally climbed, hiked, skied, and camped throughout the Mt. Baker Wilderness area, and include many of these areas among my favorites that I have visited. Church Mountain is perhaps the most accessible quality hike/climb to the Bellingham area, and provides both excellent scenic trail hiking to the old lookout site and a short technical climb beyond to the true summit. I have snowshoed and skied to Welcome Pass and Excelsior Peak. I have hiked, climbed and skied to Yellow Aster Meadows, Yellow Aster Butte, Tomyhoi Peak, Gold Run Pass, Tomyhoi Lake, and Larrabee Mountain. In my opinion, Yellow Aster Meadows, with its numerous tarns, meadows, and vistas, is perhaps the finest easily accessible high country area for overnight backpacking in Northwest Washington. This opinion is obviously shared by the many Canadian visitors I have encountered in my trips there, as well as by the mountain goats I have seen on the slopes of nearby Mount Tomyhoi. Our club members have made numerous winter ski mountaineering visits to the meadows, and we consider it one of the finest areas for ski mountaineering in Western Washington.

One can drive to 5,000 feet of elevation at Twin Lakes, one of the highest access roads in the Cascades. Because of the accessibility, Winchester Mountain, at 6,500 feet, provides one of the highest and most spectacular vistas that is easily attainable by the average family. It is the area that I recommend most often to the many inquiries I get for a suggestion of a short hike to a spectacular view.

One hardly need mention the great attraction of Mt. Baker. I have led three climbs to its summit, and I have seen an excess of 30 parties averaging seven to eight people per party, registered on the Kulshan Cabin route alone for a single weekend.

The surrounding areas of Mt. Baker also provide excellent recreation. Skyline Divide provides easy access to a high ridge and is another area that can be visited winter or summer. The Chain Lakes area is fast becoming one of the most popular cross country ski areas in Northwest Washington. Austin Pass and Artist's Point have been a favorite winter camping and wilderness ski area for club members, and are heavily visited by out of state tourists in the summer.

The Skagit Alpine Club has long maintained the Park Butte Lookout, an old forest lookout on the south side of Mt. Baker on a butte at 5,700 feet. I personally have spent the New Year's weekend in subzero temperatures with a warm coal stove at the cabin. It has provided wilderness shelter for hundreds of people each year and is of historical significance. The surrounding area certainly deserves wilderness protection.

The Twin Sisters are an unique geological formation that provide a wonderful climbing experience. The olive rock has such a high coefficient of friction your hands literally stick to it, and one can find a range of climbing challenges from relatively easy to quite difficult. The Mt. Baker Wilderness proposal does not conflict with plans for mining of this mineral.

Noisy Creek is an area I have visited that receives relatively less use than most of the rest of the wilderness proposal. I have twice used the Noisy Creek area as access to the western part of the North Cascades National Park, including Bacon Peak, Mt. Blum, Green Lake, and Berdeen Lake. Because the Noisy Creek access is difficult, these areas are seldom visited. It is important to preserve a few areas like this, which only a few people will visit, in order to provide a variety of wilderness experiences for our population. In addition, logging of Noisy Creek and development of an access to it would have great visual and water quality impact on Baker Lake, one of the most popular recreation areas in Skagit and Whatcom counties.

Anderson and Watson Lakes represent another area that is easily accessible by trail, and provide outstanding backpacking, overnight camping, and fishing. The area is very popular for families. Although I am not a fisherman, I once threw in a hand line while on a day hike to Anderson Butte and Watson Lake and caught seven trout in 30 minutes at the lake.

As I mentioned before, I have personally visited all of the above mentioned areas, as well as others within the wilderness proposal, and can attest to their prime recreational and wilderness quality.

Year-Round Use

Many of these areas are well known as summer use areas, yet there is an increasing amount of winter recreational use. We are now seeing a beginning of a boom in wilderness ski mountaineering. I have personally made winter outings to Welcome Pass, Excelsior Mountain, Yellow Aster Meadows, Twin Lakes, Artist's Point, Chain Lakes, Skyline Divide, Boulder Ridge, the Park Butte Lookout, and Watson Lake.

Economics: Short Term

The main economic conflict of the wilderness proposal with commercial resource use is in logging. The sustainable yield removed by the wilderness proposal is estimated by some to be as little as 6.3 million board feet per year, representing approximately 38 direct employment jobs at the harvesting and processing level. These figures are low because most of the area is unsuitable either because it is not timbered (Mt. Baker),

not accessible (Silesia Creek), or of marginal quality (soil too sensitive, cliffs, etc.). In addition, much of the timber is in the mountain hemlock zone which will not reforest quickly enough to comply with federal reforestation regulations.

In contrast, the wilderness area brings direct economic benefits in the form of tourism. The Mt. Baker District of the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest gets an estimated 552,000 visits per year, 60% of whom are from Canada and 12% are from the United States outside of Washington State. At an average of \$15 per person per day, tourists may be spending an estimated \$8 million annually, which may generate 500 to 700 jobs annually. At least half of this is probably attributable to the area of the wilderness proposal.

Economics: Long Term

The potential for growth in the Washington economy is very much related to its "quality of life." Not only is tourism already a more important industry in Washington than timber, it is likely to continue to grow at a faster rate. Aside from the recreation industry itself, the single most attractive thing about Washington State in its attempt to attract desirable new industry is our quality of life. Preserving prime, accessible outdoor recreation wilderness areas is essential to maintaining that quality. Our advertising for new industry emphasizes our great natural assets. Our long term economic health, the ability to attract high technology and non-polluting industry, the ability to choose the kind of future we want in Washington, all depend on our preserving Washington State's greatest asset—its natural beauty.

The Skagit Alpine Club calls on you to preserve our great wilderness heritage by supporting the Mt. Baker Wilderness proposal, which we believe will serve the best interests of the greatest number of people in our home of Northwest Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Apter, M.D.

Robert L. Apter, M.D.
President, Skagit Alpine Club

P.O. Box 513

Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

Testimony of
Tim G. Place
for the Skagit Alpine Club

THE SKAGIT ALPINE CLUB

The Skagit Alpine Club consists of approximately 120 members of our community who gather together for activities and projects to enjoy and protect our alpine environment and its mountainous surroundings. Our club has voted unanimously to endorse the wilderness proposals for both the Mount Baker and the Boulder River areas, as put forth by The Mount Baker Wilderness Association and The Boulder River Protective Association. Further, the club directed the conservation committee to prepare and present this testimony to show our concern and to share our familiarity with the areas under consideration in order to assist in the creation of the Washington Wilderness Bill.

NEEDED: AN APPROPRIATENESS DISTINCTION

Occasionally we may find the overly zealous back-packer speaking as if all trees should be granted permanent immunity and all roads closed at the last village. And there may be the disgruntled logger who, seeing in trees only their board feet, suggests that back-packers can go where there are no trees. We suggest that we let these two mythical beasts slug it out in some cage somewhere while the rest of us get about the business of drawing careful distinctions between those National Forest lands on which the most appropriate use is recreation and those on which the most appropriate use is commodity extraction. This distinction, in actual practice, is not that difficult to make for much of the National Forest lands. Much of these Federally owned lands are seldom visited lower elevation forests perfectly suited for sustained production of our state's most important crop--timber. Just as obviously, much of our local National Forest lands are cliffy and at higher elevations and are not at all productive of viable forest products. These tend to be just those lands best suited for recreational purposes.

Inevitably there will be some small percentage of the federally administrated lands over which there will be some dispute as to their most appropriate use. We need, then, to carefully map out those areas in which the predominately appropriate use is recreational in order to ensure that they will remain suitable for recreation. We feel that wilderness designation is the best way to preserve the recreational suitability of those recreationally appropriate lands.

In forging this important land-use distinction, we should first note that the United States Forest Service (USFS) has long been aware of these competing claims for land usage and has admirably made such distinctions as common policy on a day to day decision making basis. We feel that the USFS has done an excellent job of protecting the recreational suitability of these recreationally appropriate lands. We seek, in attempting to create a Mt. Baker Wilderness Area, to no more than continue and sanctify by law the De Facto distinction already being made by the USFS concerning these two types of land use.

In fact, the USFS has developed a map of those areas on which the recreational use is so high that the area is managed for recreational use primarily. (ROS map= recreational opportunity spectrum map). The boundaries on this map are very similar to the boundaries as proposed by the MBWA for the creation of a Mount Baker Wilderness Area. This isn't surprising since the MBWA made extensive use of USFS maps, data and information in framing their proposal.

In asking for the creation of a Mount Baker Wilderness Area, then, we are asking only that present land use practices be allowed to continue. We believe that in order for present land use patterns to be maintained, recreational suitability must be maintained by law in these areas. This would best be done by designation of wilderness status to these recreationally appropriate lands.

TIMBER VRS RECREATION/TOURISM

We recognize that only in a small percentage of the proposed wilderness areas is there a real conflict between the interests of the timber and tourism industries. We recognize further that the interests of these two industries are not the only factors to be considered in determining the appropriate use of our lands--their contribution to the quality of our environment and our personal lives must be accorded some attention. Nevertheless, it is instructive to compare the impact of the proposed wilderness lands on these two giant segments of our local economy. The figures below we have been able to gather for the Mount Baker Wilderness proposal; we are confident that similar figures would apply to the Boulder River area and probably to most other of the state's proposed wilderness areas.

Total proposed wilderness area: 232,858 acres
 Land within the proposal capable of contributing to
 our commercial forest base (CFL): 45,400 acres.
 Timber harvest volume capable of being sustained from this
 land with no constraints: 16.2 MMBF

That is, if we were to strip all the viable timber off these lands, we could realize a production of 16.2 MMBF per year. But, in fact, we don't just strip all the timber off federal lands. Several important and recognized constraints are presently put on logging operations and sales. For example, we don't log right up to and into stream beds, in order to preserve our fishing industries and water quality. Similarly, Spotted Owl Management areas, cultural resource areas and key species habitat areas are subject to such constraints. Also, there are areas in which the reforestation is impossible or so difficult, due to factors such as snowpack, shallow soils, etc., that logging these areas has been constrained to comply with federal laws requiring reforestation within five years on federal lands. If we apply all these presently recognized constraints to the timber harvests in the MBWA proposed Mount Baker Wilderness Area, we get the following:

CFL contributing land within MBWA proposal with
presently recognized constraints: 16,900 acres

Timber harvest volume capable of being sustained from
this land with presently recognized constraints: 6.3 MMBF.

This is about 10% of the annual programmed cut in this district from USFS administered lands. About 20% of the Whatcom/Skagit county timber comes from federal lands. Thus, the timber available on a sustained basis from the lands included within the proposed Mount Baker Wilderness Area would amount to about 2% of the timber base of the area. This would be the potential impact on the forest products industry.

Figures developed by the USDA indicate that each MMBF produces between 12,580 and 19,470 person-hours of employment, depending on whether the logs are processed into boards or veneers and plywood. Thus the contribution of the 6.3 MMBF capable of being sustain harvested from the area within the MBWP would contribute between 40 and 61 permanent jobs to the timber industry, figuring 2000 hrs. per year per job.

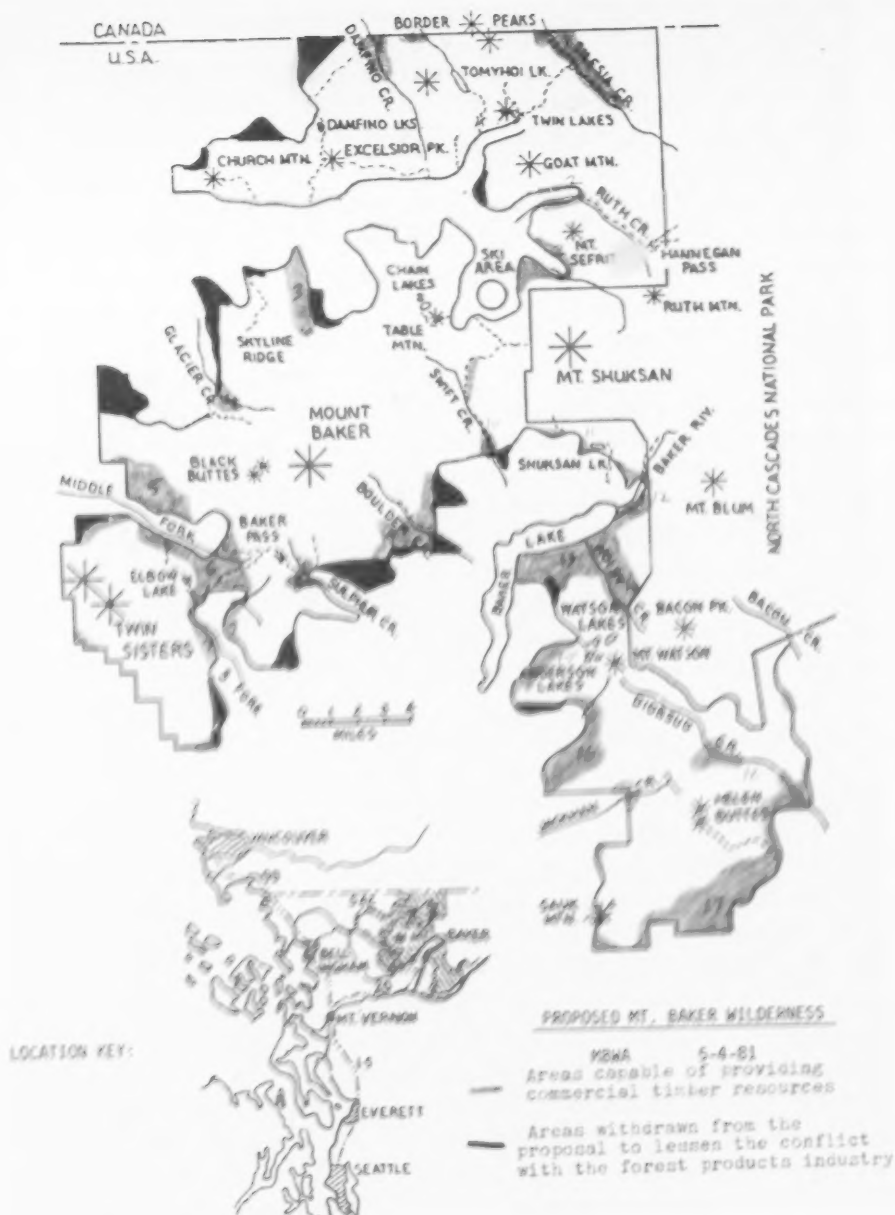
Compare this to the recreational economy of this area: the Mt. Baker district of the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest received 553,000 recreational visitor days last year. Studies by the Whatcom County Visitor and Convention Bureau indicate that day visitors here on recreational trips, as opposed to shopping ventures, spend an average of \$10 per day. Thus the Mt. Baker district visitation contributes $5\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars to the Whatcom/Skagit economy directly. Using the Washington State Research Council's figures of 89 jobs created for each million dollars spent in the tourism industry, we find that visitation to the Mt. Baker district created around 492 jobs for this area. These figures are for the entire Mt. Baker district, not just for that portion of the Mt. Baker district which is included in the Mount Baker Wilderness

proposal. If we figure that just $\frac{1}{2}$ of the local USNF visitation is to those area included in the wilderness proposal, certainly a conservative estimate, we find that the lands proposed as wilderness by the MBWA can sustain 245 jobs to the recreation/tourism industry or, at most, 60 jobs for the forest products industry.

The above figures represent only the present picture. We should also be looking to the future. The timber industry cannot be expected to sustain much growth in the long term. Trees grow only so fast; any temporary harvest increases will inevitably be at the expense of future yields. The tourism/recreational industry, on the other hand, has no such built-in limitations to growth. National Park visitations, for example, indicate a 500% growth since 1952, a period of time in which the US population increased by 100%. The tourism/recreational industry is now larger than the forest products industry both in this area and in the state as a whole, and the difference can only continue to grow. It would be folly to threaten one of the prime bases for this \$5 million local and \$2½ billion state industry for a mere 2% potential increase for the forests products industry.

SKAGIT ALPINE CLUB'S AESTHETIC ASSESSMENTS

To expedite these land use decisions, we of the Skagit Alpine Club, as extensive users of these lands, would like to offer our assessment of the recreational importance of those areas of the MBWA's proposed Mount Baker Wilderness Area on which there is significant conflict between the interests of the recreational and forest products industries. We have included a map of the proposed wilderness on which areas containing significant viable timber are colored green and numbered. We follow with our rationale for including these timbered areas in the wilderness proposal, area by area. Sections of the map colored red indicate areas of the original proposal which were withdrawn from the proposed wilderness area after consultations with members of the forest products industry in order to minimize conflicts. The areas that remain we feel to be essential to the recreational suitability of the area.



SKAGIT ALPINE CLUB DEFENSE FOR INCLUSION OF
FORESTED AREAS WITHIN THE MT. BAKER PROPOSAL

1 -- Damfino-Silesia Creeks

This area is economically inaccessible from United States roads. A high ridge (Church Mt.-Winchester Peak) separates them from our road systems. These areas supply forest visitation experience and views for a highly visited area.

2 -- Ruth-Nooksack corridors

These two drainages provide tibered access corridors to the alpine country beyond and to the North Cascades National Park. The corridor concept is one that can benefit from some elaboration. A wilderness experience is seriously degraded by access through a clear cut, and by views of clear cuts at close range withing the alpine areas. It is easy to argue for a fringe of trees to be left around an alpine meadow. But to leave no more than that creates a "Hollywood set" type of wilderness; a voneer pretense of a forested setting is not sufficient. We find it an important part of the experience that we go to the high country to seek, that our journey begins in deep forest and proceeds, through the changing eco-systems, to the goal area. Therefore, we feel it recreationally necessary to leave a bit of timberland at the highly used back country entrances to create the "forested corridor" aspect of the wilderness experience.

3--Skyline Ridge

Skyline Ridge is one of the most easily accessed and consequently highly visited alpine areas in this district. Logging its flanks would destroy the beauty and natural setting which draw people to this area.

4--Glacier Creek area

The Glacier Creek road was recently paved to provide an access for vehicle-bound visitors to an area of exceptional

beauty. One can drive here on an all weather road to vistas of the entire west side of Mt. Baker, including the spectacular Roosevelt and Coleman Glaciers, which plunge from over 10,000ft. clear to the forests below. To log up to the snout of the Coleman Glacier destroys the visual impact of one of the few truly remarkable areas accessible by common vehicles on an all weather road.

5--Warm Creek

These flanks of Groat Mountain provide a verdant carpet for the foreground of the view of the San Juans from the summit of Mt. Baker...a view so spectacular as to be unforgettable by most who attain it. Probably well over 2000 people climb Mt. Baker in a given year, it is the peak alpine experience of many people's lives. The view of the San Juans across the green forests of this nearby ridge is the crown jewel of this much sought treasure.

6--Slope of Sisters-Bell Pass area

As you climb Mt. Baker, or frolic on its southern flanks, this is the side hill which is the most visually important. To stare from these beautiful and increasingly oft visited areas into a clear cut would enormously lessen the attractiveness of Mt. Baker as a site of wilderness travel. These areas are also the sustaining forests for the S. Fork elk herd, a most treasured resource of this area both for the sightseers and hunters. We have heard game biologists contend that the survival of this elk band would be seriously threatened by the loss of this key habitat.

7--South Fork Corridor

Again, these patches of timber preserve the authenticity of the wilderness approach corridor in a highly used area.

8--Schrieber's Meadows

This area is by far the most highly used access to the southern flanks of Mt. Baker. Tens of thousands of people approach the alpine meadows through this corridor yearly. Its loss would be inexcusable by any reasonable standards.

This area, also, receives a great and growing number of winter visitations. It is one of the most accessible year around high country areas, and contributes significantly to the explosive increase of winter outdoor recreation in the Pacific Northwest.

9--Boulder River

This timbered area, we feel, is too close and too visible from the highly visited southern slopes of Mt. Baker to be sacrificed from our recreational base. After all, a lady must have skirts! Without some closeby forest vista, the wilderness experience in an accessible area like Mt. Baker becomes a sham, a look-only-this-way pretense of the real things.

10--Swift Creek

These lobes of timber in an otherwise brushy valley scoured of soil by recent glaciation could be extracted only at a too great expense to the perimeter integrity of the Mt. Baker area. It is doubtful whether this timber could be cost effectively accessed in any case.

11--Shuksan Flanks

These lobes of timber support a timbered corridor approach to the Mt. Shuksan area, and the such beautiful areas as Shannon Creek, and Shuksan Lake. Much logging has been done here; to remove these last vestiges of the ancient would leave the area too desolate.

12--Baker River

Again this lobe of forest provides an access corridor to a highly used point of access to the North Cascades National Park. It gives us an area with year around access in which visitors can see the truly magnificent old growth cedar-containing forests that were the common heritage of our pioneers only 100 years ago. It constitutes a natural museum of what was in our land.

13--Baker Lake

These forests on the edges of Baker Lake make it a special and unique vacation spot. Few lakes any where which are large enough for boat travel edge against untouched primal forests. Consequently, this area is the most visited recreational spot in the southern section of the Mt. Baker District of the Mt. Baker National Forest.

14--Noisy Creek

This low level creek offers an access to an eco-system not often available. Most recreation lands so far set aside, (and most of the lands in the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal) are at higher elevations and are more appropriate to summer usage. This is an area available year around, such available recreation sites extend the season of our tourist/recreation industry considerably.

15--Anderson Lakes

The Anderson-Watson Lakes area is one of the district's most visited areas, and has shown the greatest increase of usage of any area of the past few years. This lobe of forests has a visual significance both for visitors to this area, and to visitors on the south side of Mt. Baker, which faces this area from across the Baker Lake valley.

16--Thunder Creek

These forests lie in an area of the proposal which is becoming increasingly popular, and can be expected to bear the brunt of expansion in the recreational use in the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal, as the outdoor recreation industry continues its phenomenal growth. This basin is highly visible from much of the southern portion of the MBWP, including from Sauk Mt, Helen Buttes, Diobsud Butte, Mt. Watson, and all the ridges in between these areas.

17--Rocky Creek

This area is highly visible from the Northern Cross State Highway, as well as from the summit of oft visited Sauk Mt. Eventually a trail will traverse the ridges from Sauk to Helen Buttes, and from there to the Mt. Watson area. This traverse will extend the outdoor recreation season by several weeks at each end of the season, being lower in altitude than other comparable treks. It is expected to bear much of the growth of backpacking as the now popular areas reach their saturation levels. At that time, the wisdom of leaving the highly visible Rocky Creek basin undisturbed will be obvious; for much of the Sauk Mt.-Helen Butte traverse it is the scenic highlight.

18--Diobsud Creek

The quality and quantity of timber up Diobsud Creek is low, the area is cliffy and steep, the soil shallow and unproductive. The costs of road building would be high for the expected yield. Considering the intrusion that would be required into the heart of this scenic and increasingly popular area, the visual impact caused by logging in the Diobsud basin would appear to be unjustified by the marginal forest product gains to be realized.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE BOULDER RIVER WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The Skagit Alpine Club also has unanimously voted to recommend the Boulder River area be included into our Wilderness System for the preservation of its recreational suitability. This area, particularly the Boulder River itself, has a much longer access season than the lands so far set aside for recreational activities. Most previously established Wilderness Areas and National Parks are at much higher altitudes, most appropriate for summer activities. In the past few years, with the

advent of Gortex and other sophisticated pieces of outdoor equipment, the outdoor recreation industry has seen a burgeoning increase in activity in what used to be its off-seasons. Now people want to get out all year, have the equipment that makes that possible, and need places like Boulder River which are year round accessible, to go.

Boulder River, besides its year-round accessibility, is unique in that it is the last unroaded, yet unprotected low lying valley of its size in the Puget Sound basin. The other comparable low elevation valleys-Thunder Creek, Big Beaver Creek,-are farther in the mountains. Boulder River is our last chance to preserve a bit of the native ecology that was found throughout the Puget Sound flats for ourselves and future generations to see just what this beautiful land of ours was like in its native climax state.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have argued that it is dangerous to view the Wilderness Act as a choice between the needs of the forest products industry and those of future generations, or of our need for beautiful scenery. In the first place, the forest products industry has relatively little at stake in these mostly higher elevation lands encompassed by these two wilderness proposals. In the second place, it is not only our need to be able to visit beautiful places for ourselves and our future generations that is being weighed in the balance against timber interests; our recreation/tourism industry is already larger than the timber industry and is rapidly growing. The lands included in these wilderness proposals are central to the interests of this segment of the economy. Our task, then, should be seen as one of maximizing the interests of both industries, not of choosing between them. Wilderness designation is an appropriate method of preserving the recreational suitability of those lands more appropriate for continued recreational use than for commodity extraction. We of the Skagit Alpine Club find that both the Mount Baker Wilderness Proposal, as detailed by The Mount Baker Wilderness Association, and the Boulder River Wilderness Area as detailed by congressman Swift's previously introduced

legislation to be well thought out deliniations of those lands on which recreation is the most appropriate use. We therefore strongly - unanimously - advocate their inclusion in the United State Wilderness System.

Much of our argument has been that ~~these~~ lands -- and the same arguments can and should be applied to many of the other wilderness proposals in this state -- should be designated as wildernesses because it is in our ecenomic interests to do so. We need the jobs that the recreation industry which is dependant on the continued suitability of these lands provide. We don't have to choose between a beautiful environment and future economic growth; our beautiful environment IS our future economic growth. The figures support this contention that the future will thank us for our foresight in providing for them a clean, continuing industry based on our natural gifts. Our future generations can not only live in our beautiful environment, they can live off it.

And yet -- something here sticks in our throats; our hearts murmur a protest at these "merely economic considerations." We of the Skagit Alpine Club love these lands. We turn to them for sustenance, for the strength and clarity to be true to our paths. We have come to expect and count on certain areas continuing to be available to us and to our grandchildren for their enjoyment and for their spirits. Our lives without these beautiful places would by that much be degraded. These are our deeper reasons for our concerns. We hope that these less easily quantified factors will, too, be tallied into the equations that determine the wilderness heritage that we will be privileged to pass on to our descendants.



Tim G. Place
1578 Mountain View Rd.
Mount Vernon, Wa 98273

Testimony of
Sandy L. Place

I strongly support the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal and the Boulder River Proposal, and urge their inclusion into the National Wilderness System.

Years ago I moved to Washington from Ohio to go to college. My boyfriend took me into the mountains on my first trip to experience them closely, and after that there was absolutely no thought of my moving anywhere else. Since that time we've gotten married, started a family and a cabinetry business. Between these endeavors, there is not much time to enjoy the wilderness experiences that these areas, and the others in our state, have to offer.

The fact that they are there makes all the difference in the world to us. We know that we can knock off early on a Friday, be packed in one hour, and be to a trail head in one and a half hours or less. Occassionally we do get a chance to enjoy the areas, and because of this, our 5 year old daughter is gaining first hand knowledge of what the earth, and this part of the country was like before we started our major earth changing tactics.

There should always be spots like this, like those advocated in the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal available to us, and to others. We need to be able to view things bigger, perhaps greater than ourselves, that we have had the wisdom and foresight to protect in their natural beginnings. Taking the greater view, as places like this become scarcer and more treasured, we will be glad we have saved them.

Economically as well as spiritually this is true. The desire to discover roots, to extend ourselves in the natural environment, to be able to view the world and its flora and fauna in its natural settings will increasingly be something people will spend money on to be able to go and see. This will inevitably lead to the further growth of an already flourishing tourist industry.

Tourism is an important part of the economy of this state, it ranks third in the state, after retailing and agriculture. (H) As a non polluting, low impact, easily managed industry, and as a good job creator, it is a growing source of revenue that more

states and officials are seeking to cultivate. In our own part of the state, Whatcom/Skagit County, it is an important source of revenue and jobs. In 1977 Skagit County had 9 million visitors(G). In 1981 Whatcom County had 7 million(A). With Whatcom County 1981 figures of an average of \$36/day per visitor(A), it is a very important source of income, producing some \$310 million for the counties(A,G). With current figures of every \$1 million producing 89 jobs(A), it produces an impressive number of jobs. In Whatcom County alone, it has been figured that 15,000 jobs(A), or one-third of the total employment in the county is directly related to tourism.

The Mt. Baker/Snogahmie National Forest last year (1982) saw visitation of 3,822,300 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD) recorded in the forest as a whole. In the Mt. Baker District, 553,000 RVD were recorded in the same time period. 84,000 of these went on into the backcountry for hiking and camping(B). Compare these figures with those of the established North Cascades National Park Service, of 880,422 total visitors, and 32,460 overnight visitors in the backcountry(C). The park gets more total visits than does the area of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal, but the number of backcountry, off road and away from established camp grounds is lower.

Of the 553,000 RVD's received by the Mt. Baker District of the national forest, 60% came from B.C. and another 12% came from distances of over 1,000 miles away(B). These are important figures in that they represent new money coming into the area, and with the B.C. folks, their money goes toward the balance of payment. It has been estimated that the average B.C. day recreationist (one who comes down to spend the day in leisure activities other than shopping) spends an average of \$10/day on these visits(A). If we extend these figures to include the entire range of visitors, we see that this a \$5½ million addition to the economy, with a large portion of this coming from the area inside the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal. Other state figures (Wa. St. Tourism Bureau) show that out of

state visitors that go camping in our state spend an average of \$22/ day during their stay.(H)

Figures show that roughly one- quarter of the visitors that come to our state, come to go camping and hiking as at least part of their stay here. In one survey of visitor information centers (Central Washington University, 1982), of 3,300 people questioned, 26.9% were planning to go camping/hiking.(H). Their average stay was 4-5 days, and the amount of money they spent averaged only 20% less than those people who stay in hotels and motels, for an average of \$22/day. The Washington State Tourism Bureau study shows that of all the people who answered their ad campaign "visit the other Washington", 21.7% came to go camping/hiking.

An important consideration when figuring the dollars these people represent is to remember that we offer a very varied environment as a playground. We offer some very beautiful places to go, in the mountains, high alpine meadows, low valleys, as well as Puget Sound, with its beaches, island life, fishing, and boating opportunities. Also there is urban culture offered in Seattle, a city large enough to have an opera company and symphony and major sports teams, as well as other wonderful attractions. But that in itself would probably not draw as many people, as there are bigger cities better known for their cultural advantages. I think it is the closeness and the many varied types of activities available that is so attractive to so many people. We would be silly to jeopardize the foundation of a \$24 billion industry.

As urban centers continue to grow, and energy becomes more expensive, sources of entertainment and leisure close to home become more important. With the proximity of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal and the Boulder River Proposals to two major population centers, they are likely to get increased usage in the long term. Other factors likely to increase the usage of the area is the fact that the leisure industries have seen a tremendous growth in the recent past. In 1965 9.9 million

people went backpacking. In 1977 28.1 million people went, a nearly 3-fold increase. Looking at the leisure industries as a whole, it grew from a \$20 billion industry in 1974 to \$81.2 billion in 1977(E), this does not include transportation and lodging. The sporting goods and associated service expenses account for \$27 billion of the latter number. "The long term trend in recreation spending as a percentage of personal consumption expenditures grew from 5.5% in 1960 to 6.8% in 1975."(E) As the population continues to shift west (and south) we can assume these figures will hold steady and increase in the western part of our country.

Demographically, the middle income person/family that is college educated is more likely here (Wa, Or, Ca) than anywhere in the country to put recreation dollars into camping goods, and therefore time into camping and backpacking.(C) They will want and expect places to go.

All agencies connected with recreation, including those who see it as an industry, foresee growth in the "industry" in both the short and long term. The USFS SCORP Projections show projected growth in all forms of camping, in developed and dispersed sites. They show increase usage of their lands in winter sports, X-C skiing, snowshoeing, & tobogganing, and in other forms of nature study, day use, berry picking, photography, and picnicking. These projections do not follow the historic trends, i.e. they do not foresee another great awakening to the great outdoors, but maintaining a steady growth of interest in all age groups. "Headed by men and women ages 25-34, this group is more than 50% larger than a decade ago and should increase by another 35% over the next decade(E) This is the group most likely to use these areas at present. Use will not slow down in the long term, though the occasional down year due to bad weather and economic conditions will happen.

The National Sporting Goods Association (NGSA) has figures and projections that support the same kind of growth. In the west, we spend a higher than average amount of money on recreation equipment. In the regional breakdown it is shown

that we have a higher than average sales of camping equipment, backpacks, lanterns, campstoves & tents. Obviously, we use them. The NGS project a 2-4% increase of sales in these items per year. A major recreation equipment firm in our own state, R.E.I. Inc. does an \$80 million business, and projects growth for themselves.

There are other industries that are directly dependent on the natural beauty of our mountains. Photography is an obviously dependent one, sales of photos, cards and books are an important part of many people's livelihood, as well as publishing companies, and retail outlets. There are also guide services, and camps that use the high country.

Considering Vancouver B.C. and all Canadian visitors, (Vancouver is a Canadian vacation spot) it is important to note why they are so drawn to their southern neighbor recreation purposes. There is no expensive ferry trip to get to accessible beaches. Our forest management officials have done well in considering recreation as a major purpose of federal lands. In B.C. they have pretty well stripped bare all the lands around Vancouver, leaving the Mt. Baker area closer than other similar areas available to them. Also, many services are available very close to such a prime recreation area. The Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal area is important to them, as it is important to people in our own area, and our country.

We see that the dollars generated by our scenic beauty and wild places are not to be taken lightly. And, very importantly, if we can keep a sense of priority and appropriateness, we (the state) will have a sizeable piece of this growth industry in the country as a whole.

Inclusion of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal & the Boulder River Wilderness Proposal to the Wilderness System, insures protection of its beauty, wildlife and wilderness experience as an important part of the Whatcom/Skagit Counties' economy. Its inclusion is also an important part of mine, and my family's life.

SOURCES

- A Marketing Study-Whatcom County Visitor Industry
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- B Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Recreation Use Figures
- C North Cascades National Park Service Complex
monthly public use figures & total visits
- D "Outdoor Recreation Trends in the 1980's-so what? Implications
for society"
Carlton S. Doren paper presented at the National Outdoor
Recreation Trends Symposium 1980
- E Proceedings: 1980 National Outdoor Recreation Trends Symposium
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USDA Forest Service
- F. The Sporting Goods Market in 1982
National Sporting Goods Association
- G. Tourism Potential of the Sperry-Goodwin Inn
for the Port of Anacortes by Rasmussen Resources Institute Inc
1978
- H Washington State Tourism Bureau Bill Grimsrud Research
Director

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 (S837)

Testimony of J. A. Kittrick, NW465 Orion, Pullman, WA 99163

June 2, 1983

My compliments to senators Gorton and Jackson for introducing S837 and my appreciation to the entire Washington Congressional delegation for their thorough evaluation of the merits of the wilderness candidate areas and their analysis of the issues involved.

The Forest Service prices timber so that under prevailing economic conditions the timber cutter can make a profit. The Forest Service doesn't consider the economics of growing timber at public expense because they don't have to. Thus, they do not have an economic analysis of the benefits and costs to the public for various land uses. The U. S. Congress is expected, as usual, to make the right choice on the basis of a surplus of opinion but a deficit of honest economic information. What will it be? Wilderness or build roads and cut timber? I urge that senators Gorton and Jackson and the Congress of the U. S. consider the following important facts. (1) The vast majority of public lands are, or soon will be, devoted to producing goods for private profit. (2) Much, if not most, of these operations are subsidized from the public treasury. (3) Once public lands are committed to commercial uses, some changes are irreversible and others require up to hundreds of years to produce wilderness again, and (4) Wilderness can be commercially exploited immediately whenever Congress so decides.

For these reasons I urge the Congress to designate now the maximum amount of wilderness that practical politics will permit. I am personally acquainted with the Salmo Priest, Kettle Range and Juniper Forest areas and I believe the above arguments apply particularly well in their case.

JUNE 2, 1983

I'M ERNEST GRABO, POLICY CHAIRMAN FOR THE INLAND EMPIRE SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS. I'M REPRESENTING OVER 500 PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO. THE MEMBERS ARE EMPLOYEES OF LARGE AND SMALL PRIVATELY OWNED BUSINESSES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, CONSULTING FORESTERS, AS WELL AS VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES ADMINISTERING LAND FOR STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS RECOGNIZES THAT WILDERNESS IS AN IMPORTANT AND LEGITIMATE USE OF FOREST LANDS. THE INLAND EMPIRE SOCIETY WILL SOON PROVIDE TO YOU ONE WRITTEN CONCEPT REGARDING THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON. ANOTHER GROUP OF PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS FROM WESTERN WASHINGTON WILL TESTIFY ON FRIDAY IN SEATTLE. WE FULLY SUPPORT THEIR POSITION ON THE WILDERNESS PROPOSALS IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. WE URGE THE CONGRESS TO DECIDE PROMPTLY WHICH AREAS ARE DESIGNATED TO WILDERNESS. THOSE AREAS WHICH THE CONGRESS DECIDES NOT TO INCLUDE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. WE DO NOT NEED MORE JUL.

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT TO THIS COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT PRESENTED JUNE 2, 1983 AT THE HEARING S837 SPONSORED BY SENATORS GORTON AND JACKSON, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Senators Jackson and Gorton, Representative Morrison:

My name is Edward Reynolds, I live at Route 3, Box 649, Spokane. The Zip is 99203.

Let me first express my appreciation for the fact that you are here today. It bespeaks a genuine concern for the people and land of the inland Northwest, as do your efforts on behalf of wilderness legislation. Thank you.

I spend a great deal of time in the northeast corner of Washington. I hunt, fish, camp, hike, and cut firewood there. I have lived in Newport, Metaline, and Ione. When someone wants to go to someplace special, I take them to northeastern Washington. When I'm there, I shop in the grocery, hardware and other stores, I eat in the restaurants, I stop for a beer in the taverns, I buy nightcrawlers from the kid in the house on the corner. I go there because it's a beautiful place that affords me a higher quality of outdoor experience than does any other spot east of the Cascades. One part of this special area is the Salmo-Priest, and whether I make it there in a given year or not, I know it's there and available when I want a particularly special wilderness experience.

The Salmo-Priest is unique in the best senses of that word. Its rain forest vegetation and its wildlife population alone set it apart. If we treat it like just another chunk of the National Forests, we're going to ensure that eventually it will look like just another chunk of the National Forests, and we'll have robbed ourselves and our grandchildren of a heritage that can't be duplicated or replaced. When I read Justice Douglas's accounts of camping trips along the Little Naches River in the Cascades, I

can readily recall similar experiences I had there as a boy. When I drive today on the paved, beer-can strewn road that runs along the river, hear the roar of dirt bikes and see the damage that off-road vehicles have done to the meadows of that region, I'm sick. Anyone who has spent time in the woods of the Northwest can tell similar stories of precious places lost to the inroads of "civilized" man and his machines. Please don't misunderstand. I won't say that some of my best friends ride dirt bikes, but I drive to the woods in a truck or car, I use a chain saw to cut my firewood, and I appreciate ready access to more or less wild places as much as anybody. My point is that we can easily see the rapid loss of places of special quality, and that if we don't act now to protect those places, we'll lose them. The Salmo-Priest needs wilderness protection.

How can we protect it? A small enclave of designated wilderness will help stave off destruction for a while, but if we're really serious about the need to protect the Salmo-Priest, we need to look at the whole system. Wildlife needs room to roam and to feed, watersheds need protection, and as people-pressure increases (as it surely will in the coming years) the need for this protection increases. To adequately protect the Salmo-Priest, we need to maintain what is there now, and that means that we need to include the Shedroof Divide, the Leola/Mankato Mountain addition, and the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch Addition. This will simply unify and solidify as wilderness the interconnected areas that make the Salmo-Priest the unique spot that it is, and it hardly seems that that's asking too much.

You have heard and will hear that the desperate state of the region's economy demands that we not "lock up" the timber and mineral resources of the Salmo-Priest and related areas, but the fact that these places are roadless is not a primary or even a significant contributor to high unemployment, nor is wholesale opening of this area to logging and mineral exploration likely to result in prosperity. The long-range economic health of this region is far more likely to be helped by the tourists a wilderness can attract than by dirt roads to played-out mining sites.

J

In summary, we have a unique part of the world, and we have an opportunity to protect it for those who follow us. We have countless miles of multiple use forest around us which we can enjoy at any time. Making the Salmo-Priest and its associated additions wilderness will have little if any impact on that. We have only one Salmo-Priest, however, and if we pass up the chance to keep it, there'll come a time, as the song says, that we'll regret it. The wisdom of wilderness is inarguable--all but its most fanatic opponents will agree that some wilderness areas are necessary. The wisdom of making this area a wilderness is, perhaps, less evident in the heat of the debate surrounding it, but our grandchildren and their grandchildren will see it and thank you^{For} acting wisely in their behalf.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS

We believe that the Naches division of the Wenatchee National Forest has done a good job in managing the timber cutting here. For example, we drove up road 1706, Devil's Creek area, last week. This had been selectively logged in the 60's, and has recovered nicely. We saw deer and elk, and in the open areas huge drifts of avalanche lilies and other flowers. Enough trees and understory were left to retain the natural habitat.

But, we firmly believe the mostly virgin forests of Cougar Lakes and the Bumping Basin should not be logged at all, that the boundaries of the wilderness should extend down to encompass the forested draws and bottom lands. (How does one separate these areas - impossible).

There are intense, specialized life zones here, fragile environments, some unique on the eastern slopes of the Cascades. These communities of plants and animals depend on the streams and lakes and spawning ponds as they are now. The temperatures, light intensities and soil conditions must remain as they are now. It all works together and doesn't work if one of the elements is changed.

My husband and I live on the Naches river, about 40 miles from Yakima, and have known and loved the Cougar Lakes area all of our lives. Where we are, the Ponderosas dominate, but there is also Grand fir and Douglas fir. In just 18 miles from our home, we can be in the Bumping Basin of Goose Prairie and Bumping Lake. We were up there 6 times last year.

One time we went up to visit Jack and Kitty Nelson's old place and found some of Kitty's narcissus still blooming, on the edge of the spillway. Their lodge is still there, but moved up on the hillside. We walked up to Nelson's falls and around, remembering.

Another time we went to visit the "Sanctuary", a grove of huge cedars, within easy walking distance from the lakeside road. This is part of a huge area in the Basin, famous for mushrooms.

Twice we went to the Copper City area, spent long days huckleberry picking; It was a good year for them last year. We sat on one of the timbers of the old mine

works and ate our lunch and saw a pileated woodpecker! This year we plan to go into Twin Sisters, up this way; we haven't been there for a long time.

Another time we went in search of the other Lily Lake we remembered seeing years ago. It is unnamed, and has more water lilies than the Lily Lake on the map. It is not far up the Cougar Lakes trail. We also walked up the Fish Lake trail to where it fords the upper Bumping River. Fascinating rock formations on the river along there. And the river falls we look down on from this trail are beautiful. I had never been there before, so many places to go and things to see in this area. So much of it easy country too, we expect to be able to actively enjoy it for many years to come.

The last trip of the year was timed so we would be up there when the tamaracks had turned that would all gold, in the fall. We walked out on the lake bed and looked up at the circle of mountains there, with a dusting of the first snow of the year on them, and big clouds lowering; winter coming to the high country. The lake sometimes gets low enough so it is the size it used to be when it was the Indians' Lake Nanum, and one of their great gathering places for people from both sides of the Cascades.

There were a lot of people up there this year, but the roads and many destinations funnelled them off; it's a big area.

I was most impressed with a publication by the Naches and Tieton Ranger districts; have you seen it? I would like to see it available to more people, they apparently published only a few copies, I got a look at it, very comprehensive.

"Land and Life in the Naches River Basin: A Cultural Resource Overview"
by Morris Uebelacker; November, 1980. A Doctorial Dissertation,

Thank you for your attention,

Sincerely,

Joanna (Mrs. R.J.) Frisque
17442 Jefferson Road
Naches, Washington, 98937

WASHINGTON STATE CONGRESSIONAL WILDERNESS HEARING

JUNE 2, 1983

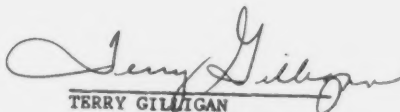
My name is TERRY GILLIGAN. I live in Spokane and I am the Spokane Chapter President of Washington Women in Timber. I registered to testify on behalf of Washington Women in Timber, but my concerns about the proposed Washington Wilderness Bill, S. 837, are three-fold.

First, as a resident of the State of Washington, it makes me angry to see so many families having to draw from unemployment insurance, welfare and other social services, when, in fact, most of them are willing and anxious to be among the employed. They can then contribute to the well-being of the State, their communities, and the economy in general.

Second, my husband and I own and operate a business in Spokane which serves the logging, sawmill, aggregate and mining industries. Right now, as we are testifying, we have a job working in Lincoln County, dismantling a once lucrative sawmill. They could just as well be modernizing, maintaining, or adding to that same operation. Isn't it sad to think about the future of that small community whose main source of income was derived from a business which no longer exists. And this is not an isolated case--inclusion of the proposed Wilderness Act presents a frightening future for many people whose jobs are dependent on managed lands and their related industries.

Third, on behalf of Washington Women in Timber, we oppose additional preclusion from timber production, since over 3.8 million acres have already been withdrawn from commercial timber production. Additionally, Washington carries one of the two most restrictive forest practices acts and has the second highest State forest taxes in the country. We do recognize the need for social and environmental attributes of the forest, as well as for forest products. We also believe that science and technology, combined with environmental care, can provide a sustained flow of forest products without damaging the environment.

Sound forest management will provide continued employment, community stability, and economic well-being.



TERRY GILLIGAN
S. 5821 Cree Drive
Spokane, Washington 99206

Washington Women in Timber
Spokane Chapter

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. JOHNSON

FIELD HEARINGS, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL, June 2, 1983

My name is Donald R. Johnson. I am a Professor of Zoology at the University of Idaho. I am a charter member of the International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee. This committee, composed of interested citizens and representatives from federal and state agencies, academia and the forest industry, was founded in 1971 to promote the study and protection of Selkirk mountain caribou.

I want to briefly describe the significance of this group of caribou. I hesitate to call it a herd since less than 30 animals remain. Whether these are mountain or woodland caribou depends on the taxonomy one follows. If the animals inhabiting the Rocky Mountains and outlying ranges are recognized as a distinct race, they are called mountain caribou. If they are not recognized as significantly different from the caribou inhabiting the boreal forest of Canada, they are indeed woodland caribou. In any event these caribou differ significantly from those of the tundra which are called barren ground caribou. When someone states that Alaska and Canada have plenty of caribou, they are referring to this barren ground race.

Prior to settlement, mountain caribou were distributed in small bands of 20-30 animals as far south as the Payette River in southcentral Idaho. One by one these bands met extinction, primarily through overhunting. We know for example the last caribou in the Salmon River country was shot in 1939. The caribou inhabiting the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho and northeastern Washington represent the last of these bands, although there are occasional sightings of a few caribou in northwestern Montana. Because

of their unique status, the U. S. Department of Interior has recently identified Selkirk mountain caribou as endangered.

Statements that these are Canadian animals which appear south of the International Border only during the winter months are incorrect. We have records of caribou in northern Idaho for all months of the year although their occurrence here has been more sporadic in the past decade. A radio-tracking study conducted by the Idaho Fish and Game Department, which is currently in progress, will better delineate the range and seasonal movements of these animals.

Survival of Selkirk mountain caribou is threatened under conventional multiple use management. I have confirmed 4 kills during the past 6 years, a small but significant number given the few animals remaining and the low probability of recovery. I doubt that this count represents one-half of the number poached during this period. Conventional multiple use management insures access. Arthur Bergerud, an internationally known Canadian caribou biologist, has stated that access is the greatest threat to caribou. He has documented declines in several British Columbia caribou herds following the development of access to their ranges.

I conclude that the establishment of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness would better protect these caribou, at least in that portion of their range. Including adjacent lands in Idaho which meet wilderness qualifications would further protect Selkirk caribou which represent a truly unique wildlife species in the contiguous United States.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO: INPUT HEARING FOR
SENATE BILL 837,
INTRODUCED BY SENATORS SLADE GORTON
AND HENRY M. JACKSON

BY: MARY JENSEN, PhD

RE: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

In Thomas Jefferson's time, three-quarters of the continental United States was a wilderness. Today, less than one and one-half percent of the country is legally designated as wilderness. In a little more than 200 years, we have managed to change the entire landscape of our country.

In my lifetime alone, I have seen pristine backcountry areas turned into easily accessible, asphalt hardened recreation sites. Trees have been cut, roads have been built and wildlife has disappeared, as we, in the name of progress, have relentlessly encroached on the little remaining wild country we have. When it is gone, where shall we go for peace and solitude? How can we refresh our spirits with the unexpected encounter of nature's delights and awesome power, for it is thus that we regain our perspective of man's relationship to the world we live in.

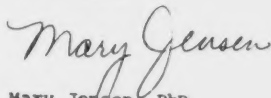
The 1964 Wilderness Act was passed to preserve our wild lands and to leave them "unimpaired for future use and enjoyment." Today, few areas in the country can qualify for wilderness status, and the pressures to exploit these last national treasures are growing. Yet, history has shown us what happens when we do not protect and preserve our wild lands. Entire forests have been eliminated forever, watersheds have deteriorated to the point where municipal drinking waters have become seriously threatened, and whole species have disappeared as habitat has been destroyed. Almost too late, man is discovering that his survival

is intimately linked with the health and diversity of the natural environment.

As a citizen of the state of Washington, and a permanent resident of the Methow Valley, I urge you to provide legal protection and wilderness designation to the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area and all other areas proposed by the Washington Wilderness Coalition. Likewise, I urge you to oppose any deletion of any existing Wilderness area, in part or in whole, with particular reference to the Coats Rocks proposal.

Time is of the essence in this matter. We can no longer afford to put these decisions off for another generation to make. Vote yes to preserve the remaining wilderness heritage in the state of Washington.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Jensen".

Mary Jensen, PhD
PO Box 198
Carlton, Washington 98814
(509) 923-2827

1342

KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO SENATE FIELD HEARINGS

ON

SENATE BILL 837 ON 2 JUNE 1983

PRESIDED OVER BY

SENATOR SLADE GORTON

AND

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE

KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP

BY

GARY KIELY MORE

I. INTRODUCTION - PROPOSAL

The Kettle Range is a mountain range of some 100 miles, spanning the Canadian border to the Columbian Plateau, with much of the land administered by the Colville National Forest. The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal lies in Ferry County, one of the most remote counties in Washington State.

While 93% of the Colville Forest is developed with roads, fewer than 114,000 acres of roadless area still exist on the west side of the Columbia River. The undeveloped nature of the remaining Kettle Range Proposal offers a unique wilderness experience. It is unique not for one specific attribute, as is the case with many areas, but its uniqueness lies in its global range of wilderness qualities. Here is offered an important recreational facility for the Inland Empire, a habitat for numerous unique and solitary animals, the watershed for this arid area of the state, grazing lands for local ranchers, and sites of geological and archeological interest.

The Kettle Range Conservation Group, a local Ferry County organization, was organized in 1976 for the primary purpose of protecting the wilderness qualities of the Kettle Range. Since that time, the membership has grown to 350. This grassroots group is made up of a broad cross-section of the community. These farmers, businessmen, hunters, resort owners, foresters, miners, mill workers, ranchers, elected officials, elderly, teachers, and others have developed a keen understanding of the diverse potential of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal: a proposed area which is easily accessible to people of all ages, an area that has been put on the National Recreational Trails System and part of the Pacific Northwest Trail, and an area of long range environmental and economic significance to this portion of the state.

The Kettle Range Conservation Group, as well as other local and state organizations, therefore requests that Congress designate 80,000 acres of the Kettle Range as wilderness.

II. TESTIMONY

A. SUITABILITY

The 80,000 acrea Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal offers a singularly unique wilderness opportunity in the state. Remote, yet accessible to people of all ages, the Kettle Range provides the habitat for a wide variety of animals not present in any other single local area within the state. At the same time, it offers the potential of broadening and stabilizing the local economy with little sacrifice of timber harvest or other economic concerns.

1. To argue for wilderness on purely economic grounds is an easy pitfall to succumb to, and although economics will be considered, the very basis of the wilderness concept lies in the aesthetic and psychological needs of society. People do not need churches, parks, or lush yards for economic reasons, they need them for the tranquillity and peace of mind which they provide. So it is with wilderness.

Wilderness provides a historical monument to our roots as a free and independent society. Such a monument is needed in eastern Washington, and the Kettle Range offers a diversified wilderness environment to meet this need. The Salmo Priest Wilderness area and additions will be an important contribution to eastern Washington and to the caribou and grizzly that live there. The Kettle Range is in a totally different ecosystem, (15" annual rainfall vs. 55") and provides a different and valuable wilderness experience.

Therefore, although we will discuss economic considerations because they are important, we will not try to win our point on the economic battleground alone, but rather on one of aesthetic and most valuable long-term use.

2. Recreational Opportunities The Kettle Range offers a variety of opportunities to the outdoor enthusiast. Horsemen, Nordic skiers, backpackers, hunters, rockhounds, fishermen, birdwatchers, day hikers, and students find

beauty, solitude and primitive recreation in the Kettle Range. The narrow strip of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal varies in width from two to eight miles, with a multitude of access trails providing arterials to the Kettle Crest Trail running along the backbone of the Kettle Range. These trails vary from one extreme to the other in terms of length and difficulty. It is an easy task to provide both elderly and pre-school individuals with a wilderness adventure as well as the most avid of outdoor adventurers. Many who have travelled the existing wilderness areas continue to return and comment on the accessibility and unrestricted nature of the Kettle Range. Here the individual is free to roam from the main trail without being encumbered by dense forests or treacherous terrain. Yet, as the recreationists pass through forest and meadow, they are awed by the variety of scenic vistas, the ever-present fields of wildflowers, the fresh high-country air, and the thrill of spotting deer, bear, pine marten, scores of falcons, hawks, and even an eagle or two, and, for truly stealthy visitors, perhaps a coveted glimpse of a cougar, bobcat or lynx.

Yes, the Kettle Range is unique, not for its species which are dying out, although rare flora and fauna do exist here, but for the fact that it accommodates so many diminishing species in a single area. This wide variety is what makes the Kettle Range unique.

Wilderness recreation has found the true hunter to be its defender, and the Kettle Range is known throughout the country for its quality mule deer herd, black bear and cat populations. All these species are mortally endangered by the encroachment of roads and the invasion of economic concerns within the bounds of the Kettle Range Wilderness.

In 1976, the U.S. Forest Service in Regions One and Six (Oregon, Washington, Northern Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota), rated the Kettle Range Road-

less Areas in the upper third of the 525 roadless areas reviewed for wilderness quality. Presently, the Colville National Forest has designated 25,907 acres as "limited access," to offset public desire for a primitive recreational area. This designation does not offer long-term protection for these presently undeveloped lands. Limited access designation demonstrates once again that the Forest Service recognizes the unique qualities and low timber production potential of the area. The acreage that the Forest Service has designated as limited access is in scattered sections, which reduces the range of recreational opportunities and lessens the seclusion and beauty.

The Kettle Crest Trail has also been added to the National Recreational Trails System and is part of the Pacific Northwest Trail. This important recognition of the recreational potential of the Kettle Range is further reinforced by a study done by the Water Resources Council which projects that, by the year 2000, the use of wilderness areas and therefore the demand for them will increase by 320%, while the increase in the demand for timber products will increase by only 60%. This projection is augmented by the findings of the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission's Regional Recreation Data Program of June, 1976, which expected demand in the area for outdoor recreation to increase by 69% during the early 1980's. Republic and the surrounding areas receive fully 50% of their local income from tourist-related industries. This fact makes the addition of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, as a unique recreational experience in eastern Washington, a long-term economic asset.

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, therefore, offers a variety of wilderness recreation for young and old alike, as well as providing essential protection for wildlife, watersheds, and domestic range.

3. Range and Grazing Considerations The proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area will encompass a considerable area that is presently of great importance to

ranchers as range land. Domestic range is compatible with the wilderness concept. (See Appendix: Grazing) Local environmentalists are dedicated to developing grazing language in the management plan for the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness which would accommodate grazing and range management at present levels and in accordance with effective management practices. This wilderness language was endorsed by the Ferry County Cattlemen's Association on May 23, 1983. This includes, but is not limited to, stock troughs and spring protection methods, fencing management when required and other present practices. The protection of roadless areas by wilderness is seen as a long-term asset to the continued quality range that ranchers depend on. The lack of motor vehicles greatly reduces the annual loss of stock from poaching. This precept is borne out by a Forest Service Region No. 6 1975 survey which showed that grazing levels had increased by 20% outside of wilderness but by 165% inside wilderness in Washington and Oregon.

Therefore, the level of grazing should not be set by any amendment either forcing decreases or denying increases. It would be preferable to manage all proposed wilderness grazing with a coordinated plan involving the Cattlemen's Association, the Soil Conservation District, the U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners. In this way, local citizens could have a voice in the planning and management of this resource. It should be reasonable to assume that, properly managed, cattle will be more compatible with "wilderness" than poorly managed cattle, although it is in the nature of the ranching business and the nature of the resources of this county that grazing will never become highly intensive. Naturally, proper management means a few corrals and loading chutes in addition to salt, fences, fence maintenance and water developments. Certain range improvement practices should not be impeded, while some over-grazed areas might possibly be re-seeded, as we are trying to eliminate our severe knapweed problem

wherever possible. All things considered, there is no particular reason why the Kettle Range Wilderness cannot be established in reasonable coordination with good grazing practices for the mutual benefit of wilderness advocates and ranchers alike. (See Appendix: Grazing Amendment)

4. Timber The proposed wilderness is less than 7% of the Colville Forest. The Forest Service state that "42% of this area is low, very low, non-commercial or non-forested land, of little importance to timber production." (See Kettle Range Land Management Plan E.I.S.) Also, 65% of this land is above 5,000 feet elevation, where high winds and shallow soils make re-forestation difficult in this arid (less than 15" annual rainfall) part of the state. The Forest Service has recognized this by placing the 25,907 acres above 5,500 feet in a "limited access" status, which removes them from the harvest figures, but does not provide adequate long-term protection. According to current timber growth and harvest figures, if both the Salmo Priest and Kettle Range Wilderness Proposals for the Fifth Congressional District were enacted, regional timber harvests can be maintained at current levels or increased. (See Timber Supply Analysis)

As the Kettle Range is an arid portion of the Colville Forest, harvest potentials arrived at through the use of whole forest parameters are misleading. By analyzing the Kettle Range area separately, it becomes evident that regeneration takes much longer and must be managed more conservatively than in the heavier rainfall areas of the Idaho-Washington border. The timber producing potential of this region is very limited, and during the recent slump in the timber industry, the area saw large companies curtail or reduce their interests in the area. As these companies took advantage of the economic situation to shift their resources, the local area became painfully aware of its vulnerability to over-production to meet short-term economic gains of outside interests rather

than to maintain a more conservative long-term sustained yield program, thus focusing once again on the need to broaden the benefits which can be obtained from our renewable, (timber) and non-renewable, (wilderness) resources.

It becomes necessary to look at concerns raised about fire and the wilderness. Fire can be a serious threat to both timber and wilderness resources. It is a generally accepted wilderness premise that fire is a natural event and therefore part of the bio-cycle. However, as has been mentioned, the Kettle Range is an unusually accessible wilderness area. It is not a Snake River Wilderness. Should the Forest Service determine a fire to be a danger to National Forest Land, under different management plans, it would be feasible to put out a fire in the proposed wilderness area before damage was caused to the remainder of the forest.

Presently, the language of Senate Bill 837 contains what is referred to as the "California release/sufficiency" language. This language provides for a fair and equitable solution to the release language problem. It seems appropriate to provide the Forest Service with the viable tool of evaluating lands for wilderness potential in the future. The Kettle Range Conservation Group highly endorses this concept and language.

In conclusion, the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal would allocate a small percentage of the Colville National Forest to a long-term, aesthetic and economic addition to the Inland Empire's land use program without adversely affecting the timber industry.

5. Geology and Minerals The Kettle Range has three generalized bedrock categories. They are: the granatic rock of the Colville batholith, the San Poil volcanics, and meta-sedimentary rocks deposited during three separate geologic

time periods. In most areas, the bedrock is concealed by some soil and glacial drift. Most of the Kettle Range was glaciated during the last advance of continental ice approximately 10,000 years ago. The ice sculptured the landscape and deposited a smooth mantle of materials. The thickest deposits of glacial drift are found below 3,800 feet. Above these elevations, the deposits are thinner and interspersed with the abraded rock surfaces. Small areas on the mountain summits protruded above the ice and received no glacial drift, e.g. Bald Mtn.

When the ice retreated, glaciofluvial materials were deposited along the major drainages. Tributary streams have cut terraces, exposing stratified ice, water and lake bed deposits, often in random order. These glacial ice and water deposits are stable when undisturbed.

There are no proven, producing, or potential mineral deposits for development in the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness according to RARE II findings.

B. NEED

The public needs a wilderness in an area of increasing population pressures to provide essential wilderness recreation, protect wildlife, watersheds and range as well as ecological, historical and archeological areas in eastern Washington, and to provide primitive educational opportunities. There is a need for the unique diversity and multiplicity of wildlife, plant life and terrain offered by the Kettle Range.

1. Population Growth As in most areas, population near the Kettle Range is growing rapidly. Ferry County (in which the entire Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal lies) had a population of 3,655 in 1970. Now the population is close to 7,000: a 100% increase in only eleven years.

The Spokane and Colville areas are also experiencing population growth above the national average. Presently, Spokane's and the surrounding area's population is estimated near 350,000. This is expected to triple by the year

2000. This added influx of people will create a demand for more recreational opportunities than are currently provided for. As mentioned earlier, this need for recreation is expected to exceed the increased demand for timber products by far. While wilderness areas are not meant to be heavily used, they have aspects which can be found nowhere else, making their establishment crucial to providing a broad-based area capable of meeting the multitude of demands placed upon it.

A Kettle Range Wilderness (within a two hour drive of Spokane) would provide significant recreational opportunities for the area's growing population. The unique aspects of the Kettle Range, by now very familiar, provide a spectrum of outdoor enjoyment unmatched elsewhere in the Inland Empire. It is the opportunity for these kinds of varied experiences which presently causes hikes and cross-country ski outings, horseback trips and hunting excursions sponsored by various eastern Washington groups to be so popular. Instead of the steep and rugged terrain characteristic of other mountain ranges in the state, the Kettle Range offers gently rolling mountains which are more conducive to a wider variety of uses.

The local economy depends on recreationists for over 50% of its income, as determined by the Panoramaland Council. A 1976 report by Forest Economist R.W. Bruce for Washington State University, titled "Origins and Activity of Ferry County Visitors," stated that 51% of all retail sales were tourists' or tourist-related.

Most recreational use is by hikers, skiers, hunters, fishermen and campers. The Kettle Crest, the pride of local outdoorsmen and businessmen alike, has the Kettle Crest Trail running along its ridges. The Forest Service has designated this trail a National Recreational Trail, an action which will increase its notoriety and make protection of the surrounding area paramount for good recreational

management. The proposed Pacific Northwest Trail from Montana to the Pacific Coast in Washington would follow the Kettle Crest Trail in its route through northeastern Washington.

The continued existence of untouched lands in the Kettle Range will provide long-term benefits to the growing local and regional community.

2. Protection of Wildlife, Watersheds and Range, and Preservation of Historical, Archeological and Ecological Areas The Kettle Range Wilderness would offer the continued protection needed for the extraordinary variety of wildlife and plants found in the area. It would protect the area's pristine streams, conserve rangelands for domestic grazing and preserve its historical, archeological and ecological sites.

a. Wildlife Protection The Kettle Range provides habitat for a multitude of wildlife. The Sherman Creek area is considered to be the best wintering deer range on the entire Colville National Forest. Whitetail and mule deer both utilize the open grassy slopes of the mountains, and the area within the Wilderness Proposal is considered the top-rated mule deer area in the state. Fur-bearing animals found in the Kettle Range include mink, long-tailed and short-tailed weasels, pine marten, badger, bobcat, cougar, Canadian lynx, coyote, striped skunk, beaver, muskrat, raccoon and wolverine, which have been identified in the Thirteen Mile area. Black bear and elk can also be found in the Kettle Range, with an occasional moose ranging the bottom lands. Other species of unusual interest include the golden eagle, bald eagle, Northern three-toed woodpecker, osprey, and Western spotted frog.

The Kettle Range stands out from all other areas in providing habitat for such a wide variety of unusual and diminishing animal species. The Wilderness Proposal is needed to protect the habitat of these uncommon animals before they become endangered or non-existent in this area.

b. Unusual Plants Two threatened plant species, Allium robinsonii and Talinium okanoganense, occur in the southwest corner of the wilderness proposal. Both are listed in the Smithsonian Institute's "Report on Endangered and Threatened Plant Species of the United States." Labrador Tea, Ledum glandulosum, occurs near Sherman Peak.

The Thirteen Mile Roadless Area has what is considered the largest stand of mature Ponderosa Pine in eastern Washington. Stands of these trees, five to six feet in diameter, offer a park-like setting, and such stands of first-growth Ponderosa Pine are a threatened resource.

c. Ecological Protection Because of its arid nature in an otherwise rain forested state, the Kettle Range is a unique ecotype. The U.S. Forest Service has recognized the importance of preserving gene pools for future studies, and has recommended that three pristine areas in the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal be administratively designated as Research Natural Areas. These include Thirteen Mile Ponds, (low elevation, permanent and vernal ponds created by beaver activity in a Douglas Fir/snowberry/pinegrass community), Fire Mountain, (old growth Ponderosa Pine/pinegrass and Douglas Fir/pinegrass communities), and the North Fork of O'Brien Creek, (Sub-alpine fir/huckleberry/bear grass community). Thirteen Mile Ponds and Fire Mountain are both in the Thirteen Mile Roadless Area; the North Fork of O'Brien Creek is found in the Bald-Snow Roadless Area.

These areas were chosen for their untouched qualities and unique ecotypes. The recommendation of these three natural areas is further demonstration of the singular quality of this mountainous region.

d. Watershed Protection The average annual rainfall in the Kettle Range is less than 15 inches. Stream and waterway protection is an important resource requirement. Hall Creek provides the most important fishing stream for the

Colville Indian Reservation. Sherman Creek, Lambert Creek, U.S. Creek, Thirteen Mile Creek and many other streams provide needed water for domestic stock, irrigation and some domestic use. 340 miles of roads presently exist around the Kettle Range; 690 more miles of roads are planned by the Forest Service. These additional roads will bring a reduction in water quality due to erosion from road cuts and timber harvests. A Kettle Range Wilderness will provide for protected headwaters and watersheds for future use.

E. Protection of Domestic Range The Kettle Range provides grazing land for several permittees. Since wilderness designation does not alter range management per se, wilderness can provide further protection in these areas. Local ranchers are increasingly concerned with loss of cattle due to poachers. Road construction only allows further encroachment on range land and easier access to grazing areas. Currently, stock tanks and fences exist in the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, and these can be maintained by permittees without further road development. (See Appendix: Grazing Amendments)

Congressional designation of a Kettle Range Wilderness will help maintain the needs of local ranchers as demonstrated by the State Rangeland Committee's support. (See list of supporters in Appendix)

F. Historical Value and Archeological Protection Indian rock cairns have been located on the south end of the Kettle Range. These were apparently constructed as a part of the vision (guardian spirit) quest engaged in by the young Indians of the Columbia Plateau. Ten acres, including many cairns atop White Mountain, have been submitted to the National Register of Historical Places for consideration, although the cairns are present over a much larger area.

General Sherman passed through the Kettle Range on his way to Canada in 1883. Sherman Peak and Sherman Creek were named after him.

There are several old miners', trappers' and loggers' cabins scattered

throughout the range. The Columbia Mountain Fire Lookout cabin is one-of-a-kind in existence and merits preservation.

III. CONCLUSION

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal consists of some of the finest untrammelled areas in eastern Washington; lands offering a myriad of benefits to recreationists and the local economy while, conversely, offering little in the way of economical timber or mineral production.

The unique quality of this area, its low economic potential, the widespread and consistent public support for wilderness, and the need to preserve and protect areas for growing populations, all demonstrate the suitability of the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness. The Kettle Range is an area deserving inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

IV. APPENDICES

A. PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal has numerous traditional and non-traditional supporters.

1. Conservation Organizations:

Cascade Chapter, Sierra Club, Seattle, Washington
Kettle Range Conservation Group, Republic, Washington
Colville Valley Environmental Council, Colville, Washington
Spokane Group, Sierra Club, Spokane, Washington
Columbia Basin Audubon Society, Richland, Washington
Palouse Audubon Society, Moscow, Idaho
Washington Wilderness Coalition, Seattle, Washington
The Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.
Washington Environmental Council, Seattle, Washington
Pend O'Reille Citizens for Clean Air and Water, Newport, Washington
Friends of the Earth, San Francisco, California

2. Recreational Organizations:

The Hobnailers, Spokane, Washington
The Spokane Mountaineers, Spokane, Washington

(Recreational Organizations, continued)

The RimRock Mountaineers, Coulee Dam, Washington
 The Colville Outdoors Club, Colville, Washington
 Intermountain Alpine Club, Richland, Washington
 The Cascadians, Yakima, Washington
 Federation of Western Outdoors Clubs, San Francisco, California
 Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Seattle, Washington
 Troop #29, Girl Scouts of America, Republic, Washington

3. Other Supporters:

a. The Fish and Wildlife Department of the Colville Confederated

Tribe The Colville Indian Reservation borders the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal to the south. In a letter from Gerald Marco, Fishery Biologist, dated April 10, 1979, the Fish and Wildlife Department stated, "Our department is supportive of the proposed wilderness plan and feels a wilderness area associated with the upper Hall Creek drainage will insure a quality fishery as well as preserve the wilderness wildlife species (lynx, fisher, marten) found in the area."

b. State Range Committee of Washington State Soil Conservation District

This committee, chaired by Ferry County cattleman John Sweetman, educates for and pursues conservation practices on rangeland in the state.

c. Ferry County Democratic Party At the April, 1980 Ferry County

Democratic Convention, the following resolution was passed:

"Believing that the wise use of our natural resources must foster quality of life for future generations, the Democratic Convention in Ferry County calls upon elected officials of the State of Washington to initiate and support legislation creating a Kettle Range Wilderness, consisting of all the Thirteen Mile, Bald-Snow, and Profanity Roadless Areas and the western half of the Twin Sisters Roadless Area, all of which are within the Colville National Forest and entirely within Ferry County, with grazing rights assured, and with hunting, fishing, trapping, and all other forms of non-motorized recreation assured, and with access to the Kettle Range Wilderness limited to that presently existing."

e. Washington State Democratic Party At the State Democratic Convention in June, 1980, the following resolution was passed:

"We support the preservation of some public lands in their natural wilderness conditions (examples are: The Kettle Range Wilderness Area in Northeast Washington...)"

f. The Society of American Foresters, Spokane Chapter This group recommended in 1978 that a portion of the Kettle Range (Thirteen Mile Area) be considered for wilderness in the RARE II process.

B. GRAZING

Excerpt from the Congressional Record - Senate, S 2741:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas for the single reason that an area has been designated as wilderness, nor shall wilderness designation be used as a rationale for phased reduction of grazing uses.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the Wilderness Act of 1964, where grazing of livestock is permitted under Section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (10 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)), the Secretary shall by reasonable regulation:

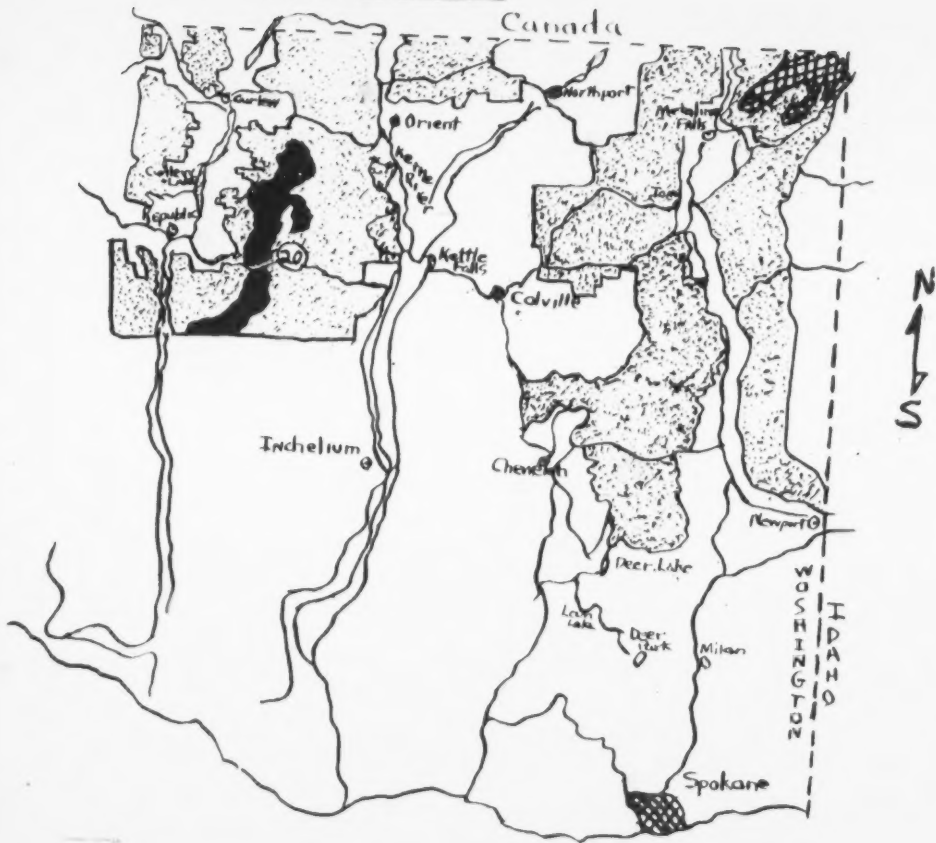
a. Permit the occasional use of motor vehicles and motorized equipment for the purposes of responding in emergencies, attending to livestock and maintaining facilities, where such uses had occurred prior to an area's designation as wilderness or were established by an agreement between the Forest Service and grazing permittee, entered into prior to the area's designation as wilderness: Provided, that prior consent of the land management agency shall not be required in cases of bona fide emergencies involving humans or livestock; and

b. Permit the retention, maintenance, repair and reconstruction of structures, installations, improvements and other facilities, where such

facilities were established prior to an area's designation as wilderness or are established by an agreement between the Forest Service and grazing permittee, entered into prior to the area's designation as wilderness.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements shall not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials," unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

APPENDIX C.



Colville National Forest



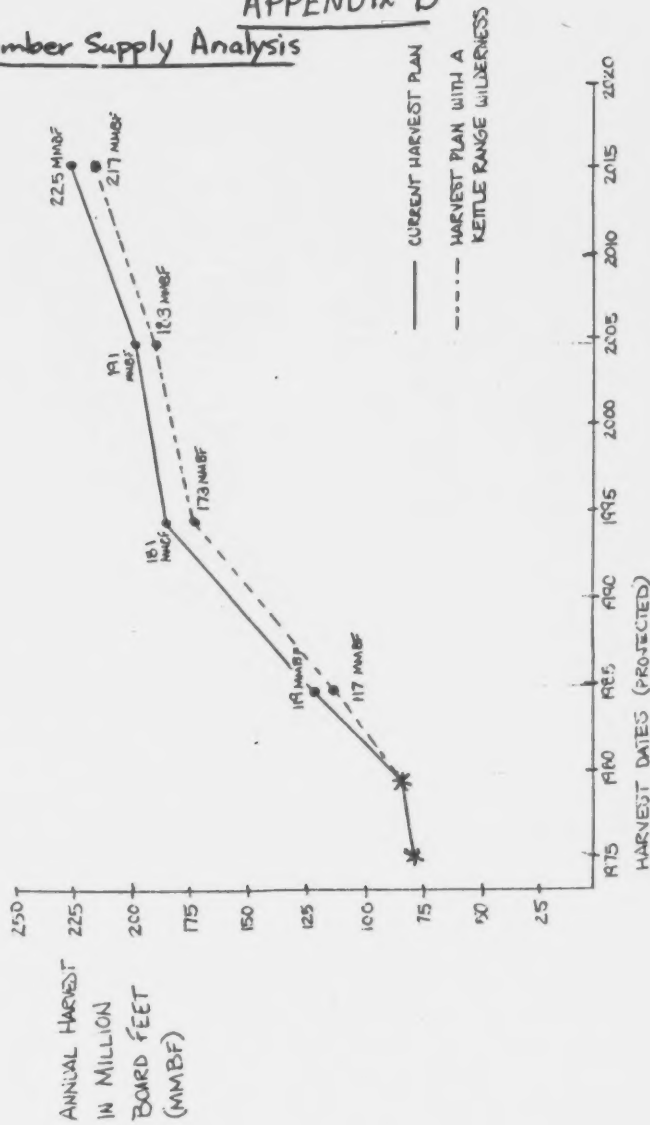
Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area



Proposed Selmo-Priest Wilderness Area

APPENDIX D

Timber Supply Analysis



* 5 YEAR AVERAGE
 CURRENTLY SOLD

- SOURCES: 1) COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE VOLUMES 1970-1982
 2) DRAFT PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL PLAN (RPA TARGETS) PG. 67
 3) 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PROFILE - 8-

CON'T APPENDIX D. - Timber Supply and Impact Analysis

A review of the timber resource information for both the Colville National Forest and the 5th Congressional District documents that the addition of the Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas will not have a negative impact on timber harvest levels. There is a residual amount of 14.7 mmbf annual potential yield available for increased harvest levels on the Colville National Forest after the designation of these areas as wilderness.

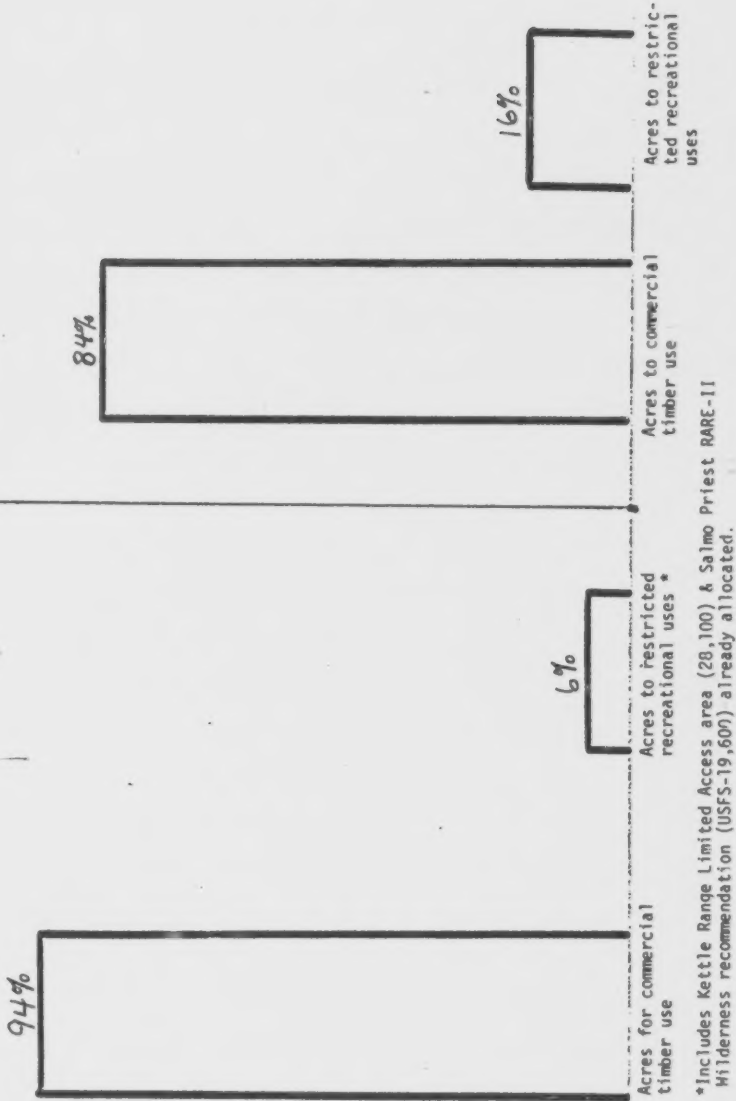
The addition of these areas without a reduction in timber supply in Northeast Washington is significant due to the fact that the timber industry is a primary source of jobs for this area of the state which includes Stevens, Ferry, and Pend Oreille counties.

At present the Colville National Forest has a unique and unbalanced allocation of forest resources. It is unique when comparing the percentage of commercial forest land (CFL) that is allocated to recreation uses. 94% of the CFL is allocated to timber harvest on the Colville. Only 6% of CFL is allocated to some type of restricted usage for recreation. This is unique when compared to other National Forests within Region 6, e.g. Washington and Oregon. Conservationists are proposing to change this to a more balanced ratio of 84% CFL for timber supply and 16% for recreation type allocation through increased wilderness acreage. (Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas)

This suggested reallocation provides for increased recreational opportunities for the growing Inland Empire region around Spokane and Colville while providing the option for increased timber harvest levels of 14.7 mmbf or an 18% harvest increase on the Colville National Forest. This would translate into a 4% overall increase in the Inland Empire region harvest of 340 mmbf for a total of 354.7 mmbf.

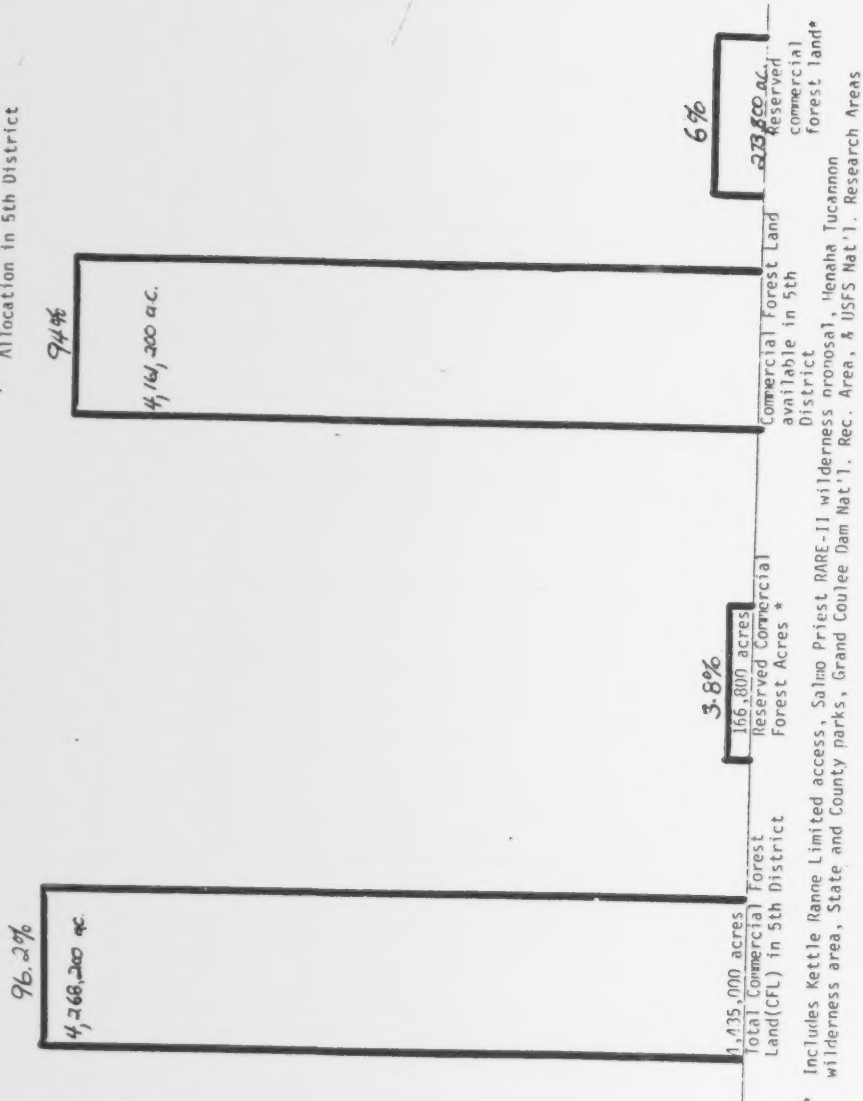
PRESENT USE OF COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

Proposed Use (Includes Kettle Range and Salmo Priest Wilderness Areas)

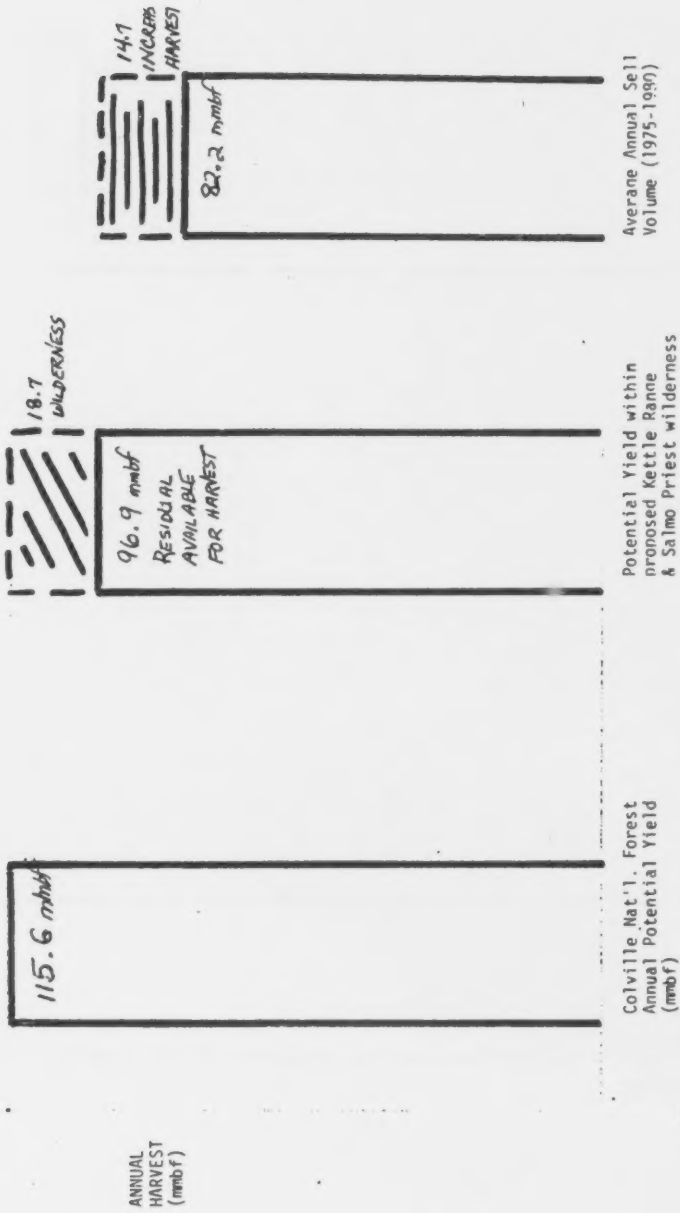


5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TIMBER RESOURCE PROFILE

Proposed Timber Resource
Allocation in 5th District



TIMBER SUPPLY IMPACT OF KETTLE RANGE
AND SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS



5. Timber Supply Analysis

Present Resources of 5th Congressional District

In the 5th Congressional District there are approximately 13,900,000 acres. Of these, there are 4,435,000 acres of commercial forest land(CFL), of which 30% is National Forest ownership. There are 166,800 acres of reserved or unregulated acres. This includes the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness area of 72,100 ac. , the Salmo Priest wilderness proposal (USFS-19,600 ac.), the Kettle Range limited access administrative plan (USFS-28,100 acres) and 47,000 acres of other commercial forest lands comprised of state and county parks, Grand Coulee Dam National Recreation Area & National Forest Research Natural Areas or 3.8% of CFL within the District.

The annual average harvest for the 5th District for 1794 through 1978 was 493 mmbf million board feet. Seventy nine percent of this comes from the NE sector of Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties. 27% of the district wide harvest comes from national forest ownership with the rest being provided from private and indian lands.

Present Resources of Colville National Forest

The Colville National Forest is currently in an undersell situation. They are currently underselling or have a surplus of 33.6 mmbf of annual potential yield for the years 1975-1980. For these same years the forest has sold 82.2 mmbf annually or 25% of the annual tri-county harvest. 44% is harvested from private lands with the remaining 27% harvested on the Colville Indian Reservation. Thus the Colville National Forest is one of three major timber suppliers in the tri-county area.

The present Timber management plan for the Colville Forest lists the annual potential yield at 115.6 mmbf million board feet per year. Deducting the average annual sell volume of 82.2 mmbf leaves the undersold surplus of 33.6 mmbf annually. The total amount of timber(annual potential yield) within the proposed Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas

is 18.7 mmbf. This does not include the already administratively established limited access plan for the Kettle Range and the USFS recommended Salmo Priest area. Adjusting the forestwide annual potential yield figure of 115.6 mmbf by 18.7 mmbf for the wilderness proposals leaves 96.9 mmbf for annual harvest. This is an increase of 14.7 mmbf over what has been previously sold or an 18% harvest increase.

Impact Analysis

The Colville National Forest is currently proposing to increase harvest levels to above the present annual potential yield figure of 115.6 mmbf by 1985. This would perpetuate the unbalanced allocation of commercial forest land (CFL) and foreclose increased wilderness recreation opportunities in the Inland Empire region, 5th Congressional District, and or Northeastern Washington. This would make permanent the 94:6 allocation of CFL on the Colville Forest to reserved recreation uses. It would also make permanent the 96.2:3.8 ratio of timber acres to recreation acres in the 5th Congressional District.

Increasing wilderness areas through the addition of the Kettle Range Wilderness of 81,000 acres and the Salmo Priest area of 49,360 acres would be a more balanced allocation of public land forestwhile at the same time providing the option of an 18% timber harvest increase on the Colville National Forest. Annually there are 340 mmbf harvested in the Inland Empire region. An 18% timber harvest increase on the Colville Forest would raise the timber supply in this region by 4%. (USDA FS Resource Bulletin PMW-50)

5th Congressional District
Timber Resource Profile

1. Total Area of District EST: 13,900,000 acres
 .8% Wilderness(Wenaha-Tucannon)
2. Commercial Forest Land Area
 Available commercial 4,435,000 acres
 30% National Forest

Reserved, Deferred, Unregulated CFL Acres:

Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness	72,100 acres
Salmo Priest Wilderness proposal(USFS)	19,600 acres
Kettle Range Limited Access(USFS)	28,100 acres
Other(State and county parks, Coulee Dam NRA & Nat'l. Forest RNA)	47,000 acres
	<u>166,800 acres</u>

3.8% of Available CFL

3. Annual Average Harvest for District
 Total (1974-1978): 493 mmbf

79% from Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties
27% of this volume is Nat'l. Forest ownership

4. Colville National Forest

- A. Potential yield- existing timber management plan(May 1980)
 All components 115.6 mmbf/year

- B. Potential Yield for Conservationist Wilderness Proposals for
 Salmo Priest and Kettle Range (All components)
- | | USFS Wilderness
Proposal | USFS
Administra-
tive Plan | CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL
Add. PY
Over USFS | Total
PY |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Salmo Priest | 2.6 | - | 9.3 | |
| Kettle Range | - | 3.2 | 9.4 | 12.6 |

Total impact upon present
Timber Management plan 18.7

- C. Annual Average Sell Volume
 1975-1980 82.2 mmbf/yr

- D. Residual Colville NF Potential Yield

$$115.6 - 18.7 = 96.9 \text{ mmbf/yr.}$$

Negative impact of wilderness proposals- NONE

Potential for increased harvest:

$$96.9 - 82.2 = 14.7 \text{ mmbf/yr}$$

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE
UNITED STATES SENATE HEARING
ON SENATE BILL 837

to
Senator JACKSON
and
Senator Gorton

on
June 2, 1983

by
Gary Kiely More
1281 Lambert Creek Rd.
Republic, Wa 99166

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S837.

I am a teacher and businessman in Republic, Washington. The past seven years my family has resided in this beautiful and unique area of Eastern Washington. It isn't until you've spent endless hot hours driving through the immense expanse of rolling wheat fields and crossed the Columbia to suddenly find yourself surrounded by beautiful and rugged country that you realize the treasure of the Kettle Range mountains in Eastern Washington. It was immediately apparent that the remaining areas of unroaded country in this section of the country would become an unreplaceable asset. In working with ^{the} goal over almost a decade it has become increasingly obvious that my initial conjecture was correct. The Kettle Range offered exceptional scenic and economic benefits to this corner of Washington.

A philosophical look at wilderness is important background as a prelude to discussing economics, recreation, etc. Our ties with the environment are formed early. Anyone who reads preschool age literature will become immediately aware of the fact that almost all of the characters and settings have to do with animals and nature. Why? Because that is what children love most, it is part of our natural being. Most city planners and developers have recognized that it is also important to the health and economics of their concerns to have parks and outdoor recreation facilities available. These facilities keep an area healthy and economically strong. Although these areas do not offer the solitude and more natural environment that can be found in wilderness areas, they point out the need for such areas.

A wilderness area by definition is not for the use of the multitudes, yet it is an important piece of the puzzle never-the-less. Here in Eastern Washington there are two prime areas that can fulfill this demand. These are the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal and the expanded Selmo-Priest Proposal.

It was reassuring to know that you recognized this need at a state and national level. The wilderness areas of Washington are destined to become a source of consistent pride and economic stability. The Kettle Range will add a unique and special area to this system.

The expanded S837 including the Kettle Range promises to be a significant piece of legislation. Let me spend some time to discuss the unique characteristics of the Kettle Range. This narrow band of mountain crest varies in width from 2 miles near Sherman Pass to 13 miles in the Hall Creek Basin. Access roads up virtually every valley make the Kettle Range Wilderness uniquely accessible to people of all ages. I have taken a group of 20 preschool age children into the heart of the Mt. Leona area with little difficulty at all. The Kettle Crest trail itself is not at all difficult and elderly people can easily join it and enjoy the natural beauty of the Sherman Pass area as well as other locations. Yet even the experienced hiker can enjoy the rugged terrain and unmaintained access of Ed's Mountain Trail and others in this diversified wilderness. It is not unusual while on a backpack trip to encounter a party on a short day hike up to one of their favorite peaks. The wilderness opportunities and the scope of the use of the Kettle Range is a unique feature of this area.

The forest here is also unique. Whereas most forests in Washington, even along the Washington/Idaho boarder are exposed to considerable annual rainfall, the Kettle Range is semi-arid with only 15 inches of annual rainfall. This means that the forests are less dense and a hiker can enjoy wandering freely about the forests and high mountain meadows.

These unique forests house many unusual animals. These animals in general are not considered endangered, but the wilderness environment that the live in is a vanishing species and as it vanishes so do the cougar, bobcat, lynx, pine martin, golden eagle, spotted owl, bear,

trophy deer, and other lesser know reclusive flora and fauna. The Kettle Range houses all of these and more and the individuals who frequent the wilderness proposal know the excitement of spotting these wilderness companions. The terrain here is also very accomodating to the nordic skier and other recreation enthusiasts. It becomes apparent that the expanded S837 should indeed include the Kettle Range.

As a businessman in Republic, I know how important the timber industry is to all of the area. On the other hand fully thirty percent on my personal business comes from tourist activity and Panarama land data states that 51% of the areas income is from the tourist related trade. Therefore, as a business person I feel that it is in the best interest of the entire area to add a wilderness area that is stabalized by congressional action to our economic base. I, also, have a latent concern that the timber industries concerns tend to be short ranged and that particularly the large companies can overcut easily in this arid region and then move on leaving us with a pillaged forest and shattered economic base. This very situation did infact occur during the recent recession, when Boise Cascade moved much of its operation to the southern United States and Northern Pacific Lumber Co. sold their large production mill and moved out leaving a facility that was too large for the area and a work force which was unnecessarily large. The establishment of a Kettle Range Wilderness would help to stabalize the local economy and, since it is generally high country and unproductive land would not affect the timber industry to a great extent.

Therefore, as an individual, family man, and businessman, I see the long term advantages of an expanded S837 to include the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal to far outweigh any short term economic arguments. The diversified and unique nature of the Kettle Range will indeed give added scope and dimension to Washington's wilderness lands. I urge you to include the Kettle Range in an expanded form of S837

Senate Hearing on
The Washington State Wilderness Act, S. 837

Spokane, Washington

June 2, 1983

Statement by Edward J. Delaney

2418 Northwest 57th Street

Seattle, Washington 98107

May 29, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the introduction of S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act.

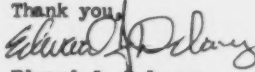
The Kettle Range Roadless Area in Ferry County, Washington, should be given wilderness status as a part of this legislation. By including this area, your committee could help to insure the long-range economic well being of Northeast Washington.

With our increasingly specialized society, recreation is becoming a "growth" industry. The health and fitness movement, so recently appearing to be a fad, is showing the signs of a trend. Racquet clubs and health spas are commanding fees which a decade ago would have been considered inconceivable.

In the near future, even the most remote roadless areas may achieve the attractive force which our major National Parks display today. To grant this area wilderness status will be to give it a new "place on the map." When people look at maps for a place to go for vacation, wilderness areas draw the eye. Areas bordering wilderness areas also take on a new attractiveness.

Please give Ferry County this resource from which prosperity may be gained.

Thank you,


Edward J. Delaney

June 2, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee,

My name is Nancy Delaney. I am currently a resident of Seattle but was born and raised in Ferry County, Washington, an area surrounded by the Colville National Forest.

My purpose in writing this statement is, first, to thank Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton for introducing S. 837, the Washington Wilderness Act, and voice my strong support for this legislation.

Secondly, I urgently request the inclusion of the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness area in the wilderness system to be designated by S. 837.

The Kettle Range area consists of 81,000 acres along the crest of the Kettle Range Mountains. The area constitutes only 7 1/4% of the Colville National Forest, but is one of the last remaining roadless areas.

The high rolling hills and open vegetation of the Kettle Range are distinct from any other forest area preserved within the Northwest or the Country.

The forest of tamarack, spruce, Alpine fir and open stands of Ponderosa pine provide habitat for numerous uncommon bird and animal species, and serves as a valuable watershed area.

Indian artifacts, early Forest-Service lookouts, trapper, miner and logger cabins lend archeological and historic significance to the area.

Local cattlemen utilize the country-side for grazing and appreciate the protection from cattle rustlers afforded by the roadless state of the Kettle Range.

The non-rugged nature of the Kettle Range lends itself to camping, hiking, hunting, horseback riding and cross-country skiing for all ages. This outdoor recreation, in turn, contributes to the local economy.

In contrast, the Forest Service has stated that "42% of this area is low, very low non-commercial or non-forested land of little importance to timber production." The climate and terrain of the area determine the distinctive nature of the region, yet cause the poor potential for reforestation and soil control if logged.

The proposed Kettle Range Wilderness area was considered for wilderness status under Rare II but was not recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness at that time. This area is a distinct and valuable wilderness resource. This relatively small, but movingly beautiful area is worthy of wilderness protection. We have a responsibility to future generations not to overlook the preservation of these few remaining roadless areas.

Thankyou for the opportunity to present this statement.

Nancy Ljunggren Delaney

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S ~~387~~ 837.

First of all, I would like to thank Senator Jackson and Norton for introducing this Washington State Wilderness Bill. I would like to see the Kettle Range included in the "type I" wilderness.

Designating the Kettle Range as a wilderness area will protect it and preserve it for present and future generations. It will restrict the building of new roads and logging activity which if allowed would destroy much of what makes this particular area so attractive. The greatest attraction being, in my opinion, the abundant wildlife. The likes of which I have never seen anywhere else in this state in the thousands of miles I have hiked and traveled across it.

I have lived in Washington 28 years and have been an avid hiker and observer of the wilds of this state. I have seen what happens when the roads come. The animals leave. In North Seattle, just outside the city limits, I can remember ~~see~~ seeing a bear on the trail as I was walking to grade school. None of the larger mammals, except perhaps the coyote, exist there now. My family moved to Hood Canal 13 years ago. It was a delightful and common experience to see deer, fox, and at least signs of bear and cougar. Now it is becoming a rare experience to even see deer in that particular area.

Six months ago I moved to Republic. I have been amazed at the abundance and variety of wildlife. On my nearly weekly

explorations into the Kettle Range I can expect to see both mule deer and white tailed deer. This last winter I followed bob cat tracks for two miles, and came across cougar tracks. Canadian lynx live here also. I have not been fortunate enough yet to see black bear, but I know they are here. I saw my first ermine this last winter. Wolverine, badger, muskrat and beaver are here too, as well as pine martin which I believe are now considered ~~and~~ endangered. If I ever see a pine martin, I will consider myself ~~hon~~ honored. From talking with some of the old timers, I know that grizzly and wolves were once here, but they have retreated and only very rarely may one of them stray down for a visit from the North. Designation of a Kettle Range Wilderness will help preserve a habitat for that wildlife which remains. It is estimated that 690 miles of new roads will be built in what is now called the roadless area of the Kettle Range if it is not designated as wilderness.

Extensive logging has occurred in Ferry County over the years. Part of the reason I moved to this county was to live amongst the beautiful hills and trees which are here. ~~It~~ Because of the dryness of the area (in comparison to the western side of the state) ~~the~~ regrowth of logged lands takes considerably more time. It is not as ~~com~~ "renewable" a resource here as in other areas. On my walks into the woods here, I often come across stumps so wide ~~to~~ my outstretched arms cannot measure the width. I have seen no living trees of that size here. At these times I ponder on what it must have been like before the roads and loggers came, and I feel I have missed something great.

70% of the proposed Wilderness Area in the Kettle Range lies above 5,000 ft elevation. Because of the elevation, the growth of trees is even further reduced and slowed than in other parts of the county. In fact, the ~~Forest~~^{Forest} Service has had very little success with reforestation in N.E. Washington at these higher elevations. Literally the logging of this proposed wilderness area would destroy that which makes it exceptional and beautiful not only for our generation but for many to come.

In summary I'd again like to state my support for the designation of a Kettle Range Wilderness. Let's ~~keep~~ keep these unusual areas as wilderness, not only for the wildlife that still exists but so that future generations will have places to go that they can experience and know first hand what our frontier was like, and not just wonder about it.

Patti Jones

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S 837.

I am a teacher and business owner in Republic, which is a town of about 1,000 in the foothills of the Kettle Range.

The Kettle Range needs to be designated as a Title I not Title III type wilderness. This small fragment of land needs to be preserved in its natural state to provide an ongoing flow of long term economic and social benefits.

The attributes of the Kettle Range are many. This essentially semi arid area protects valuable watersheds in an area of the state that receives only about 17 inches of precipitation yearly. It provides an ecosystem that allows many animals

such as black bear, golden eagle, wolverines, lynx, pine marten, mountain lion and deer to survive.

Most of these proposed wilderness lands are above the 4,500 foot level. The lack of water, poor soil, low temperature and high winds result in reforestation failure. This area is not ideal timber area and should be preserved for its natural beauty.

Tourism is one of our chief industries, without the recreational areas the Kettle Range provides for hiking, hunting, skiing, rock climbing, horseback riding, rock collecting, fishing, backpacking and camping our town would seriously suffer. There are about 340 miles of roads within the Kettle Range Planning Unit which allows

access to this beautiful area by everyone. To create more roads would only lead to destruction of watersheds, and reduction in both the fish and game populations.

The existing roads have been ample for the ranchers to tend their livestock. They are able to make grazing improvements, such as fences, corals, water pipelines and salt blocks. Miners would still have access to their claims, although very little mineral value has been found in the proposed wilderness area.

When hiking in these areas with my family and friends I have found the historical sites to be of particular interest. There are Indian rock carvings that were made by the Columbia

Plateau Indians as part of their vision quest. Most of these carins are on top of White Mountain. As you walk along the Kettle Crest you occasionally run into old trapper and miner cabins. These historical sites are a valuable part of our heritage. In sharing these sites with the students in my class, it helps them develop a greater pride in their country and home, as well as a better understanding of their past.

The 80,000 acres that are within the roadless areas of Thirteen Mile, Bald-Snow, Profanity and the western $\frac{1}{2}$ of Twin Sisters is a small area of marginal timber productive land that must be preserved now as a Title I wilderness

area in S 837. If it is left
as a Title II designation many
more miles of roads will be
built, making this unique
wilderness irretievable. Please
save this proposed wilderness
area in the Kettle Range now.

Sincerely,
Leslie More
1281 Lambert Creek
Republic, Wb. 99166

DIABLO RESERVOIR with Davis Peak in the background, one of the scenic wonders along the North Cross-State Highway. This area is the heart of Seattle City Light's hydroelectric power projects.
C-772

Electronics by Clifford S. Ellis

Senator Jackson:

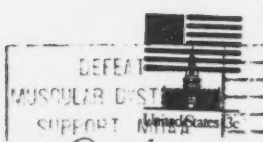
I support inclusion in 1983

all areas listed under Title II, particularly the Mt. Baker area with which I am personally very familiar. I would also favor the "hard release" concept being used in wilderness designations. I wish these comments to be included in the June 3 Wilderness hearings.

Michael Chiavone
1345 2nd St.
Bellingham, WA 98225

22855-C

Published by Ellis Post Card Co., Arlington, Wash.



Post Card

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
20510

Dear Senator,
I support both titles of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, and feel that as much land as possible should be given wilderness designation.

Please include this in the Washington Wilderness hearing record. Thank you, Louise Annacker
P.O. Box 205
Castroville, CA 95004

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON:

MAY 15, 1983

I AM NOT ABLE TO ATTEND THE JUNE 3RD CONGRESSIONAL HEARING IN SEATTLE, AND I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO INCLUDE MY INPUT IN THE HEARING RECORD.

I AM IN FULL SUPPORT OF THE CITIZEN'S CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS. I THINK THAT THE BOULDER RIVER AREA, THE GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS AND THE EAGLE ROCKS AREAS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO ME, AS I OFTEN VISIT THOSE AREAS, THOUGH ALL THE AREAS SHOULD BE SAVED, AS THEY PROBABLY ARE EQUALLY AS PRECIOUS TO THE FOLKS WHO LIVE NEARER TO THEM. I ALSO AM APPALLED AT THE IDEA OF DELETION OF THE UNPARALLELED GOAT ROCKS AREA - THIS CROSS IDEA BY REP. MORRISON, THANK YOU.

MARGARET H. FERM

Margaret H. Ferm

S. 4221 Geiger Blvd. #35
Spokane, Washington 99204
June 2, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

In regard to the Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest area, my husband, eleven year old son and I would like to have it be known that we are in favor of securing protection for this wilderness. We, personally have strong feelings for the Kettle Range area as we had lived in Ferry County for almost four years. Since moving to Spokane, we, as members of the Spokane Fly Fishers Club, have on numerous occasions returned to the Kettle Range area to utilize its lakes and rivers. We have gone camping, hiking and skiing in its wilderness. We have learned to respect and appreciate the beauty of this land and are heart-sick at the thought that this region will face possibilities of being logged for timber or losing its status as wilderness area. These areas have also been known habitat for endangered species: the mountain caribou, bobcat, wolf and grizzly. The Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range area need to be preserved in the wilderness system.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Derele Lowry
Mrs. Derele Lowry

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387.

N. 8523 Stevens Dr.
Spokane, WA 99208
June 2, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for bringing the Washington Wilderness Areas hearing to us. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

As a private citizen who cares about wilderness, wildlife habitats, and ecological systems, I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I would like to know the wilderness as it is—not as it will be after trail bikes, snow mobiles, off-road vehicles, and logging and mining operations have "altered" it. I would like to know that trail bike use would no longer threaten the alpine meadows of the Sawtooth area; that the habitat of the Juniper Forest would not be destroyed by off-road vehicles; that the unlogged valley of the Boulder River would not be decimated by man's shortsighted quest for profit; and that grizzlies and the Selkirk Caribou would live in an unthreatened habitat in the Salmo-Priest area.

Hiking in the Mt. Rainier and Kettle Range areas reinforces my support of the principle and practice of setting aside wilderness areas on a permanent basis. Therefore I oppose Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. I strongly support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Boundaries should be permanent and based on ecological criteria, not political convenience.

Land-use designations now will have far-reaching effects on future generations. Exploitation of the land for thrills and/or profit is not legitimate—it smacks of the wholesale slaughter of buffalo in the nineteenth century—totally lacking in concern for the future and dealing only in short-run gratification. Our children need and deserve a living legacy to be protected and "kept in the family"—the family of man!

Sincerely,

Helen C. Curtis

Helen C. Curtis

cc: Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Tom Foley

Dear Sen. Gordon -

6-2-83

In regards to Bill S. 837 Washington State
Wilderness Act, I feel it is of utmost importance
that this bill be enacted upon. Both parts of
the bill, Title I and Title II, should be passed.
We must be assured that these areas will
be preserved for future generations. With so
much pressure to develop and log due to the
economy, the time to act is now!

Thank you

Gloria Faggatta

N. 5223 Stevens St

Spokane, WA 99208

6-2-83

To Honorable Senator Denton -

I favor the Wilderness Bill as recommended by the environmental organizations - and am especially concerned that there be no reduction of acreage for the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range.

Also, I want you to know I approve 100% with the way you have stated on these other important measures in Congress.

Sincerely,

Clifford Denton

212 W. 7th

99204

1318W 14th

Spokane, Wa 99204

6/2/83

Senator Henry Jackson
 Senator Slade Gorton
 Senate Office Bldg
 Washington D.C. 20510

Re.: Crowell Mountain / Uncon School, Leake /
 Malala Mountain and Shidraof Shunde addi-
 tions to the Salmo. Print.

Please include these areas in Walder-
 nest Bill. I wish to add these two adjacent
 roadless area to the bill.

Please include this letter on the
Hearing Record

Marion S. Moas

1

1388

June 2, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson;

In regard to Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, I am urging your support for Title I as well as Title II . It is of utmost importance that the wilderness and its wildlife be preserved for the enjoyment of this generation as well as generations to come. Again, I strongly urge your support of both parts of the bill.

Sincerely,

Pam Wolfrum
Pam Wolfrum

May 31 1983

Dear Senator Jackson

I request that my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387.

I am confined to a wheelchair, paralyzed as a result of a logging accident. I am familiar with the Kettle Range and to think that now, the possibility exists that the Range could be logged, mined, and 'civilized' saddens me. I will most likely not get into the wilderness in the future myself, but my children, I hope, will have access to it. So much that my father saw in his youth is gone! We need to preserve SOMETHING of our heritage! Please let us consider the people of the future. We must stop and look around us, and realize that the VERY SMALL AREAS of wilderness left, may be gone tomorrow!

Thank you,
Gary Schooley
2517 W. Courtland
Spokane, Wa. 99205

Gary Schooley

I also support the Salmo-Priest area as being included, or, categorized as a Roadless Area.

THE KETTLE RANGE ought to be classified as TYPE I Wilderness Area.

May 31 1983

Dear Senators

I request that my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387.

I would like the Kettle Range to be incorporated as type 1 wilderness area.

I am confined to a wheelchair, paralyzed as a result of a logging accident. I have visited the Kettle Range several times, to think that now, the possibility exists the it could be logged, mined, and destroyed, saddens me. I will most likely not get into the wilderness in the future myself, but my children, I hope will. So much that my father saw in his youth is gone for me!!! We need to preserve SOMETHING of our heritage! Please let us consider the people of the future, we must stop and look around us, and realize that the very small areas of wilderness left, may not be here tomorrow!

Thank you;
Gary Schooley
2517 W. Courtland
Spokane, Wa. 99205

Gary Schooley

Senator Gorton:

I support roadless areas in cases where roads could disrupt certain wildlife such as Caribou in the Salmo-Arrest area

Hon. Sen. Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate

June 2, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing to express my support for the development of more wilderness area in Washington State. Specifically, I am referring to the Salmo-Priest area and the Kettle Falls area.

I am concerned that if we do not take steps to preserve these natural environments that our state will lose its chance to leave a unique heritage of "wildlife and outdoors" to future generations.

I support S. 837 but feel it should be stronger and include more acreage.

Thank-you

LISA BROWN

E 327 NORA

SPOKANE WA 99207

Sharon L. Bancroft
 P.O. Box 372
 Newport, WA. 99156

June 2, 1983

For Entry Into the Public Hearing
 in Spokane for Wilderness Design-
 nation.

Greetings Honorable Senators
 Jackson and Gorton:

Thank you for your past
 and continued support to "Keep
 Washington Green." I am a
 constituent who supports a
 "savings plan" for our lands
 and resources. My little girl
 will also thank you, for leaving
 her a legacy of option by design-
 nation of our Wilderness Areas.

But it is time to expand the
 Preservation System now while it
 (next page please)

is still possible. The amount of land requested for addition into the System is quite minimal in comparison to the vastness of the forested lands of the Pacific Northwest.

It is true our economy is in turmoil, mootly depressed, but it is not caused by Wilderness Areas; in fact, the additional tourism they can draw could only help the communities near a Wilderness Area. I hope when boundaries for each proposed area are considered, entire ecological areas are observed and respected, rather than drawn for political convenience. For example, the additions to the proposed Salmo-Priest Area (Crowell Mountain /uncas Gulch and Leola /Mankato Mountain) are important to include within the boundaries of Wilderness designation to give well rounded out preservation of an

(next page please)

ecological "unit" for maximum watershed and Woodland Caribou habitat protection.

Thank you for understanding our need for Wilderness Areas, and for your time and efforts to keep at bay those who would sell, ravage, and other wise destroy the natural heritage belonging to "We the People."

Most Sincerely,
Sharon Bancroft

May 21, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton :

I am a civil engineer at Westinghouse Hanford. I am also an arid backpacker, mountain climber, camper, and skier. I moved to Washington State 5 years ago from the Midwest to be able to enjoy the beauty, peace, and serenity of the mountain areas in the Pacific NW.

I will be unable to attend either of the hearings on your wilderness bill on June 2 & 3. However, I would like you to include my following comments into the record for these hearings :

1. The addition of 365,000 acres of wilderness as proposed is welcomed but is also totally inadequate. I read recently that two bills going thru Congress would add 1.2 million acres to Oregon wilderness areas (HR 1149) and 2.3 million acres to California wilderness areas (HR 1437). Why do you propose to add only 365,000 acres, which is about 10% of what most environmental study groups say is needed? It seems like you aren't doing as much of a job in ~~protecting~~ ^{protecting} our scenic areas for my future.
2. I strongly object to the plan of taking Hogback Mtn, Shoe Lake, & Miriam Creek areas out of their present wilderness status. Hogback Mtn. is a beautiful wild area at present with fantastic views of Mt. Rainier, Mt Adams, Goat Rocks, St. Helens, etc. and sits right in the middle of the Pacific Crest Trail in this area. We do not need more development at the White Pass Ski area as there are plenty of ski areas at present to meet the future needs. Please stop this movement to take over another beautiful, wild area for the ^{financial} benefit of a private corporation.

3. We urgently need both north & south proposed units of the Cougar Rocks wilderness areas. This is the area I visit the most in all the Cascades. Please save it from being developed and clearcut like so many other places have been in the surrounding National Forests.

I understand that the present bill does not include the proposed North Unit of Cougar Rocks ~~are~~ wilderness. This ~~is~~ is a beautiful area that I have visited often. One of my favorite hikes in all the Cascades is the trail up to Fifer Peak, where I usually see deer, elk, and a resident herd of mountain goats. Last year while resting on the trail a beautiful mountain goat stepped out from behind a cliff and just stood there watching my wife and I for several minutes, not 50' away. The goat was ~~like~~ like a statue, framed against the American River Canyon and adjacent peaks along the crest, such a fantastic site I will never forget. This trail, which follows a ridge most of the way to Fifer Peak, must be protected for future generations against clearcutting, development, etc. I only wish you could take the time to visit this area - you would have no doubts then about its value as a wilderness area.

4. Other areas that I have visited and deserve more wilderness protection include the proposed additions around Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, and the Glacier Peak areas. Also, the Juniper Forest near Richland must be protected due to the unique wild life that exists there.

Senator Gorton, I strongly urge you to increase the number of acres proposed for Washington State wilderness areas. And please include all sections of the Cougar Lakes proposed wilderness areas in your bill. The next time I climb Fifer Peak or Mt. Aix I don't want to see a new road and another clear cut.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Stephens

2316 Snohomish

Richland, Wash 99352

May 21, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson -

I am a civil engineer at Westinghouse Hanford. I am also an avid hiker, backpacker, skier, and a lover of beautiful mountain scenery and the peace and solitude which it can offer. I moved to Wash. State 5 years ago from the Midwest solely to be close to and enjoy the mountains.

I would like to attend one of the hearings you are having June 243 on the new Wash. State Wilderness Bill for 1983. However, I will not be able to be there due to job requirements. Instead, I would like you to include my following comments on this bill into the record:

1. The proposed 365,000 acre addition to existing wilderness areas is welcome but is far too small. I understand that environmental study groups have recommended adding about 10 times this much. Recently I read where Congress was ~~the~~ voting on 2 bills to add 1.2 million acres in Oregon to wilderness status and 2.3 million acres in California. So why is Wash State only adding 365,000 acres? Are we considered 2nd class citizens? It appears like the congressmen from our other west coast states are doing a much better job than you in protecting our environment from future development.
2. Please do not allow the owners of White Pass Ski area to take over and destroy Hogback Mtn, Shice Lake, and Minam Creek areas. These areas are presently very wild and very beautiful.

The mountaineering club to which I belong (I.M.A.C.) schedules several trips each year to Hogback Mtn and Shoe Lake. In winter we use Hogback as a wilderness survival training area and as a great cross country ski place. In summer we have day hikes and overnight trips to Hogback & Shoe Lake. The Cascade Crest trail passes thru the middle of this area - views of Mt Adams, Goat Rocks, Mt Ranier, etc. are outstanding from Hogback ridge. We do not need any more down hill ski facilities in this area.

3. Please include both north & south units of the Cougar Lake study area for wilderness status. I have spent a lot of time in both of these areas and they both need to be protected badly. One of my favorite hikes in all the Cascades is the trail to Fifer Peak (in the proposed north unit of the wilderness study area). Each time I see elk, deer, and mountain goats as we hike along the trail which follows a high ridge with great views of Ranier, the Teton Mtns, Mt Adams, Goat Rocks, American Ridge, etc. Last year on the trail a mountain goat stepped out from behind a rock and stood there for several minutes at the edge of the cliff, not 50' away from my wife & I. In front of this goat was a beautiful panorama of the American River Canyon and the Cascade Crest beyond. It was one of the most unforgettable sights I have ever experienced and one I will never forget. I urge you to please help us protect this area for its beauty and wild life habitat.

4. Other areas which deserve immediate protection as wilderness areas in which I have hiked and enjoyed include the proposed additions around MT. Adams, the Goat Rocks, and Glacier Peak areas. Also, please protect the Juniper Forest near the TRI-Cities because of the unique wildlife that lives in this area.

Sincerely,
Roger D. Stephens
2316 Snohemish
Richland, Wash 99352

May 21, 1983

Dear Congressman Morrison -

I will be unable to attend the hearings on Bill S-837 in Spokane & Seattle on June 24th. However, I would like the following comments to be part of the record of these hearings:

1. I am a civil engineer for Westinghouse Hanford and an avid hiker, mountain climber, and skier. I moved to Wash State 5 years ago to be close to the mountains & enjoy the beautiful scenery in this state & the peace and solitude which can be found there.
2. I am strongly opposed to letting the private developers at White Pass take over Hogback Mtn, Shoe Lake, Miriam Creek, & adjacent areas as you have proposed. This is a dumb plan. We do not need any more downhill ski runs at White Pass. Our local Mountaineering Club visits Hogback area several times a year for its beauty, great views of Ranier & Adams, Goat Rocks, etc, and its great cross country skiing. If you allow this area to be developed I will not vote for you again.
3. Wilderness Bill S 837 includes only 365,000 acres as new wilderness in Washington State, only about 10% of the area which is needed according to environmental study groups. This is a ridiculously low amount. Current wilderness area bills in Congress for Oregon & California would add 1.2 million and 2.3 million wilderness areas,

respectively, in these states. So why does Washington only get 365,000 acres? You and our ~~2~~ 2 Senators do not seem to be doing a very good job in protecting our environment.

4. I strongly urge you to obtain wilderness status for both the North & South Units of the proposed Cougar Lake wilderness area. These areas are favorites of mine and closest to my home in Richland. These areas need protection from clear cutting & development very much.

One of my favorite hikes in the Cascades is up the trail to Fifer Peak (North Unit of Cougar Lakes). This trail follows a ridge with spectacular views of Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, Mt. Ar, American Ridge, American River Canyon, and the Cascade Crest. My wife & I always see deer, elk (in season), and mountain goats along the trail. Last year a goat stepped out from behind a rock while we were resting along the trail and stood motionless before us for several minutes, not 50' away. The vision of this beautiful animal standing there against the panorama of the American River Canyon & Cascade Crest in the background is a sight we will never forget. I strongly urge you to take this hike sometime so that you can see how much this area deserves to be protected for its natural beauty & wild life habitat.

5. Other areas in which I have hiked and which deserve immediate wilderness protection include the proposed additions to Goat Rocks, Mt Adams, and Glacier Peak wilderness areas. Also, please support wilderness status for the Juniper Forest near Richland for its unique plant & animal life.

Sincerely,
Roger D. Stephens
~~2316~~ 2316 Snohomish
Richland, Wash 99352

May 28, 1983

James McClure
The Senate Energy Commission
Wilderness Bill Public Hearing
Spokane, Wash. June 2, 1983

Dear Mr. McClure,

This letter concerns the Wilderness Bill introduced by Senators Jackson and Gorton earlier this year. As such I would like it to be accepted as public testimony at the June 2 public hearing in Spokane, Washington.

I strongly support the introduction of legislation to provide wilderness protection to the many deserving locations in our state that have already "waited" several years for further action after being recommended to wilderness status.

However, the precedent set by taking land out of Wilderness protection for a ski resort is a very serious problem and could have terrible effects on the Wilderness system.

I hope that boundaries and thus wilderness protection will be afforded the second group of areas listed such as Juniper Forest which I feel richly deserves wilderness status. It has all the criteria of size, naturalness, solitude, recreation and more. It is a unique ecological system of Juniper trees and large sand dunes with many threatened species of plants, animals and birds. The Juniper Forest therefore has great research value. I am concerned that in Washington state desert lands seem categorically not to qualify for wilderness protection.

Yours sincerely,

Kim Simmons

Kim Simmons

CC: Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Sid Morrison

Olaf Rasmussen
P.O. Box 713
Richland, WA 99352

June 1, 1983

Senate Hearing Record

"Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983"

I would very much like to add my voice for the protection of additional roadless areas in Washington State. The Title I lands in the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" present a good core for additional Wilderness clarification. Other areas mentioned in Title II should also be included in Wilderness status to round out the Washington wilderness system.

I feel that the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness presents a fair set of boundaries for wilderness additions, balancing the need for development and jobs against the need to preserve wild lands for present and future generations.

Specifically, I feel most strongly about adding the spectacular mountain country bordering the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the Olympic, North Cascades, and Mt. Rainier National Parks, and the Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wilderness Areas to the Wilderness System.

The Goat Rocks Wilderness Area should be expanded rather than reduced in size to allow for enlargement of the White Pass ski area. As a frequent skier at White Pass I am satisfied with the existing area, and feel that any expansion, if really needed, can be accommodated within the existing ski area boundaries and without entering wilderness lands. In addition, it seems to me that deletion of existing wilderness will create a precedent with unfavorable consequences.

The Lake Chelan - Sawtooth Ridge area bordering Lake Chelan on the east should have a very high priority for wilderness preservation to protect the unique scenic features of Lake Chelan. The Glacier Peak wilderness area should be expanded to the east to border Lake Chelan and to round out the protection provided by the North Cascades National Park and Recreation area.

The North Cascades National Park should be buffered by wilderness lands, particularly on the west side where Mt. Baker and other spectacular mountain lands should be protected from the damage of logging and other commercial development.

The same is true of the Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks, where the east side forest lands of the Olympics, and the remaining wild lands around Mt. Rainier deserve protection, particularly the Clearwater area and the Cougar Lakes (north and south of Chinook Pass) area.

I am very gratified that Senators Gorton and Jackson have taken the initiative to protect additional sections of Washington's spectacular mountain country and hope that the resulting legislation will provide a priceless heritage for future generations.

Respectfully
Ole Rasmussen

P.O. Box 406,
Twisp, WA 98856
May 27, 1983

Dear Sir,

I would like to add my voice to those supporting the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth Wilderness areas. As a long-term resident of the Methow Valley, I have witnessed increasing recreational use of the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains, and in recent years more and more people are taking advantage of the high country. Backpackers, hunters, fishermen, skiers, and other lovers of the outdoors are coming in ever-larger numbers to enjoy the beauties of our as yet relatively untrammelled part of the state. These visitors are a boon to our local economies, and the experiences they have here must certainly be of personal benefit to them or they wouldn't keep returning.

One can anticipate that as the populations of our urban areas continue to grow, there will be an increasing need among a growing number of Americans to vacation in areas such as ours. That is why we must act together to protect what we now have, and preserve such areas for future generations. Natural, unspoiled beauty is a resource too valuable to squander.

The push to harvest timber in ever more remote areas is a threat to this valuable resource, and it does not even make economic good sense. Much of the area now considered "commercial" will not be suited to long-term timber production, and areas containing steeper slopes will not even pay the costs of first harvest.

In my own region (the Twisp River drainage), I have seen an incredible number of logging roads punched in to the hills just in the past two years. These roads, of course, open more of the mountains to motorized traffic, thus increasing pressure on our diminishing wildlife. (Ask any person who has hunted these slopes

for years and he'll tell you that the deer herds are becoming scarcer and harder to find each year). The roads also seem to invite tossed cans, bottles, and other trash. In one two-mile stretch, my nine-year-old daughter and I recently picked up two full gunny sacks of discarded materials that were non-biodegradable.

It hurts my heart to see this assault on one of the few relatively unspoiled regions left to enjoy. The thinking behind plans to exploit even more of the area does not, as I pointed out, even make economic good sense because it threatens wildlife, air and water quality, and unspoiled beauty which is essential to the future recreational economic base of this region.

As my representative in Congress, I am asking you to support the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth Wilderness proposal, and I'm requesting that you support other such measures which will reserve a few unspoiled areas in this country for my children and yours to enjoy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely Yours,

James R. Kistner
James R. Kistner

Honorable Henry Jackson Slade Boston
The Washington State Wilderness Act.

I would like to go on record supporting S. 837. I also strongly encourage the inclusion of the high Chelan/Sawtooth, Hettlelang, Salmon River, Mt. Baker defacto wilderness into the Title I section. I oppose the Doot Rocks Wilderness deletion.

The view from where I reside is of the peaks of the Sawtooth ridge. The Sawtooths are the headwaters of the Twisp River, which I use to raise peaches and alfalfa with its clean uninterrupted water. The Sawtooth meadows, ridges, trails, glacially formed and sculptured lakes and peaks are a source of much pleasure, tranquility, inspiration and revitalization for me. The Sawtooths have all the characteristics of a outstanding wilderness area. Its recreation, watershed, wildlife and wilderness values far outweigh the shortterm benefits of logging and O.R.V. use. The high Chelan/Sawtooth proposal is only 6% of the commercial forest land of the Okanogan National Forest.

I feel wilderness is part of our American heritage, that we owe to future generations, ourselves and our children.

Sincerely

Richard Murray
RICHARD MURRAY
RT 2 Box 540
TWISP, WA. 98856

May 31, 1983

Dear Senator Gordon and Senator Jackson,

I would like to go on record as supporting the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 (S.P.37). As a local resident I am aware of the area and the need for this protective legislation.

Sincerely,

Laura Mendelsohn

Rt 2 Box 540

Twisp, Wash.

98856

Carlton, Washington 98814
June 1, 1983

Senators Henry M. Jackson and Slade Gorton and other Concerned Government Officials:

We are submitting this letter as testimony on the Washington State Wilderness Bill.

Both of us grew up in the Methow Valley adjacent to the National Forest. We graduated from college, married, and eventually came back here to raise our family. Now we are grandparents.

In earlier years there was much National Forest which was truly wilderness, so we felt little need to designate more. Now we see this type of forest rapidly disappearing. Forests are being logged more and more rapidly. We no longer see the beautiful red-gold trunks of mature ponderosa pines or the dainty calypso and rare lady's slipper orchids. Off road vehicles tear up mountain trails and alpine meadows.

Washington is blessed with many of the most beautiful mountain areas in the United States. We must designate more of them as wilderness. We need the beauty, the tranquility, the solitude of wilderness to nurture our souls. We need wilderness to protect and preserve the plants and animals it shelters, and also as scientific study areas. We need wilderness to protect our watersheds as a guarantee for the quantity and the quality of our future water supply. Future generations will need these benefits, and they deserve them as their natural heritage.

We particularly want to see a Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness become a reality. We have hiked and camped in various parts of the Sawtooth and have treasured memories of those trips. Much of the area has been given a high wilderness attribute rating by the Okanogan National Forest. Much of it falls in the high elevation alpine and subalpine zones. It contains permanent snow fields, cirque lakes and alpine meadows. It provides habitat for many species, some on the endangered list, and the lakes contain trout. These mountains are a watershed for the Twisp and Methow Valleys to the east and the beautiful Lake Chelan area on the west.

The many trails of the long Lake Chelan-Sawtooth are easily accessible from many points in the Methow Valley, the Twisp River Valley, the North Cascades Highway, and the Lake Chelan and Stehekin areas. These trails are within a half day's drive from the population centers of western Washington.

It would be very short-sighted to allow too much of our forest to be destroyed for relatively short term monetary gain or jobs when by preserving them as wilderness their many benefits may be enjoyed by all future generations.

We ask you to remember that wilderness has many uses and lasting benefits. We ask you to add many of the suggested areas to Washington's wilderness system as a lasting heritage for our country and future generations.

Thank you for considering our input.

Sincerely,

Vernon LaMotte
Bulah LaMotte

Re: Washington State Wilderness Act of 1982

May 31, 1983

To Whom It May Concern:

I take this opportunity to register my support of S.-837. My wife and I moved to Okanogan County in 1979, buying a peaceful ten acres that butts up against Forest Service land in the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth.

I don't wish to search out another wilderness in which to enjoy ... but I shall if B.I. S-837 goes down. Granted, this is merely a personal rationale.

But beyond this, there is a universally sound logic to putting the brakes on continued expansion of development. Look at the map of Washington's National Forests: in a short two hundred years, we great "pioneers" have tamed some ninety per cent of the lands. If we "stay the course", we should perhaps rename the state: Los Angeles. Encroachment today begins with off-road vehicles ... and doesn't end until ecological tragedy has run its course. We need our heritage; we need ample reminder that the human desires of today may preclude those of tomorrow. And I think it is quite possible to make do, perhaps "do over", with the lands we have tamed or ruined.

Thank you.

Yours Truly,
John Nelson
P.O. Box 322
Twisp
Wa. 98856

Edward C. Welch
Rt. 2 Box 89
Twisp, WA 98856

Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

For hearing record on S, 837

Dear Senator Jackson,

I wish to express my support for the proposed 310,000 acre Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness as sponsored by the Okanogan Wilderness League.

I have personally hiked, skied and ridden horseback over most of this area. Being a resident of the upper Twisp River and a forester I would feel much more at ease knowing that my favorite scenic wilderness-like area is protected from gross exploitation. I could rest assured that our clean water would stay clean and that it would continue to flow bountifully year round, as it does now.

It is an area of jagged peaks, steep valleys, expansive meadows, incredibly scenic panoramic vistas including mountains within the range and also such notable peaks as Mr. Rainier, Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, Bonanza, Mr. Logan, Mt. Stewart, Johanasberg and many others. It is the home of the black bear, the mountain goat, mule deer, hoary marmots, snowshoe rabbits, cougar, mountain bluebirds, roughed and blue grouse, bald eagles, hawks and falcons. It is still a wild place where man is a visitor only and should be protected from encroachment by civilization.

I hope to enlist your support for making this magnificent area a legally protected wilderness.

Thank you.

Edward C. Welch

Edward C. Welch

Victoria A. Welch
Rt. 2 Box 89
Twisp, Wa. 98856

Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson,

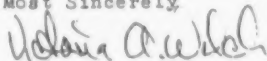
Please include this letter as part of the hearing record on Washington wilderness. I wish to testify that the proposed Lake Chelan Castooth Wilderness area is most worthy of permanent wilderness status.

I have lived in the midst of this area for seven years now and spend every spare moment in its environs--as you would too if you lived here as it is so incredibly beautiful. We who live here share the marvels of rock-climbing on Liberty Bell, snow camping at Eagle pass, fishing the streams, hunting, horse packing and hiking the trails with folks from all states who come to enjoy the panoramic vistas--seas of mountain peaks--lush flower-filled alpine meadows--glimpses of bear, mountain goat and bald eagles. The U.S.F.S. RARE II gave the area one of the highest wilderness ratings in the nation. It is well deserved.

There is little marketable timber here aside from the first mile of lower elevation trails. I feel these trees should remain uncut, not only for scenic value, but because valley residents frequently run short of irrigation water. Logging could severely worsen the existing problem.

Please protect this gorgeous terrain!

Most Sincerely



Victoria A. Welch

May 31 - 1983
 Delbert Johnson
 13703 Church Road
 Yakima, Washington
 98903

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the
 Cougar Lake Wilderness Bill and am
 enthusiastically for it, and all Washington
 Wilderness.

I am a farmer and know we
 need Wilderness to keep our water resources
 adequate.

I live in the Aptau area of the
 Yakima Valley and can see the hills of that
 area over-run with roads, logging, R's
 and do not want to see the Cougar Lake
 Wilderness to look the same.

I also am a hunter, fisherman and
 picker & have fished, hunted & fished
 in the Cougar Lake area for about 40
 years.

Many parts of the Cougar Lake Wilderness
 area is an excellent Calving area
 for our elk herds.

Please make my letter part of the
 record of the Senate hearings for the
 Washington Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,
 Delbert Johnson



Wiley Heights Covenant Church

ROUTE 5, BOX 271-C, YAKIMA, WA. 98903 (509) 966-2363

6/1/83

Sirs:

I would like to express my personal satisfaction in your consideration of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Act. My rationale for passage of this bill declaring it as a permanent wilderness is as follows:

- 1) The wilderness proposal provides the added potential for continued space in the years ahead for youth ministry through hiking and camping in an area basically free from interference through industry and commercialization. As a pastor involved with youth ministry in both my local church and in our North Pacific Conference I sense the increasingly difficult time of finding such space. My concern without the passage of the bill that future generations will have little or no opportunity to have "untouched space" to experience the creation of God.
- 2) I also urge passage of the legislation because of seeing the continued demise of our forests through the clear cutting of large and scenic areas. I realize the economics of logging are at play here, but I also have a difficult time believing the impact on wildlife, soil erosion, etc. is minimal through clear cutting. I sense future generations will wonder where all the forests went. Notice for example, the drastic change over the past couple of years in scenery along I-90 between Cle Elum and North Bend because of clear cutting. What was once lush and green is now barren and void.

Thus for the sake of not only beauty & preservation, but also for the sake of recreation for the future generations I urge your support for the Cougar Lakes Wilderness legislation.

Sincerely,

John M. Miller
Pastor

1417

June 1, 1983
12311 Nelson Road
Yakima, Washington
98903

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like the best looks at the future of the
in wilderness because I use these areas for
hunting, fishing, hiking, and back packing. The family
and I enjoy the natural habitat just the way it is.

Thank you for your time.

Frank P. Elbert

6-1-53

Dear Mr. May, Dear,

My concern in this letter is
to inform you that I'm supporting
the Great Lakes, Miller Mill, etc.

During the last seven years
I've been a member of the Western
Valley Timberwolves Jeep Club (ORV)

Also I'm a motor cycle enthusiast
and I enjoy the outdoors with
machinery.

Also I hunt and fish in the
north west. Wilderness is a good
idea because people can enjoy the
outdoor country without destroying
it with roads, camp grounds, noisy
machinery and permanent visitation.

The man made the country and
no man can replenish it. I have
personally witnessed much destruction of
a beautiful land by people who don't
concern themselves with the value of it.

Sincerely yours, Tom Smith

1419

PACKERS AND SHIPPERS
PHONE (509) 986-0970



Clasen

FRUIT and COLD STORAGE CO.
8603 Ahtanum Rd.
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 98903

June 1, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
576 U.S. Court House
West 9270 Riverside
Spokane, Wa. 99201

Dear Senator,

I am aware that you will soon be voting on the Washington Wilderness Bill. I would strongly urge you to support this Bill. My family has farmed here in the Yakima Valley for over 50 (fifty) years raising Apples, Pears and Cherries. We have relied completely on Mother Nature for our abundant source of irrigation water. With the assistance of various irrigation districts our valley has grown to international prominence in the Apple industry. The passage of this bill would insure an undisturbed watershed from which we obtain our water.

Having spent my 38 years growing up and farming in Yakima I have spent much time hiking, fishing, and camping in the area included in this bill. The Cougar Lakes and area north including Cedar Lake, Big Basin and north to Crystal Mountain is some of the most beautiful and primitive in the entire northwest. Some of the few remaining Cougars still live wild in the Big Basin area. I would encourage you to see this area, including its wildlife preserved in its natural state for our families and future generations.

Sincerely,

Wayne T. Clasen
Wayne T. Clasen

WTC:d11



Box 144
 Curlew, WA 99118
 May 30, 1983

Senator Jackson
 Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I understand that Washington Wilderness is being studied and debated now. Thank you for your part in S 837. I live in Ferry County and would like to see the Kettle Range wilderness area (80,000 acres) included in the Washington Wilderness legislation.

Reforestation is only minimally successful and very costly in much of this proposed wilderness area because of its elevation (above 4500 feet), and therefore it should not be logged. The Tri-County Area needs economic diversification, which the proposed Kettle Range wilderness would provide. Tourism and recreation (hunting, hiking and skiing) have been shown to be very profitable in other wilderness areas. Please designate the Kettle Range as "Type I" wilderness. Thank you.

Alice D. Royer

N. 16810 Columbine
Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026
June 1, 1983

Chairperson
Congressional Hearings on Wilderness (S.837)

Sir/Madam:

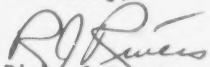
Shortly after completion in 1975 of my specialty training in Internal Medicine, I moved from upstate New York to Spokane, where I have since worked with the Spokane Veteran's Administration Medical Center. My primary motivation in moving to and in staying in this area has been the life style which is permitted by our proximity to the primitive mountainous areas of the Washington Selkirks, Kettle and Cascade Ranges. I have been active with the Inland Empire Big Game Council and especially with the Spokane Mountaineers. Climbing, cross-country skiing, hiking, hunting and fishing have occupied vacation time for both myself and my children. Having by now spent considerable time in the Washington mountain ranges, I think I am in a good position to appreciate what our state uniquely has to offer.

I, therefore, wish to support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and am especially concerned about preserving the wilderness character of those areas closest to Spokane, namely the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range areas.

I also want to express my opposition to Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks Deletion, which I think would set a most destructive precedent.

Finally, I would like to see restrictions placed on the off-road use of motor vehicles in our national forests. Nothing destroys the quality of the outdoor experience quite as much as arriving at a remote campsite only to find hordes of dirt bikes racing about and tearing out new paths on the hillsides.

Sincerely,



Richard J. Rivers, M.D.

RJR:jtb

cc: Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Tom Foley

OMAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TELEPHONE: 826-1890
 AREA CODE 509
 OFFICE: 122 N. MAIN ST.
 OMAK, WASH.

May 27, 1983

00841

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 United States Senate
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The forestry committee of the Omak Chamber of Commerce opposes any further wilderness classification in Okanogan County as proposed in S.B. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

The committee, representing the Chamber, believes that County has sufficient wilderness currently with the existing Pasayten wilderness area (505, Acres) and part of the North Cascades.

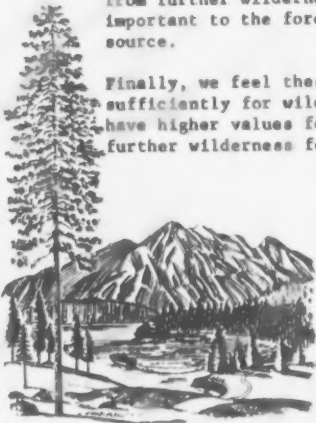
We feel there currently exists a balance of National Forest uses in Okanogan County and it is important to keep lands designated for multiple use as multiple use. It is important to make the appropriate improvements within the National Forest so those who enjoy non-wilderness uses have the opportunity for recreation. Some of these recreation uses include snowmobiling, trailbiking, helicopter skiing, hunting, fishing, cross country skiing and many other uses.

It also is important to not reduce the commercial forestland base on the National Forest. Okanogan County's forest products industry is heavily dependent on U.S. Forest Service timber offerings. There are four sawmills and a plywood plant in our county which depend on federal timber sales. This is the economic backbone of our city and the county.

Specifically, we oppose the inclusion of the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area as wilderness. This area has tremendous recreational potential which the Forest Service is just starting to develop because the area was released from further wilderness consideration in 1979. It also is strategically important to the forest products industry as a current and future timber source.

Finally, we feel these roadless areas named in SB 837 have been studied sufficiently for wilderness and on at least three occasions were found to have higher values for multiple use. We, therefore, urge you to oppose further wilderness for Okanogan County.

Sincerely
Mary Henrie
 Mary Henrie, Executive Secretary



IN THE HEART OF THE SUNNY OKANOGAN VACATIONLAND

*Home of the Omak Stampede
 and World-Famous Suicide Race*

HUNTING * FISHING * CAMPING * SWIMMING * SKIING

K-DIAMOND-K RANCH

STEVE and JUNE KONZ

Keller-Star-Romero
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON 99116

404 HWY 21 S.



May 22, 1963

Dear Senator Henry Jackson

SUBJECT: Wilderness area in Ferry county

The wilderness issue in Ferry county has been discussed and reviewed at numerous public hearings several years ago. The majority opinion of the people living here was to have a multiple use of the forests for everyone. The group that is advocating a wilderness area is in the minority and not involved in agriculture - the basic economy of our area. The silent majority, the logger, trucker, farmer, rancher and miner would be in disbalance and voice their opinion but are too busy trying to make a living.

May I strongly urge you not to vote for a wilderness area in Ferry county.

Personal background:

SCHOOL BOARD 4YR
SCHOOL TEACHER 5YR
COUNTY FAIR MANAGER 4YR
GRANGE 22 YR
CATTLE RANCHER 22 YR
REPUBLIC KIDNAP 10 YR
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 YR

Respectfully,

Stephen Konz



Colville Confederated Tribes

P.O. Box 150 · Nespelem, Washington 99155 (509) 634-4711

June 1, 1983

Honorable Senators Gorton and Jackson
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Re: Kettle Range Wilderness Under
the Washington State Wilderness
Act of 1983.

Dear Senators and Committee:

Attached is a copy of tribal resolution 1983-370 "supporting and encouraging" the passage of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Also attached is supporting positions for the Act from our Fish and Wildlife Biologists who have specific information relating to the eco-system involved with the Kettle Range Wilderness Area and our adjacent reservation.

Thank you for your consideration and allowing our representative to provide verbal and written testimony in support of S-837.

Respectfully submitted,

Al Aubertin, Chairman
Colville Business Council

cc: Energy and Natural Resources Committee (15)
Chrono

LS:AA:hp

1983-370

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, two major watershed resources of the Colville Indian Reservation, the San Poil River and Hall Creek drainage, originate their headwaters from within the proposed Kettle Falls Wilderness Area; and

WHEREAS, these are two of the most important trout streams within the Colville Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the water quality of these two pristine streams will be preserved and protected by the enhancement of roadless and non-industrial settings; and

WHEREAS, the Colville Confederated Tribes has a considerable investment in the management and enhancement of its Fish and Wildlife Resources some of which are utilized by both Indian and non-Indian sportsmen; and

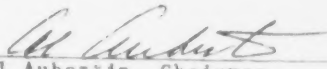
WHEREAS, both White Mountain and Thirteen-Mile Mountain retain religious, cultural, and archeological significance to our people and our heritage and are located within the Kettle Range Wilderness.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Colville Confederated Tribes, on this 1st day of JUNE, 1983, hereby support and encourage the passage of the 1983 Washington State Wilderness Bill, S-837.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Colville Confederated Tribes provide testimony supporting this bill at the Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearings held in Spokane, Washington on June 2, 1983.

The foregoing was duly enacted by the Colville Business Council by a vote of 11 FOR 0 AGAINST, under authority contained in Article V, Section 1(a) of the Constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, ratified by the Colville Indians on February 26, 1938, and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 19, 1938.

ATTEST:


Al Aubertin, Chairman
Colville Business Council



FISH AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

PO BOX 150 NESPHELE WASHINGTON 98155 (509) 634-4711 EXT 298

Memorandum

TO: Lou Stone, Councilman
Inchelium District

From: Gerald F. Marco *GFM*
Fishery Biologist

DATE: May 25, 1983

Subject: Comments on Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area

I support the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area and believe it will over the long term be of benefit to the tribe. Of special concern to me are the areas containing the headwaters of Hall Creek and the San Poil River. The major portions of these streams are located on the reservation and are two of the most important trout streams we have.

A wilderness designation for upper Hall Creek and the San Poil River drainages would exclude these areas from logging, thus preserving fish habitat and water quality values in the immediate area as well as downstream on the reservation. No forest management activity carries more potential for soil and water degradation than does logging or being more specific - logging road construction. Improper location of skid trails and logging roads cause serious erosion and sedimentation problems. Sediment affecting salmonids (trout) generally occurs as either suspended sediment or bedload sediment. Suspended sediment can be harmful through accumulation on the gill filaments, thus inhibiting the gills to oxygenate the blood, eventually causing death. Bedload sediment, however, is generally more important and is a major limiting factor in salmonid protection. High amounts of bedload sediment decrease the flow of inter-gravel water, thus reducing the survival of developing salmonid fry; it may also act as a physical barrier preventing fry from emerging through the gravels, and also can alter, reduce, or eliminate aquatic insect species, an important food source for trout.

The proposed wilderness area will help control soil erosion and keep all streams in the proposed area in a clean naturally productive state to provide clean water and the highest quality fishing opportunities for tribal members.

GFM:pb

cc: John Smith



FISH AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

PO BOX 150 NESPHELE WASHINGTON 99155 (509) 834-4711 EXT 208

Memorandum

TO: Lou Stone, Councilman
Inchelium District

From: Steven L. Judd *Steven L. Judd*
Wildlife Biologist *SLJ*

DATE: May 24, 1983

Subject: Comments on Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area

I think that several species of wildlife could benefit from a wilderness designation for the proposed area. I do not know if all of the proposed area would still qualify for wilderness. However, I think that any presently unroaded areas should receive at least roadless status and be managed as such.

Leaving the area unroaded would preserve most of its present value and it could still be entered at some future point if needs became pressing enough. Some of the vegetational composition will change over time and thus some timber values may be reduced or lost. However, if this area was easily operable and/or prime timber lands, it would have been entered long before now.

The area currently provides spring, summer and fall range for mule and white-tailed deer. There may be a little deer winter range at some of the lower elevations. There is also a small elk population that utilizes a portion of it. The area provides important forage and cover for these animals. However, more importantly it provides space that is relatively uncluttered by human activity and development, where wildlife populations can take advantage of the habitat options open to them.

This is especially critical to such disturbance sensitive species as marten, fisher, lynx, wolverine and several raptor species that do or could inhabit the area. The habitat that remains for these "wilderness" species has dwindled to the point that we must vigor-

ously protect what is left or risk losing these species.

The Kettle Range is strategically located between Canada to the north, the Pend Oreille county on the east, and the Okanogan Highlands and the west. Maintenance of the wildlife habitat here helps to insure a contiguous block of country for a wide variety of animals. With sensitive, and low density species like the marten and lynx this continuity of habitat helps prevent isolation and probable degradation of some population segments.

SLJ:pb

cc: John Smith

Box 63
 Custer, WY 89118
 May 31, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
 United States Senator
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Senator Gorton:

We moved to Ferry County in 1969 in an attempt to get away from the crowded confines of Seattle. In the intervening years, many other people have done the same. Now the peace and quiet we moved over here for is often shattered with new neighbor chain saws, barking dogs, even late night parties.

It's good to know that not many miles away is the Kettle Crest Wilderness where we can ski, hike, ride horseback and enjoy the peace and solitude of the beauty this area provides.

I would hope it could always be thus. Our children and their children will need this opportunity even more as the population continues to increase.

We wish to thank you for 5837 and urge that the Kettle Range be designated as "Type 1" wilderness.

Sincerely,

Beatrice C. Durkan

KIRK L. FRASER, D. D. S.
P. O. BOX 80
REPUBLIC, WASH. 99166
TELEPHONE 775-3169

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on 5387.

I strongly urge you to designate the Kettle Range as Type I wilderness! Since moving to Republic in 1976 I have spent many days enjoying what this area has to offer. While I have spent numerous days hiking and camping in this area in the summer months. The majority of my recreation has been in the winter. ^{However} As you may realize this is one of the few areas in Eastern Washington that offers the high alpine environment. The main point I would make in this letter is the amount of winter use the Kettle Crest is now experiencing and the amount it will continue to see.

Two years ago I saw virtually nobody out skiing this area. Within the last two year period the use has sky-rocketed. It doesn't seem to take much imagination to see that this usage will do anything but increase.

Please allow us to keep this small area "as it is" for future generations to enjoy!

Respect fully
Kirk L. Fraser

It can think of nothing more important to our Community, our State, and our nation than the preservation + of care of our natural environment. The activities and opportunities this beautiful range of mountains offers have played important roles in decisions of residence, and occupation.

There are fewer and fewer places in our country where life is so rich in natural and beautiful sites and opportunities. We truly want to maintain our Little Range in its present state, and need the help of our government to do so.

Olivia Parskygini
Old Kettle Falls Rd.
REPUBLIC, WA. 99166

Jennette T. Agard
Larry D. Silva
Kompan Road
P. O. Box 222
Curlew, WA 99118

Senate Hearings on Kettle Range Wilderness
Spokane, Washington

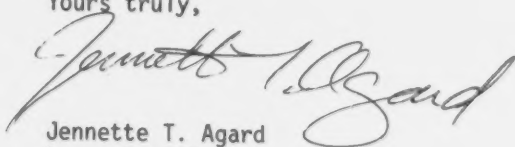
Dear Sirs:

We most eagerly support the proposal to establish a Kettle Range Wilderness. Evidence shows that such a wilderness area would not significantly affect the current economic development of the area (i.e. timber & range uses), and it would greatly enhance recreational use of the land.

This broadening of the economic base of Ferry County should certainly be encouraged.

Economic considerations aside, it is also our duty to the future of America to preserve some of its wilderness intact. Please, preserve the Kettle Range Wilderness.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jennette T. Agard". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first name being the most prominent.

Jennette T. Agard
Larry D. Silva

Frank E. & Karen M. Sanderlin
Adams Rd.
P. O. Box 164
Republic, WA 99166
26 May, 1983

Senate Wilderness Hearings, Washington State
Spokane, Washington

Dear Senators:

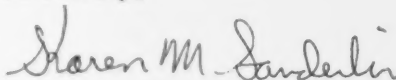
My husband and I wish to support the Kettle Range Wilderness of 80,000 acres. We have been hunting guides on the Olympic Peninsula and in the Kettle Range Area.

Frank Sanderlin Has worked for the Washington State Protection Agency as a bear damage control officer. We know the habits of animals, their feeding ranges and breeding areas. We have hunted the Kettle Range for cougar and bobcat for ten years.

Present and proposed roads in the Hall Creek and 13-Mile Basin areas will hunters access, and the cougar population will continue to be slaughtered. Cougar range up to 75 miles. If 4-wheel drivers are allowed into their range areas, they will soon be gone.

We are hunters ourselves, and will continue to be, but we need protected area, too.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karen M. Sanderlin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Karen M. Sanderlin

KMS:jta

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on 5387.

As a resident of Republic Washington, the Kettle Crest Range is as you know in my back yard. I cant impress upon you the value that this area as it exists has to myself and so many people I know. To sacrifice this area for a short-sighted economic gain ie., logging just doesnt make sense.

Please help us save the area for not only todays use but for the generations to come by designating the Kettle Crest as a Type I Wilderness Area.

Thank-you for your consideration.

*Kris Lindsey,
Republic Washington*

1435

27 May, 1983

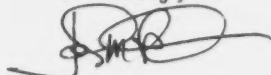
John Sweetman
Old Kettle Falls Rd.
Republic, WA 99166

Senate Wilderness Hearings, Washington State
Spokane, Washington

Gentlemen:

I wish to support the Kettle Range Wilderness in Ferry County. I hunt in the area and ride trail. There is at this time an outfitter and guide permit issued for this zone, and much of the area is extremely sensitive in regards to roads and logging. Roads, for the most part, are not consistant with good management for wildlife and outfitting in this particular area. The best thing you can do for good country is have bad roads. There should be some compromise made with regard to grazing and fire control. I run cows, and range is important, but not inconsistant with this proposed wilderness designation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JS' followed by a stylized flourish.

John Sweetman

JS:jta

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton

May 31, 1983

I was born and raised in the Yakima area and have enjoyed hiking, skiing and fishing in our great state all my life. I would like to see my children and future generations enjoy the beautiful scenery of this state as I do. For this reason I would like to see the Cougar Lakes area made into a wilderness area.

As a farmer I am also interested in preserving our forests in their natural state to provide a maximum amount of storage in the watershed for irrigation use.

Please enter this letter into the official record of Washington Wilderness Bill.

Craig Anderson

Craig Anderson
13604 Church Rd.
Yakima, Wa.
98703

June 1, 1983

Dear

Senator Jackson

Senator Gordon

I am writing you in favor of the Cougar Lake Wilderness area.

I am a apple grower. I think if we opened this area to more roads and logging, it would have an effect on our water storage. And you know how valuable water is to the Yakima Valley.

I am also a pack-in hunter and hiker. This Cougar Lake area is one of the most beautiful mountain areas. My wife and my two children also like with me.

If we open this area to more roads and logging, we will be destroying one of the most beautiful areas in the state of Washington. So I urge you to keep this area the Cougar Lake Wilderness, so our children and their children will have a place to enjoy in future years.

Sincerely yours
Bernie Louestrand
13711 Church Rd
Yakima, Wash. 98903

May 31, 1933

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
% Spokane City Council Chambers
W. 303 Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, Wa. 99201

Dear Senator Jackson:

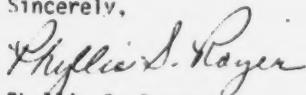
I am writing in support of the wilderness hearings and believe those areas listed in Title II should be designated as wilderness areas.

We have ample land to build homes, roads, and logging enterprises now. Once those areas are removed from wilderness they are desecrated and never can be returned to areas for pure enjoyment of wilderness. Private profit should not be given priority as that represents only a chosen few where in wilderness land is provided for the enjoyment for masses of the public and will for time to come.

Please endorse Title I and Title II of the Wilderness bill. We need permanent areas for public enjoyment, not torn up, built areas that soon deteriorate.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Phyllis S. Rover
3324 W. 19th #119
Kennewick, Wa. 99336

6-2-83

Statement to be delivered to Senators,
Representatives, and Staff at the Spokane
Congressional Hearing re: the Washington
Wilderness Bill S.B. 837:

Stan Isley
Conservation Chair person
the Cascadians
514 Chicago Ave.
Yakima, Wa. 98902

My name is Stan Isley. I'm ~~the~~ the Conservation
Committee Chairperson for the Cascadians, a group of approx-
imately 400 outdoor recreation enthusiasts based in Yakima, Washington.
The Cascadians group was founded in 1920 and members have
tramped the trails and climbed the peaks throughout the Wash-
ington Cascades ever since. The group has a diverse member-
ship with people from all walks of life. We have a large number
of very active people of retirement age who, I'm here to testify,
can hike the pants off of most of the younger folks in the club.
Some of our members are ~~an~~ internationally known mountain climbers.

I have three letters in particular that I wish to submit for
the Hearing record. The first is a letter approved by the Cascadians
Governing Board ~~which~~ and signed by the Club President ~~which~~ in
support of passage of the Washington Wilderness Bill. This letter
urges establishment of a large Cougar Lakes Wilderness Bill which
includes preservation of the north unit - the Horse Peak area. This
letter urges your support of the conservationist's wilderness proposal
accreages for these areas described in S. 837.

The second is a letter, again approved by the Governing Board

and signed by the Club President which clearly opposes any deletion of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area ~~to~~ to allow for expansion of the White Pass downhill ski area. We believe this controversial issue would stall S. 837 causing heated debate and perhaps even prohibiting passage of a comprehensive Washington Wilderness Bill in this Congress. We believe the deletion would set a precedent that would damage the heart of the wilderness preservation system - the inviolability of wilderness areas once established.

The third is a letter signed by 55 Cascadians and friends in support of a large Cougar Lakes Wilderness, a strong Washington Wilderness Bill, and opposing the proposed Goat Rocks Wilderness area deletion.

We believe any liabilities associated with loss of timber, etc. will be more than offset by increased tourism revenues. Wilderness is a big drawing card for our state.

We have the opportunity to preserve ~~our~~ some of our great natural heritage now. What is not preserved will be developed and wilderness values will be lost forever. We urge preservation of a maximum number of wilderness acres in S. 837.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

JUNE 1 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
 Senator Slade Gorton and
 all members of the
 Washington State Congressional
 Delegation

Re: Washington Wilderness Bill

Dear Senators:

This letter is written for submittal at the June 2, 1983 congressional hearing in Spokane concerning the Washington Wilderness Bill. Please incorporate this letter in the hearing record.

I am a lifelong resident of Washington State. I am grateful and proud of the high quality of life in our state. The natural beauty of our state is the backbone for our quality of life. I strongly believe that wilderness areas are essential to preserve our state's natural beauty.

Wilderness is not a renewable resource, however, the enjoyment of a wilderness can be shared by many generations if we have foresight and strength to preserve them today.

I also have a stake in Washington's economic future and I recognize the importance of the timber, agriculture and mining industries. I believe that wilderness areas provide no economic resource that more than compensates for ~~the~~ their impact ~~on~~ ^{on} these industries. ~~large~~ Wilderness areas are attractive to tourists and provide opportunities for the recreation industry.

I deeply regret that I have never before expressed my opinions regarding wilderness areas in a public forum. I know that many of the people I grew up with share my feelings and have also been

silent. I will be encouraging them to express their feelings on this important topic.

For the record I absolutely support the entire Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness and I am opposed to RWP. and Mearns's proposal to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

Respectfully,

Dennis Bowhay

Dennis Bowhay
RT. 2 Box 2576
Selah Washington 98942

The Cascadians
P.O. Box 2201
Yakima, WA 98907

May 19, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton and
Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

And All Members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation

RE: Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson:

This letter is written for submittal at the June 2, 1983, congressional hearing in Spokane concerning the Washington Wilderness Bill. Please incorporate this letter in the hearings record.

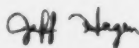
The Cascadians Club, founded in 1920, presently has almost 400 members of all ages and from all walks of life with a common interest in outdoor recreation. Club members often travel to Hogback Ridge, just south of the White Pass ski area and make use of the surrounding Goat Rocks Wilderness lands for nordic ski-touring and snow camping. A majority of Cascadian Club members oppose the White Pass Ski Company proposal to expand the downhill ski area into this part of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness.

The Cascadians:

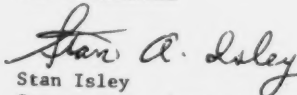
1. Are opposed to any precedent-setting deletion which would allow wilderness areas around the country to be opened for commercial development.
2. Request that the proposed Goat Rocks Wilderness area deletion be removed from the Washington Wilderness Bill and be considered separately. The Cascadians believe that a provision calling for deletion of 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness would prove so controversial that it would, by itself, kill any chance of final passage of the Washington Wilderness Bill. The Cascadians are hoping for enactment of a strong Washington Wilderness Bill before the end of 1983.

Thank you for providing this opportunity to comment.

Cordially,



Jeff Hagen, President
The Cascadians



Stan Isley
Conservation Committee Chairperson
The Cascadians

JH:SI:mjj

cc: Representative Sid Morrison

June 2, 1983

W. 2321 2nd. Avenue #204
Spokane, WA 99204

Testimony submitted to Senators Jackson and Gorton
Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing
Spokane, WA

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

Please include this testimony in the Hearing Record for the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Thank you Senators for introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill, and thank you for holding this hearing today. To be honest with you I would like to see all of the areas recommended in Title I and Title II of the bill be designated as permanent wilderness. But at this time I will address two specific areas I hope you will consider as wilderness.

First of all, the Salmo-Priest additions. These additions include the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and the Leola/Mankato Mountain areas. I know that there is a good possibility that part of the Salmo-Priest will be designated as wilderness, but it is important to include these additions in the boundaries as well. Some pretty rare creatures live in the Salmo-Priest, which makes it a very special place for us in Washington to visit. The endangered mountain caribou (the only herd left in the lower forty-eight states), grizzly bear, moose, cougars, bobcats, lynx, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, wolves, bald eagles, and many others make the Salmo-Priest their home. If the area is not set aside as wilderness, and logging and development is allowed in this area, then the integrity of their habitat will be destroyed. In the long run, these wild animals depend on us to save them—by saving their homes.

A major advantage of the Salmo-Priest for those of us in eastern Washington is that it is close. Other than a tiny area in the southeast corner of Washington, we do not have any wilderness in eastern Washington. It is at least a good four to five hour drive for me, living in Spokane, to get to the wilderness in central Washington. The Salmo-Priest is only two hours away from Spokane... and I like that.

The other place I would like to talk about is on the other side of the state—the Mt. Baker area. I just recently returned from a vacation in which I climbed this beautiful volcano. And I fell in love with the area. But I am real scared because this was not recommended as wilderness under RARE II.

Please designate Mt. Baker and its surrounding areas as wilderness. It is an ideal area for hiking, camping, climbing, skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, and photography. I witnessed how popular this area is, over 100 people were hiking around or climbing on the mountain the weekend I was there. (Who in western Washington has not at least heard of, if not visited, the majestic Mt. Baker?)

I realize you need to take into account many different factors when deciding what land should and should not be designated wilderness. Especially high on this list is the economic factor that it is thought that mining and timber industry would provide. But I want to suggest just as important of a factor to consider: having places to go in order to be renewed. Walking down a trail with hemlocks and cedars all around, sitting by a stream tumbling over granite slabs, listening to the mountain chickadee sing to his mate... these experiences in life offer us the renewal we need in order to return to the hectic pace of "everyday life." I am a Registered Nurse working on a critical care unit. "Stress" exists for me from the moment I step on the unit until I leave (and most of the time it takes a while to leave work behind after the shift is over). I need to go to the wilderness, I need the renewal it offers so that I can return to my patients and fellow workers refreshed and safe.

Please help keep our wild lands intact and please designate all the areas under Title I and Title II as wilderness. Thank you, Senators, for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sharon L. Willis

Sharon L. Willis

To the Committee conducting the U.S. Senate hearing on wilderness in Washington state to be held June 2, 1983-:

We wish to go on record as strongly favoring the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 - S 837, introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Slade Gorton on March 17, 1983. We feel it is imperative to include the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola Mankato Mt., and Shedroof Divide additions to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

We here in Eastern Washington have left so very little wilderness. Twenty to thirty years ago when we looked for a place to go camping and hiking in the summer we found many beautiful, rather wild and isolated places- such as the Salmo-Priest area, the Kettle Range and the Pasayten Wilderness, and some others on the Eastern slopes of the Cascades. Now many of our hiking trails are no longer available to us - they are either privately owned, rendered undesirable by "development", logging or clear-cutting, or are overcrowded.

Please don't take away our last few acres of wilderness and wildlife habitat!

Sincerely,

W. Murlie Rapp

Lauretta W. Rapp

W. Murlie and Lauretta Wardian Rapp
East 943 32nd Ave.
Spokane, Washington 99203

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record.

May 30, 1983

Hon. Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing to urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. As you know the Citizens group wishes to add two adjacent roadless areas to your proposed 27,000 acre Salmo-Puget Wilderness area. I urge you to include the Crowell Mountain / Uncompahgre Plateau on the west, Leola / Wenatchee Mountain on the south and Shadrock Divide to the Salmo-Puget in the Washington Wilderness Bill. These adjacent roadless areas will assure by habitat for caribou and grizzly and protect valuable watersheds and add a needed wholeness to the proposed area.

I would also urge you to include the Kettle Range and other areas under consideration in the Bill.

Finally, I hope that you will

oppose Rep Morris's Goat Rocks
Wilderness deletion. This damage
to our wilderness system must
not be allowed. I support
leaving Hogback Mountain and
Miriam Creek in the National
Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Richard Marshand

10521 E. 5th

Spokane Wa 99206

May 30, 1983

Hon. Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton

I am writing to urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. As you know, the Citizens group wishes to add two adjacent roadless areas to your proposed 27,000 acre Salmo - Priest Wilderness area. I urge you to include the Crowell Mountain / Uncas Gulch on the west, Leola / Mankato Mountain on the south and the Shedroff Divide to the Salmo - Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill. These adjacent roadless areas will assume key habitat for caribou and grizzly and protect valuable watersheds and add a needed wholeness to the proposed area.

I would also urge you to include the Kettle Range and other areas under consideration in the Bill.

Finally, I hope that you will
oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat
Rock's Wilderness deletion. This
damage to our wilderness
system must not be allowed.
I support leaving Hozback
Mountain and Minam Creek
in the National Wilderness
Preservation System.

Sincerely

Richard Marchand

10521 E. 5th

Spokane Wa 99206

For Congressional Record

Written testimony Re: Senate Bill 857 "The Washington Wilderness Bill"
introduced by Senators Slade Gordon
and Henry M. Jackson
June 2, 1993

I would like to extend my support for the Washington Wilderness Bill including all Additions proposed to the original RARE II recommendations. I have backpacked + Skied in Washington wilderness areas since 1973 and have greatly enjoyed my experiences in many of the proposed areas. I have seen many unpleasant changes take place in lands that used to be wild. I have come to understand that to preserve the most scenic and fragile wild areas in the state, the Wilderness Status is a necessity.

I have been experiencing, in the past years, the logging of many of the beautiful lands which border wilderness areas throughout Washington. This logging has left a very incomplete wilderness setting in many areas supposedly protected by wilderness status. Many of these areas include Lower Valleys of old growth trees which not only are the only habitat lands for many wild animals and birds but include many excellent hiking, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing opportunities which are easy to reach and are accessible for use all year.

I have hiked in many of the areas included in the

proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness and I feel strongly that these areas are best suited as Wilderness lands. This is one Area where there is hope for completing the full range of environments which should be included in A Wilderness Area for optimum recreation use as well as Scientific Study and watershed protection.

I am also familiar with the need to bring the Chelan/Sawtooth area into Wilderness Status. Watershed quality in this area and the surrounding lowlands is of such high quality (class AA - the highest Rating). The agricultural lands which use this fine water should not be slighted by the degradation in water quality which results from logging such as that going on in the Proposed Wilderness Area. All it takes is one hike up into the high-Alpine Areas of the Chelan/Sawtooth to be convinced that this wonderful area is too fragile for uses other than Wilderness uses.

I would like to add that I disagree with the idea of any deletion from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. There is no personal business venture important enough to take away existing Wilderness lands available to all. Such a deletion could set up possible future reductions in our Wilderness lands.

I am very thankful that Washington has such potential for great Wilderness Areas and I do appreciate the opportunity to have input into the continuing process of Planning for Wilderness additions. Thank you for considering these thoughts and may we all continue to enjoy and gain from all that Wilderness has to offer us.

Sincerely,

Ray Robertson

P.O. Box 143

Carlton Wash. 98914

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society

A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Statement of H. Thomas Anderson, Conservation Chairman

Representing the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society, Kennewick, Washington

Before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing, Spokane, Washington, on June 2, 1983

My name is H. Thomas Anderson and I live at 208 North Palouse, Kennewick, Washington, 99336. I am here as the Conservation Chairman of the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society and am speaking on behalf of the over 220 members in the Tri-Cities area.

I want to thank the committee for this opportunity to share my concerns about the need for protecting and expanding wilderness areas in our great state of Washington. I support the Senate bill, S. 837, including its Title 1 and Title 2 sections. Today I want to talk with you about an area listed in the Title 2 section of the bill, the Juniper Forest.

As a resident of the Tri-Cities area for over 25 years, I didn't discover the Juniper Forest until about five years ago. I think that says something for this rather unique desert area, since it is located only about fifteen miles from my home. It is an area, though, about which the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and many other private individuals have been concerned for almost fifteen years. Its survival is threatened by ourselves, who have not paid close enough attention to the damage we are causing to this very special area in Eastern Washington.

This area covers about 8500 acres, mostly on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Franklin County, about 13 miles north of Pasco. It contains the largest area of active sand dunes in the state, the largest concentration of western juniper trees in this state, and one of the few remaining examples of relative undisturbed and larger steppe vegetation concentrations in the state. This area also supports a unique wildlife community, including four animal species rare in the state of Washington: the ferruginous hawk, Ord's kangaroo rat, the long-billed curlew, and the pygmy rabbit. Swainson's hawks also summer in the Forest, along with burrowing owls, coyote, short-eared owls, great horned owls, mule deer, porcupine and the state's only population of scaled quail.

It is this rich desert environment that needs our protection. The BLM recognized this as early as 1972 when portions of the forest were closed to vehicular traffic, and again in 1975, and finally in 1979 when an emergency closure of a portion of the area was instituted to help protect this fragile environment from human disturbance. The current status for the area is part of the regional BLM plan to designate a portion of the Forest as suitable for an off-road vehicle (ORV) park. This proposed ORV

DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE, PLANTS, SOIL, AND WATER IN RELATION TO HUMAN PROGRESS

area is situated between the two remaining sections of the forest, which have been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) by the BLM. Within this latter critical habitat area is the presently fenced-in Outstanding Natural Area (ONA). It is my opinion, and the opinion of many others who were not able to join me here from the Tri-Cities area, that ORV use and the Juniper Forest wilderness area do not mix!

I am here today to ask that you support inclusion of the Juniper Forest as a designated wilderness area for the state of Washington. I want to tell you why such protection is so important.

The Juniper Forest is believed to be 6,000-7,000 years old. The rare juniper trees that exist there probably were once found over most of Eastern Washington, especially when the climate was much warmer and drier, according to WSU professors who have studied the area. The Forest has high sand dunes, stabilized by an intricate but delicate root system. It is this fragile root system that permits the forest to survive, and which could easily be destroyed by humans over-use, especially with motorized vehicles, such as ORVs. The studies in the California desert areas confirm the severe damage to these fragile arid desert environments by ORV activity. The existing fences in the Forest area have not prevented such vehicle intrusion into the most critical areas of the Forest. The BLM does not have the necessary manpower to patrol the area out of their regional office here in Spokane. This area needs our help and attention.

Research has been done on the Ferruginous hawks that nest in the Forest. Of the 20-25 known nests in this state, at least 40% of them, ten in number, exist in the Juniper Forest. In Washington, these birds nest only on the east side of the Cascades, and they require two important habitat criteria: open prairie and solitude. It is not known exactly how much habitat is necessary for the survival of this rare species, nor is it known exactly how much intrusion by man can be tolerated. It is known they will abandon a nest just by the mere presence of humans, especially during the incubation period for their eggs, in April-May. It is known that they prefer widely scattered trees for their nests, particularly those on the outside edge of the forest, rather than the clumps of trees in the center of the Forest. This hawk nesting habitat is irreplaceable since it is known they need an abundant food supply, including rodents, small birds, and snakes, which are present in the Forest, but not elsewhere where abandoned nests have been found. It is unlikely this hawk population can maintain itself unless the Juniper Forest is left in an undisturbed, natural state as wilderness.

The proposed ORV park area in the Forest has not yet been created due to a lack of funds to fence it off from the other areas. However, frequent ORV activities continue to be very evident in portions of the Forest. Meanwhile, even closer to the

Tri-Cities, another ORV park has received sufficient funding and is completing Phase 1 of its development in the Horn Rapids area of Richland. This is a much more appropriate and existing ORV location, and will not offer the same kind of threat to a wilderness environment as unique as the Juniper Forest.

I have visited the Juniper Forest. I know what it means to feel cut off from civilization once I left the dirt road, which offers the only access to the edge of the Forest, and walked in among the dunes. It is rather strange to stand there feeling alone, when I know I'm only a few miles from home. The closest thing to roads in the area are the primitive tracks from the ORVs, and the farmers and landowners that surround the area seem to want to keep it in its natural state, without roads, without development. College classes from both Washington State University and the University of Idaho use this area as a research study area for its zoological, botanical and geological values. There is no commercial timber value in the area, although some of the juniper trees were once chopped down for fenceposts rumor has it. There would be no loss of jobs or adverse economic impact from designating this area as wilderness. It offers excellent recreational opportunities for hiking, birdwatching, and photography (as long as you bring your own water).

To really appreciate the uniqueness of the Juniper Forest, you just need to visit there. The best time of year to do that, in the early spring, just past. With your support, however, we can protect this area for many others to enjoy while it survives as a unique desert wilderness for the state of Washington. Otherwise, as the fragile soils and wildlife are disturbed further, the birds and trees will die, and it will just blow away like the wind.

Thank you for listening.

H Thomas Anderson

Friends of the Juniper Forest
204 Newell
Walla Walla, WA 99362

6/1/83

Juniper Forest Wilderness Proposal

The area contains about 4,600 acres within an enclosure fence and about 7800 acres total. These lands are located about fifteen air miles northeast of Pasco, Washington.

Willamette Meridian

Within enclosure fence:

- T. 11 N., R. 31 E., Section 36
- T. 10 N., R. 32 E., Section 5 and 6
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Sections 29 and 32
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 20 (portions within fence)
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 21 (portions within fence)
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 28 (portions within fence)
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 30 (portions within fence)
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 31 (portions within fence)
- T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 33 (portions within fence)

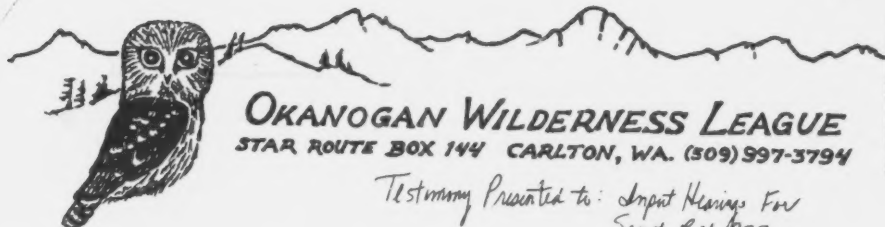
Outside of enclosure fence:

- T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 1
- T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 2 (portion east of jeep road)
- T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 12
- T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 11 (portion east of jeep trail)
- T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 14 (excluding SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$)
- T. 10 N., R. 32 E., Section 8
- T. 10 N., R. 32 E., Section 7 (north half)

Friends of the Juniper Forest

30-643 2817





OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE
 STAR ROUTE BOX 144 CARLTON, WA. (509) 997-3794

Testimony Presented to: Input Hearings For
 Senate Bill 837
 Introduced by Senators Slade
 Cotton and Henry Jackson

By: Lucinda Tamm
 Re: Washington State Wilderness Bill

I write to urge passage of a Washington State Wilderness Bill. I have lived in Washington since 1973 and have visited many of the proposed areas. My heart surges with the beauty, intricacies, power expressed in wilderness. This state is blessed with endless areas which qualify as wilderness as set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964. However excessive inclusion of more wilderness land in this state might appear, it is but a minuscule proportion of all land in America. Remember too that, at present, designated wilderness comprises a mere one and one half percent of all U.S. acres!

It is not a few who enjoy wildlands but many. All types of people tick to wilderness land: backpacking, hiking, fishing, hunting, X-C skiing, snowshoeing, camping are among the activities enjoyed.

I support Titles I and II of the proposed bill. I've been to the Glacier Pk Wilderness, Selma Crest, the Little Kanje, Boulder Co, the Clearwater, the Chelan-Sawtooth. Each area, each trail within each area, offers its unique, "bowl over" amazing, beautiful, awe-inspiring, delightful, defining splendor. I want to spend days in wilderness areas all my lifetime! Wilderness is a heritage which has a right to exist for its own sake. Literature which presents out arguments against oil - mineral - logging bases lays out facts. A fact less easily conveyed is that of the spirit, the lust of wilderness. It is an invigorating love affair that no oil, no piece of wood draws from within my breast. I've already learned that dollars do not bring happiness to me - union with the Spirit does. Nature/Wilderness is the manifestation of Spirit.

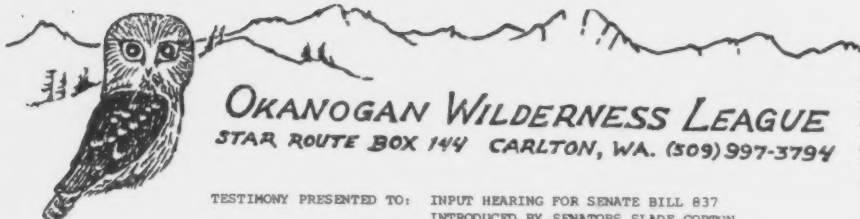
I oppose Rep. Sisk Morrison's scheme to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks wilderness, protected since 1946. The essence of wilderness is permanence. This deletion would violate an unprecedented trend: removing land from wilderness areas for private profit from public lands. I cannot accept a wilderness bill that deletes wilderness.

Another word. I hear all these spurs pro-employment/industry. The issue of wilderness should not be looked at on a short-term economic basis. The value of these wilderness areas is

not computable on a dollar basis. I understand the necessity of employment of income I have too. But wilderness, natural land cannot be viewed as a product. It's a living system. Oh how the globe has changed through the years. ~~We can't control~~ I don't want to experience a world void of its biological wealth — Our water bodies, rich earth. The products of industry will never submerge the natural created organisms and the beauty embodied in their structure, form, and function. It is from the natural world, that man molds his created efforts.

Please, wilderness preservation is all that guarantees continuance of natural systems. I urge you with the ^{best} passion within me, to pass a WA State Wilderness Bill with no deletions made from present Wilderness Areas and with additions hoped for under Title II of S 937. Thank you for your care. Take time to amble in the wildlands.

Sincerely,
Lucinda Jann
Lucinda Jann
box 143
Carlton, WA 98814



TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO: INPUT HEARING FOR SENATE BILL 837
INTRODUCED BY SENATORS SLADE GORTON
AND HENRY M. JACKSON
JUNE 2, 1983

BY: KEN WHITE

RE: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

My name is Ken White. I was born 62 years ago, a few miles from the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness area and Pasayten Additions. This is where I have lived my entire life, except for yearly treks to study natural history in other regions of North America. It was my incredible good luck as a boy to have grown up in a brand new land that had never been roaded and to see vast stretches of trees that had never been harvested. It was a grand adventure to be totally free to travel among the clear streams, lakes and meadows, to fish, hunt and camp. It was only natural that I should fall in love with all this and make the study of the natural world my lifetime passion. In time, I became known as a naturalist, a title I feel very proud to have earned. At age 21, I got my first license as a taxidermist, and for 41 years have practiced this craft. Working with animals has made me especially aware of the space which animals need to survive well in their wild habitat.

I have always been active in wilderness clubs and fully support the Okanogan Wilderness League. At this point I would like to say that the proposed Goat Rocks acreage adjustment worries me deeply. I see it as the beginning of an erosion of our precious wilderness areas. Therefore, I strongly oppose this plan.

During my life in the Methow Valley, I have seen many great changes--

changes that are normal and necessary as a country grows. Now I see logging roads on almost every hill and drainage. Most of the old growth is gone. Homes and homesites with the inevitable "No Trespassing" and "Keep Out" signs have closed off the streams and lakes where we were once free to play. Many of these changes are not bad in themselves as we do need roads and lumber for the good life. But time has passed and now the final hour for our remaining wild land has arrived. Our leaders must decide what our choices shall be.

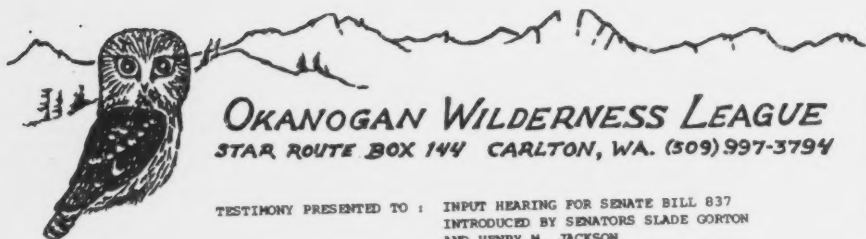
I feel that this is a dramatic moment in our history and the history of the land. We are making a very final decision about what we shall do with the remaining wild land. How fortunate we are as a nation to be so well off that we even have this choice! One only has to think of countries overseas that cannot afford even tiny spaces for wilderness.

It is my belief that a truly rich and great society like ours can and should set aside the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness area for the present people and the generations to follow. We often curse the short-sightedness of the people who were in power at different places and times on our globe. We have the chance to do better. As a country that is exporting millions and millions of board feet of our trees to overseas markets, let us have the wisdom to set aside some of our most precious forest lands for the people of the United States. And let us not forget that the national lands are just that--land belonging to all the citizens of the United States.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

Sincerely,

Ken White



OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE
STAR ROUTE BOX 144 CARLTON, WA. (509) 997-3794

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO : INPUT HEARING FOR SENATE BILL 837
 INTRODUCED BY SENATORS SLADE GORTON
 AND HENRY M. JACKSON
 JUNE 2, 1983

BY: LEE BEGNHEISEL, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OKANOGAN WILDERNESS
 LEAGUE

RE: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

A variety of individuals and groups in the Pacific Northwest, including the Okanogan Wilderness League, have long awaited a Washington Wilderness Bill. We support the inclusion of all the Title II areas in a Washington Wilderness Bill with special consideration for the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area. We contend, further, that if a deletion from the Goats Rocks Area is allowed, it will jeopardize the permanence of the entire Wilderness system.

The Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area lies high in the backcountry west of the Methow River. Included in the area is most of the 231,000 acre Sawtooth Roadless Area within the Okanogan National Forest and approximately 27,000 acres within the Wenatchee National Forest. The area basically runs from Lake Chelan north and a little west, roughly paralleling the Methow Valley to where Highway 20 turns up Early Winters Creek. The proposed boundary runs over the summit of Sandy Butte, excluding the area that is under permit application for an Early Winters ski hill development.

The tourists that flock to our valley each year come to see and touch nature at its best. Studies have shown that people are using the undeveloped areas more and more in our state. Being blessed with these magnificent physical surroundings, we must remember that these are national lands that should be shared, not only with this, but also with future generations.

Water is the life blood of our existence and a significant factor in attracting tourists to our area. The degradation of our watershed areas that occurs with timber harvesting by roadcuts and the removal of ground cover leads to undependable and lower quality of waters to the valley below. The tributaries of the Methow River and Lake Chelan are classified Class AA by the state (the highest rating), but water quality in the area far exceeds the Class AA standard. This standard thus affords little protection since the tributaries can be significantly degraded from present levels and still meet the state standards. Wilderness designation of the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area would be a significant step toward protecting our most precious resource--water.

We all agree that the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area is one of rare beauty. The Forest Service agrees and gave this area its highest wilderness rating in RARE II. The purpose of the Wilderness Bill is to protect and preserve this beauty. Without such protection, we believe the area will be substantially changed through commercial exploitation of its natural resources. For example, the Forest Service's planned Flying Twisp timber sale calls for old growth harvest and the building of 49.4 miles of roads up some of the finest hiking trails in our area.

According to 1981 Forest Service figures, there is a 380 MMBF of commercial timber in the proposed area which is less than 6% of the total inventory of 6349 MMBF. Forest Service personnel say that under present management conditions, this area could produce about 5.7 MMBF annually as compared to 88 MMBF for the forest as a whole. These figures are inflated due to the sale or planned sale of the following areas: Lucky Jim, Ginny, Scatter, Butte 2, Hornet 2, Bridge, Bride, Raven, North, South, and Varden. The Forest Service's own figures dramatically show that the proposed wilderness area has just a small amount of the marketable timber in the Okanogan National Forest.

A study of the Okanogan National Forest Plan conducted by Randal O'Toole provides substantial evidence that the Forest Service figures for timber may be in error. As an example, the yield tables developed for this forest were based upon site indices that apparently assumed normal stocking levels, but which were not adjusted to account for sub-normal stocking levels in the Okanogan National Forest. This omission resulted in an overestimated mean annual growth per acre of about 30%, as well as an underestimation of the amount of land officially considered noncommercial forest land. O'Toole's estimates would reduce total commercial forest acreage by about 30%. Using his analysis, most of the land within our proposal would not be considered commercial forest land at all. We contend that it is not only uneconomic but illegal to harvest where sustained yield cannot be achieved.

A recent Forest Service document apparently substantiates O'Toole's work. Its author states: "It is evident from the 1970-1985 cutting reports that we cannot sustain our present level of harvest." "With a fear of sounding like so many religious cults who have prophesied the end of the world, I conclude that all available timber will be harvested or will be in areas under contract to be harvested by 1990. This includes re-harvesting areas to bring them under proper management. This conclusion is based on the best information available and has been verified by spot checks of the data used, field observation and the unanimous opinion of the District personnel responsible for managing the resources." In addition, "...the condition of much of our second growth is very poor."

Wilderness serves all of us in many ways. We are, nevertheless, aware that many of our visitors do not have the time, physical energy, or inclination to rough it in the wilderness. Their needs are already well served by the 1200 miles of roads with the Okanogan National Forest. Many of us have also

driven to the top of Buttermilk Butte via Black Pine Lake to view the fantastic Sawtooths and to fish in a high lake. In addition, many of the trails in the proposed wilderness area are short enough (3-8 miles) to make day trips possible and practical, giving people with limited time the opportunity to enjoy the scenic and natural qualities of our wild country.

We appreciate the time and energy shown in the introduction of a Washington Wilderness Bill and urge you to continue your efforts in finalizing a Bill that will preserve the maximum amount of our wilderness lands.

Sincerely,

Lee Bernheisel,
Area Coordinator,
Okanogan Wilderness League
S.R. Box 244
Carlton, Washington 98814

Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness Area

FACT SHEET

General Description: The proposed Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness Area lies west of the Methow River, adjoining the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Lake Chelan to the west. To the east are Twisp and Winthrop. Approx. 221,000 acres is in the Okanogan National Forest (ONF) and 77,000 on the Wenatchee National Forest (WNF). Note: Acreage is approx. due to timber activity, private property and other Forest Service plans.

Private Inholdings: One on South Creek (ONF) and one in the vicinity of Horton Butte (WNF). Private holdings border the area along Lake Chelan. Note: The inholding are patented mining claims.

General Physical Characteristics: Precipitation: 20-90 inches, mostly snow. Elevation: 1100 ft. at Lake Chelan to 8978 ft. at North Gardner Mtn. Vegetation: diverse inland species with some coastal influence. Geology: Northern Cascades Physiographic Section; typical glacial features include deep U shaped valleys, knife-edged ridges, high alpine cirques.

Recreational Values: Types of use: hiking, horseback riding, fishing, skiing, hunting, climbing, photography and some ORV use. NOTE: The ONF currently has over 1200 miles of forest roads appropriate for ORV use outside the fragile unroaded areas. The area has 195 miles of trails within its boundary with approx. 40 miles allowing ORV use.

Watershed Values: The tributaries of the Methow River and Lake Chelan are classified Class AA by the State of Wash. (the highest rating). NOTE: Water quality in the area far exceeds the Class AA standard and affords little protection when it comes to water quality since the tributaries can be significantly degraded from present levels and still meet state standards.

Wildlife Values: No. of species - over 400 on ONF; number unk. within the proposal area. Species types (partial listing) - mountain goat, mule and whitetail deer, black bear, cougar, golden and bald eagles, numerous other birds, cutthroat and rainbow trout. Threatened or endangered species: (may include) bald eagle, peregrine falcon, spotted owl, wolverine.

Forage: (ONF) - 5 permits; grazing allotments for 950 cattle and 1200 sheep.

Mineral Values: (ONF) No. of claims - 80 claims in 13 claim groups, located primarily at head of Twisp River near Lake Ann.
Mineral types: gold silver lead, copper, molybdenum

Oil and Gas Leases: (ONF) Approx. 15,000 acres have been applied for, with approx. 4400 acres approved by the Forest Service. Most of the permit applications lie along the batholite in the northly section of the proposed area. NOTE: To date there has been no oil and gas exploration in the area and it is assumed that the applications are speculative in nature, since most knowledgeable people feel that

LAKE CHELAN - SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS AREA

Follow the North Cascades Highway due east from Burlington, WA up through the spectacular terrain of the North Cascades National Park. Continue eastward through a seemingly endless stretch of craggy beauty. When you reach Washington Pass, before descending into the Methow Valley, stop for a moment. Perhaps you had thought that the wild country which surrounds you in all directions would always remain wild. Perhaps you didn't realize that vast reaches of unroaded landscape which tower above the Methow Valley enjoy no permanent protection. Will you join with us to ensure that our children may encounter these same vistas and know the joy of the wilderness experience they offer?

A Wilderness Proposal

The proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area lies west of the Methow River, adjoining the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Lake Chelan to the west. To the east, are the small still-rural towns of Winthrop and Twisp. Included is unroaded terrain on two National Forests. The Okanogan and Wenatchee NF units form a logical combination, opening access to wilderness travellers from Lake Chelan or the Methow Valley. Another favorite point of entry might be along the Pacific Crest Trail which crosses the area just northwest of Washington Pass. We ask that Congress protect a grand total of 210,000 acres.

Valuable Resources

Recreational Opportunities: Winter or summer, the proposed wilderness offers diverse recreation. Hikers and horsemen share the many trails to high alpine meadows where fishermen and photographers enjoy their sport at leisure. Climbers find challenging peaks such as Gardner and Silver Star Mountains to test their abilities. For the hardy winter recreationist, cross-country skiing or snowshoeing offers the ultimate experience of serenity in a snow-covered world.

Wildlife: High rocky ridges are a perfect habitat for the mountain goat whose population may be declining. The shrill marmot whistle echos across rugged boulder fields. Black bear, cougar and mule deer may also be seen. Birds of prey such as golden and bald eagle, many varieties of hawks and the raven spend much of their lives in the area. Grouse and numerous smaller birds from woodpeckers to hummingbirds may delight the watchful eye. Most of the larger lakes and streams harbor abundant trout. Wilderness protection is vital to all of the more common species as well as to endangered ones-the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, spotted owl and wolverine.

Water Quality: Because of a history of recent glaciation, the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth is dotted with knife-edged mountains, high elevation lakes and U or V shaped valleys which transport life-sustaining water to the Methow Valley and Lake Chelan. The pristine water which today flows from this area provides immeasurable economic benefit to the valleys below. Their people depend on it for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. Wilderness designation is the best way to ensure that an adequate supply of the highest quality water continues to flow from the mountains.

What You Can Do

Most of the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area received the highest Forest Service wilderness quality rating during RARE II. Even so, the agency recommended non-wilderness for this magnificent area. Congress is now considering legislation to create additional wilderness in Washington State. Support for Lake Chelan-Sawtooth is needed. NOW!

Write or call:

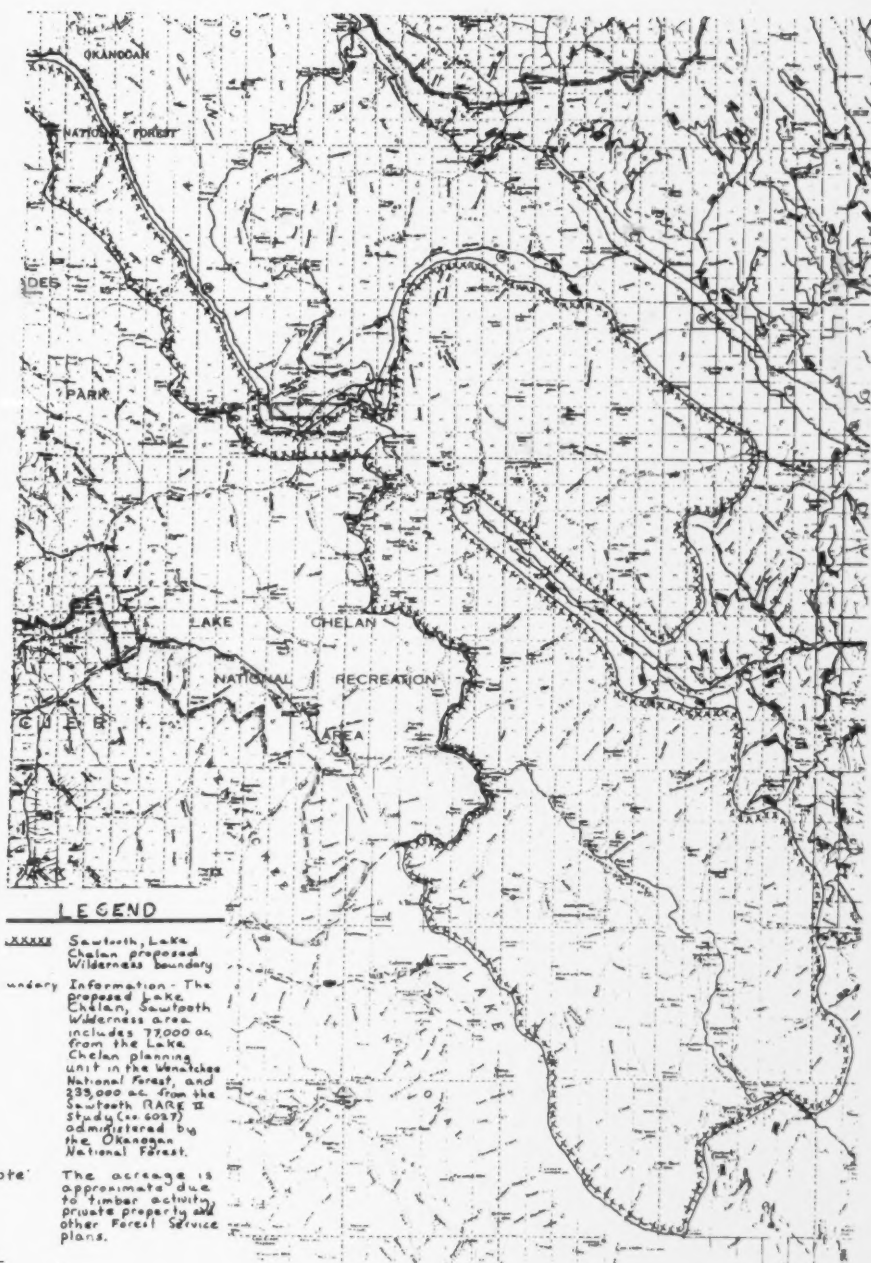
Mr. Sid Morrison
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

For more information:

Okanogan Wilderness League
Star Rt., Box 144
Carlton, WA 98814
509-997-3794

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS OF TIME AND MONEY ARE MOST WELCOME!



Washington State Wilderness Hearing
Spokane, WA
June 2, 1983

Please include this in the hearing record:

I wish to support the addition of the Selma - Priest and Little George to the Washington Wilderness Bill. I have personally hunted or skinned in both of these areas and I know that these areas are worth saving in their present condition for future generations.

Tom McMaster P.E.
S. 3117 Manito
Spokane, WA 99203

Senators Gorton and Jackson

Gentlemen:

I heartily support the propositions contained in the Washington Wilderness Bill S-837.

Commercial interest groups who may oppose the bill will, as in past similar bills, give repeated assurances that what they propose to manufacture or develop in those areas will provide only great benefits to mankind. Further, if any undesirable effects occur upon the environment, prompt corrective & restorative actions will be made. All too often, we later discover we have been duped. A small sampling of such incidents, of which you are well aware, include:

Logging - the practice of clear cutting probably hundreds of thousands of acres of forest lands annually results in severe soil erosion, heavy river silt and water shed damage.

Mining - formerly strip mining operations resulted in almost total devastation to the land. Tailings from other mining operations caused damage to the environment and in some cases the health of the people in the area, i.e., Kellogg, Idaho. It is suspected the track record in mining operations

is little improved to-day.

Chemical - insecticides, pesticides and other chemicals have caused serious river pollution in city water supplies and has retarded reproduction of wildlife, particularly the birds. Lone Canal and other toxic waste-dumps as well as dioxin will have adverse effect on the health of humans. It is probable that the damage from toxic chemicals may become far more extensive than the level realized to-date.

Utilities - hydroelectric dams in the Northwest has virtually destroyed the salmon run in the contiguous U.S. What a great shame.

- coal fired generating plants and their stack emissions causing acid rain has resulted in depletion of fresh water fish life in lakes and rivers downstream or downwind from such plants.

For the above reasons, and there are many more, ^I sincerely hope the proposed bill becomes law. We have ravaged our land, sadly depleted our natural resources on an ever escalating speed, but are too long we have neglected reserving enough areas to afford the now and future generations truly pristine wilderness for ones to enjoy.

Very truly yours,

Glenn F. King 215 Lingle St.
Richmond, Va.

31 May 1983

Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
Representative Sid Morrison

Dear Sirs,

I came to Washington State to work on the national concern of our energy supply. I have since come to admire the natural beauty this state possesses. Without its inspiring countryside, this state holds no allure over any other. To dispossess the citizenry of this state from their wilderness areas is a crime against both the present and future generations. I specifically oppose the desecration of the Goat Rocks Wilderness for the expansion of a ski resort. Rather, I support the protection of as many areas as possible from commercial development.

A great number of residents enjoy the land which has been set aside. Hikers, climbers, fishermen, hunters, rafters, and campers are numerous. Though many may not be voicing their concern, I am sure that it will be with regret that they see their recreational areas dwindling. I ask you to please save now what cannot be saved in the future.

Thank you,
Robin Miles
Robin Miles
Richland, Wa.

May 26, 1983

Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
Washington State Wilderness Act Hearings

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter to your hearing in support of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I have been a resident of the state of Washington for four years and have been interested in the outdoors all my life. In the last two years, I have begun to enjoy some of the wilderness areas in this state.

My first experience with Washington's outdoors was a bird watching trip to the Juniper Forest area north of Pasco. I found the area very beautiful and thoroughly enjoyed viewing the rare birds that inhabit the area. The only discordant notes in the day were provided by motorcyclists who were illegally riding in the sand dune area adjacent to the forest. The damage to the groundcover caused by off road vehicles was very apparent. The use of this area by such vehicles is opposed by neighboring landowners due to noise and vandalism. I oppose the use of off road vehicles due to the destruction of groundcover and wildlife habitat. There are many other areas in the region that are open to off road vehicles (including the newly opened off road vehicle park northwest of Richland). Making the Juniper Forest a wilderness area would save a beautiful area from thoughtless destruction by off road vehicles. I urge you to consider this area for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

I am also somewhat acquainted with the Goat Rocks area of White Pass that is under consideration for deletion from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. I learned to cross country ski in this area on a trip with the Inter Mountain Alpine Club and have been back several times to the general area. The use of this area for a ski resort, while not as destructive as many potential uses, is disagreeable to me. The existing ski area seems to be quite adequate to me and enlarging the area would only lead to increased destruction of forest and increased numbers of people in the area. These problems are not quite as serious as those facing the Juniper Forest, but a more serious question also arises in regards to the Goat Rocks area. The removal of existing wilderness areas from the protection of the wilderness system would set a dangerous precedent for the use of political action for private gain. I am all in favor of private enterprise, but not at the expense of a state and national asset. I strongly oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion proposal.

I am not familiar with the other areas listed for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, but I support their inclusion. I consider wilderness areas to be one of our most precious treasures and I believe that it is impossible to have too much wilderness. I reiterate my support of your proposal and my opposition to Representative Morrison's proposal. I sincerely hope that this letter will be of help to you in your consideration of these important measures.

Sincerely,

Mark Halverson

Mark Halverson
1022 Cedar
Richland, Washington

May 30, 1983

Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
Washington Wilderness Bill Hearings--Spokane

Dear Senators:

SUBJECT: Senate Bill S837

As a voting citizen of the state of Washington, I would like to give you my thoughts on the Washington Wilderness Bill. I was raised in a family that has always loved the outdoors. Since my father and brother are both hunters and fishermen, I appreciate the need for all kinds of recreation. My father instilled in me a sense of awe and respect for the scenic beauty that this country holds. And experiences in the backcountry (I backpack, cross-country ski, raft, and climb) over the past several years have convinced me of the supreme importance of these areas to play in, to be close to other people in, and to be challenged by. I always feel renewed after visits to the wilderness. My best experiences are when that wilderness is unmarred by evidences of everyday life, by clearcuts, by food stands, by clocks, and the sounds of motors droning.

Wilderness is a public good. There is a recreational, scientific, personal, educational, spiritual, and economic need for it. So many areas of significant benefit have already been lost. We need to act now to preserve the roadless areas remaining.

With people going into the backcountry for their recreation and peace of mind in greater numbers than ever before, the need for more wilderness areas is increasing. Just witness the rise in prices of outdoor goods created by demand. A lot of people spend a lot of money in Washington state to follow their recreational pursuits.

Another benefit of wilderness is its value as a teaching aid. Outdoors groups like Outward Bound take executives, inner city kids, and others who feel the need to be challenged in a physical way into the wilderness to learn to climb, orienteer, and cross-country ski.

I am especially concerned about a local area that is proposed under Title II of the bill: the Juniper Forest. I have visited the forest several times, and have been impressed with its uniqueness and fragile beauty. It is the home of many endangered species, rare wildflowers, and is the northernmost extent of the juniper in this country. We need to protect this anomaly. One of the most dangerous threats to the area is the use of off-road vehicles (ORVs). There are other areas for ORVs--e.g., an ORV park has been created outside of the city of Richland. We need to protect the Juniper Forest as the only roadless area in the Columbia Basin. I know of church groups, hiking groups, birdwatching groups, Boy Scouts, and other people who appreciate this area but unfortunately are not as vocal or organized as other interests.

I want to speak about the Goat Rocks deletion that has been proposed by Representative Morrison. As a downhill skier also, I can appreciate the desire to expand downhill slopes. But do it in the other direction. Do not take away that 2500 acres that has already been declared wilderness.

Wilderness is permanent; to take this action would threaten the very definition of wilderness, and soon such proposals would be springing up all over the country. I am especially fond of the area whose deletion has been suggested. I have been there many times to cross-country ski the bowls near the Hogback Mountain. It offers superb terrain for telemarking and snow camping and beautiful views of Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, and the Goat Rocks.

Below are some other areas that I want to touch on. First, the Glacier Peak addition. Two of the few Washington state float rivers have their start here: the Wenatchee and Skykomish. It is especially important that we protect the quality of our water resources for the good of the fish (and the fishermen), the farmers, the river runners, and the city dwellers who depend upon the watersheds.

I have been climbing in the scenic Tatoosh Range south of Mt. Rainier. Game animals frequent this region, where hunting could still be allowed if it were made a wilderness.

I think that perhaps my favorite of the Cascade volcanos is Mt. Adams. I have climbed its southern route twice, and am planning to go to the top again this June to ski down its south side. Apparently the boundaries of the present wilderness area were created arbitrarily. Therefore much of the lower slopes and volcanic geology are unprotected. The land surrounding Mt. Adams is one of the most aesthetically appealing in the state.

Also proposed for protection under Title I of S837 are additions to the Pasayten. This is an east-of-the-Crest forest, so it is more open and dry. I have hiked along the Lost River, which flows beyond the boundaries of the present wilderness area. It was one of the more wild and lovely rivers that I have seen. Also, though I have not yet been to Golden Horn, I have heard others rave about its remote beauty, especially in the fall when the leaves turn.

Cougar Lakes east of Mt. Rainier is yet another area that I am personally acquainted with. This is a fine, reasonably close hiking area.

Indian Heaven used to be an ancient meeting ground for Native Americans. Having worked on an archaeological dig, I am aware of the fragile nature of Native American sites. Too many go unprotected and are subsequently destroyed. When this happens, part of our history is lost; the data is gone and cannot be reconstructed.

In conclusion, I urge you to work for the passage of S837, giving fair consideration, too, to those areas that I have not mentioned because I do not know them.

Sincerely,

Susan E King

Susan E. King
2324 Hood #14
Richland, WA 99352

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to express my concern about the upcoming congressional hearings on wilderness and S.837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." I have been an avid backpacker and mountain climber for the past eight years and have a deep appreciation for the wilderness areas I've been able to enjoy. I fear that without the preservation of current wilderness areas my friends, family, and myself will have no place to "get away from it all"; to smell wildflowers, to see wildlife, and to feel the wild values that come from conquering a new mountain peak. I support Title I of S.837 as well as expansion of the recommended wilderness area boundaries that are currently proposed in this bill. With an increasing population in this state (as well as an increasing number of people enjoying outdoor activities), I feel it is very important to increase our wilderness area acreage to accommodate the needs of many people; the need for beauty, serenity, and to explore God's country which is found in our wilderness areas. I am especially concerned about the Salmo-Priest, Mt. Adams, Olympics, and Goat Rocks wilderness areas in which I have spent some of the best days of my life. I support the designation of these and the other recommended boundary expansions of Title I as wilderness areas. In addition, I strongly support wilderness designation for the Title II areas of S.837, especially the Kettle Range, Mt. Baker, and Lake Chelan-Sawtooth areas for which I have a personal fondness.

Sincerely yours,

Mark McLean

Mark McLean

Concerned Citizen of Washington State Wilderness
Richland, Wa

6/1/83

HON. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson

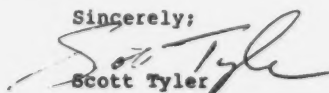
As a concerned citizen of the State of Washington, I would like to forward to you my concerns and feelings on the proposed Washington State Wilderness Act (S.837). I feel that the bill will be a good first step in preserving for future generations the beauty and serenity of the state. As our society becomes increasing more complex and fast paced, our children and their children will need to remain in touch with the wilderness to maintain a sense of balance.

The areas covered by this act represent a good balance of terrain and beauty. It is necessary, however, to push forward to preserve these lands now, while they remain wild areas. Your bill appears to encompass these ideas of preservation while at the same time allowing for further study of the areas to achieve a just and fair balance between the needs of our society, i.e., economic growth through use of the wild areas for their economic resources verses the use of the wild areas for their social value.

Of particular concern is the amendments of Rep. Morrison to delete portions of the Goat Rocks Wilderness area on White Pass. This area is particularly beautiful and should not be removed from the area. The area is highly regarded as one of the finest backcountry skiing areas of the Cascades and should be left as such. To include this area as just another downhill ski area would be a tragic waste of our natural resources.

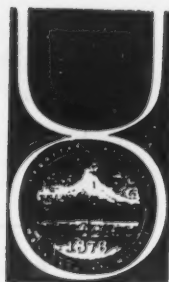
I hope this letter will assist you in making your decisions concerning the issues of wilderness legislation.

Sincerely;



Scott Tyler

Richland, WASH.



April 14, 1980
 Department of Biology
 College of Arts and Sciences
 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
 Eugene, Oregon 97403

503 686-4502

Director
 Bureau of Land Management
 729 N.E. Oregon Street
 P.O. Box 2965
 Portland, Or 97208

Dear Sir:

I write to urge you to take steps to preserve Juniper Forest in Franklin County, Washington for wildlife, education and scientific research. It is an important area for these purposes and deserves protection under the Wilderness Act and urgently needs protection from off-road drivers.

I have taught at Oregon since 1960 and been active in field research even longer. I can't tell you how tragic it is when landscapes of native vegetation with their indigenous fauna are churned up by bike and car riders. I have seen areas of sand dunes in Oregon and California destroyed for scientific and educational use. There is an ever diminishing opportunity to study relatively undisturbed ecosystems, as there is declining habitat for preservation of our natural heritage.

Please do what you can.

Yours sincerely,

Stanton A. Cook
 Associate Professor of Biology



Idaho State University
Pocatello, Idaho
83209

Department of Biology

April 23, 1980

Roger Burwell
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
520 West Riverside
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. Burwell:

This is to support placement of the Juniper Forest area near Pasco, Washington under wilderness classification. The area has four species of animals which are rare in Washington and contains the northernmost stand of western juniper in North America. It is invaluable for ecological studies by colleges and universities. Degradation by ORV's should not be allowed to continue so that this unique ecosystem would be lost.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Edwin W. House, Acting Chairman
Department of Biology

EWH:rg

cc: R.J. Carson

April 17, 1980

Director
Bureau of Land Management
729 N.E. Oregon Street
Portland, Oregon 97208

To Whom It May Concern:

Recently I learned that the Juniper forest of eastern Washington, an area of prairie vegetation, dunes and having some western juniper, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management, is under increasing threat of destruction or at least significant damage through its increasing use by motorcycles and other OHV's. Given the area's biological interest, it would seem highly desirable to have the BLM prohibit the use of motorized vehicles in this area of ca. 13 square miles. Surely other areas where these are allowed to operate exist in the vicinity.

I might add that, in my opinion, formal preservation in some form, of this area seems indicated, possibly by its designation as a Wilderness Area. My only concern about the latter designation is that, given its small size, it may prove difficult to protect the area's biological characteristics adequately even then. Regardless, some sort of formal protection of the area's physical and biological features is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The tendency to look upon the region east of the cascades as, on the one hand so large that it can't be damaged, and on the other as so relatively 'useless' that there is no point in protection is understandable on the part of many persons. Yet the fact remains that relatively little of it is not subject to progressive deterioration as a result of cumulative human disturbance. Thus any possibility for maintaining an area such as the Juniper forest with its natural ground cover and associated wildlife should be sought, in my opinion, by the B.L.M.

Sincerely yours,

Peter W. Frank
Professor of Biology
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403



WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Bellingham, Washington 98225 • [206] 676-3000

Department of Biology

22 April 1980

Roger Burwell, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building, 520 West Riverside
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. Burwell:

I am increasingly concerned about the damage being done to the native ecosystems of the juniper woodland - steppe a few miles east of Pasco, Washington. I realize that a part of the BLM property is currently protected but the extensive use and misuse of the remaining portion is widely reflected within the protected area. Also, the non-protected area has a value of its own worth protection. I understand that the BLM is considering the classification of approximately 8000 acres into a wilderness area. I strongly support such action but recognize the need for more immediate, interim control.

As a botanist and a concerned citizen of Washington, I have been greatly dismayed by the rapid and systematic destruction of our native ecosystems. As a participant of the State Rare and Endangered Plant Species program, I have become increasingly aware of the threat to the survival of many of our native plant species. Many of our candidate rare and/or endangered species are to be found in the juniper woodland - steppe of Franklin County, Washington, several outside of the protected area.

I would consider the sacrifice that would have to be made by ORV enthusiasts to be insignificant compared to the value of preserving one of Washington's unique natural monuments, along with its ecosystems and flora and fauna.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald J. Taylor, Professor
Department of Biology

bml

c.c. Art Kruckeberg, President,
Washington Native Plant Society
E. F. Anderson, Botanist, Whitman College

Please return
EJA

T. Maurer
 Department of Biology
 College of Arts and Sciences
 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
 Eugene, Oregon 97403
 503/686-1812

April 26, 1980

Dear Sir:

As a biologist currently working in steppe vegetations areas in Eastern Oregon, I wish to express concern about the current use and management of the Juniper Forest near Pasco, Washington. The sandhills and junipers found in this particular 8500 acre area represent a unique habitat supporting a diversity of plants and animals, including some rarely found elsewhere in the state.

Off road vehicle (ORV) use in the Forest is severely stressing this valuable area at the expense of the enjoyment of hikers, hunters, biologists and students who also use the area. I strongly believe that wilderness status is needed for permanent protection of this area, and I support classification of the Juniper Forest as a wilderness area. I feel therefore that ORV use of the dunes and surrounding forest area should be eliminated to prevent further deterioration of the area during the process of wilderness designation by Congress. I urge the BLM to impose and enforce the stronger measures needed to manage and protect the Juniper Forest now.

Sincerely,
Teresa A. Maurer
 Teresa A. Maurer

Route 1, Box 146
Spangle, Washington 99031
7 April 1980

Mr. Roger Burwell
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
520 West Riverside
Spokane, Washington 99201

Dear Mr. Burwell:

I was very sorry to learn, by way of the radio news, that the BLM has decided not to propose "Wilderness" protection for the famous Juniper "Forest" and sand dunes of south-eastern Washington.

The Juniper Forest may not be a superbly scenic area, but it is certainly a unique place florally as well as geologically. While I accept with disappointment your tentative decision not to recommend the area for wilderness designation, I hope that you will do as much as possible to preserve the area through management, and perhaps someday in the future, advocate its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System to preclude the destruction by motorcyclists and other Inconsiderate users who are currently destroying the natural character of the area.

Sincerely yours,

William K. Steele

William K. Steele
(Ph.D. Geology)

cc: Director, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon



Idaho State University

Pocatello, Idaho

83209

College of Liberal Arts
Department of Geology

March 24, 1980

Roger Burwell, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
520 West Riverside
Spokane, Washington 99201

Dear Mr. Burwell:

I am writing to strongly support immediate protection of an area in the Juniper Forest, east of Pasco, in southeastern Washington state, pending classification of that area as Wilderness Area. A great deal of information is now available concerning the long-term effects of off-road-vehicle impact on fragile ecosystems, such as this Juniper-Steppe area. In our own area, in southeastern Idaho, destruction of a similar geologic-vegetational terrain through the use of ORV's is heartbreaking; the only positive aspect of this destruction is that the effects of such activities are so clear, and so obviously irretrievable for all practical purposes, that it serves as a horrible example, and therefore an effective teaching device. Please keep the ORV's out for now, on a temporary basis, so that it will be appropriate to designate the area as permanent wilderness. If action is taken soon enough, perhaps another of our outdoor classrooms and laboratories won't be lost. Education is in everyone's long-term interest, and without these areas we all are more limited in those efforts to study interactions of the environment and its inhabitants.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

H. Thomas Ore
Professor, Department of Geology

HTO/ss

cc: Director, Bureau of Land Management
Portland, Oregon
✓ R. J. Carson



April 15, 1980

Director
Bureau of Land Management
729 NE Oregon Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Director:

It has come to my attention that the Bureau of Land Management is considering the possibility of declaring the 7800 acres of the Juniper Forest area in southeast Washington a Wilderness Area. I strongly encourage this action based on these reasons:

- the destruction of flora and fauna by off-road-vehicles (ORV) to a fragile environment.
- the preservation of several "endangered" species of birds, plants and mammals.
- the inability to reverse the trauma placed on the ecosystem.
- the incompatibility of ORV's and the observation/study of the area.
- the added expense that ORV's bring to the area because BLM (actually the taxpayers) will have to clean up the inevitable pollution (paper, old tires, bottles, etc.).

I hope that you and your organization will exercise the "gift of discernment" and wisdom on a very pertinent matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dwight J. Kimberly".

Dwight J. Kimberly
Asst. Professor
Biology
Warner Pacific College

Department of
Fisheries and Wildlife



Corvallis, Oregon 97331 (503) 754-4531

April 17, 1980

Mr. Roger Burwell, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
520 West Riverside
Spokane WA 99201

Dear Mr. Burwell:

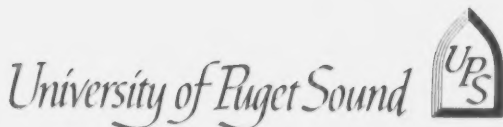
Correspondence from colleagues at Whitman College indicates the Juniper Forest in Southeastern Washington is a unique ecosystem that they use for their classes in ecology and other field studies. The habitat destruction by motorcyclists in such an area cannot be defended by a public agency. I realize that motorcyclists have a right to recreate in their own fashion, but this area should not be used by dirt track bikes. It is far too valuable as an outdoor classroom and I am sure that you will take steps to insure that the area is preserved for the larger numbers of students who will use the area.

I hope to visit the area next summer and I will be anxious to learn how the management practices have proceeded.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Tubb, Head
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife

RT/m



TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98416

April 16, 1980

Director
Burr. of Land Management
720 W. Oregon Street
PO Box 2066
Portland, OR 97208

Dear Director,

As an undergraduate at Walla Walla College, I was privileged to use the Juniper Forest area in southeastern Washington during some of my field courses in Biology and as a recreational resource. I feel strongly that this area is important to preserve in as natural a state as possible.

I understand that the BLM is currently considering management policies of this area. I urge you to eliminate off-road-vehicle use of the dunes and surrounding forest-steep regions. Provide enforcement to protect this region. Strict management policies will help preserve this region and provide better potential for this as a wilderness study area.

I had a small motorbike during my undergrad days and can appreciate the touring of backlands. However needless destruction of dune habitat was not part of my recreation. I recently returned from a trip to the Coachella (sp?) desert region of southern California and was appalled at the damage that ORV used in the name of fun and games can cause to this delicate habitat. Short term damage is annoying but the long term scars demand that adequate protection be given now.

Conserve today, tomorrow is too late when ORVs are involved!!!

Sincerely,

Eric W. Linderen
Associate Professor
Department of Biology

CC.

1487

April 16, 1980

Roger Burwell
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
520 West Riverside
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Sir:

I have become aware that the Juniper Forest east of Pasco is being threatened by continued and increasing off-road vehicle use, even within the boundaries of the fenced enclosure. I have not visited this particular juniper forest, but I am well aware of the fragility of such habitat.

Although I do not believe in indiscriminately giving wilderness classification to every "neat" area, it seems the uniqueness of this area (as the most northern stand of western juniper in North America and the habitat of at least five vertebrates rare in Washington) warrants that the Juniper Forest be given wilderness classification for permanent protection. Also, because such classification may take longer to achieve than this area can tolerate, I urge you to use now strict management policies that will provide sufficient interim protection. In particular measures should be taken to eliminate off-road vehicle use of the area within the enclosure and also use of the surrounding dunes that are likely to be included within the wilderness boundary. Failure to take such action may make immaterial the eventual wilderness classification of the Juniper Forest.

Sincerely,



Burr J. Betts
Asst. Professor of Biology

Attention: Senator Slade Gorton

Regarding - Wilderness hearing June 2, 1983.

Please include this in the Senate hearing Records.

I am OPPOSED TO THE DELETION
from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

I understand Sid Morrison is behind this deletion which favors a ski Area commercial development.

I have been in the Goat Rocks Wilderness area in times past and am opposed to ANY deletion from Goat Rocks wilderness area.

Al Johnson
1221 Portland
Walla Walla Wn
99362

Senator Slade Gorton

Re: Washington State Wilderness Act 1983

Specific: JUNIPER FORREST

Please include this in the Senate hearing record of June 2, 1983 hearing.

I have been in and around the Juniper Forrest since 1979. I recognize it as an isolated area with pristine qualities which I feel would make it an excellent candidate for wilderness. Certain species of wildlife harbor here simply because of disturbance and lack of habitat in the surrounding area.

One of the unique features of this area is its ready access to local populations. It does not get heavy use and should be managed with limited day use and controlled access points which would continue the facets of separating entry and inherently reducing numbers of users. No permits. The Nature of the Area (Hilly) assures buffering and individual isolation.

In this way spontaneous use by persons drastically in need of relief from the industrial local rat race can be had quickly without extensive preparations and travel.

In today's living we need more "MICRO" wildernesses or Audubon type Areas. SUPPORT JUNIPER FORREST as Wilderness. *al Johnson*
1221 Portland Wallaby
99362

5/19/83

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Com.
Spokane City Council Chambers
W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, Wa.

Sen. McClure:

I am writing this letter to be included in the Wilderness Hearing record.

I very strongly support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. The Juniper Forest Area is of special interest to me. It should be protected because of its beauty and uniqueness.

Also I would like to go on record as opposing Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Sincerely, Alan Jones
730 So. 2nd.
Walla Walla, Wa.
99362

Gretchen de Grasse
127 Whitman St.
Walla Walla, Wash.

May 19, 1983

Senator Jackson:

I urge you to support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Please include my letter as part of the public record for the June 2nd Hearing of the Energy & Natural Resources Committee.

Of particular importance are the wilderness designations of the Juniper Forest, the Kettle Range, and the Salmo-Priest area.

I oppose Congressman Sid Morrison's wilderness deletion scheme for an expanded Ski area in the White Pass area.

As a member of the Democratic Party and the Audubon Society I especially look for your support for Washington State's wilderness areas.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gretchen S. de Grasse

Senator Henry Jackson. May 19, 1983

Dear Senator -

Please include this letter in the Hearings of the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Comm. Hearing in Spokane.

I came from Chicago area to Washington thirty years ago, grateful that my children had a childhood that included camping in wilderness, being aware of their dependency on earth/air/water/plant balance.

I urge your enhancing this precious jewel & our State's asset by supporting the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. by approving deletion of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. by adding Juniper Forest to the wilderness. Classification for its games, wildlife & plant life are unique to Southwestern Washington.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Krappel
(Mrs. Bob)

P.O. Box 1
Walla Walla, Wa.
99362

May 19, 1983

The Honorable Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Ms. Kathryn E. S. Howard
604 Francis Ave.
Walla Walla WA
99362

This is a letter in support of Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I would like to have my letter included in the Washington Wilderness Hearings Record being held June 2nd + 3rd.

I enjoy & appreciate wilderness - a place for solitude, meditation, & reflection is greatly needed by all human beings.

A place away from the hustle & bustle of urban life is needed to find peace of mind & feel a oneness in spirit with all creatures.

The Gump's Forest area is near Walla Walla & I particularly wish to see this area to be left as a wilderness area.

I oppose the Goat Rocks deletion of Rep. Monson's. Hoagback Mountain & Mirror Creek in this area should be kept in the Wilderness Preservation System.

Please let me know your views.

Sincerely,

Kathryn E. S. Howard

May 19, 1983

604 Francis Ave
Walla Walla, WA
99362

Dear Senator Jackson,

Please include this letter in the congressional record of the field hearing.

I am writing this letter to ask you to support the conservationist proposal for the Washington Wilderness Bill. This is the time to provide protection for Washington's remaining Wilderness area before they are developed and changed.

While I support the inclusion of all the listed areas, I am especially concerned with the inclusion of the Juniper Forest in Franklin Co. which includes not only the highest sand dunes and the ~~most~~ northernmost extension of the western Juniper tree; it also has the largest population of Ferruginous hawks in Washington state. I have hiked there many times and can testify as to its opportunities for Natural beauty and solitude.

I also strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from the ~~state~~ Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to allow for expansion of White Pass Ski Area. The main value of wilderness is in its permanent preservation, to allow for deletion for private profit would be a dangerous precedent to set, not only for Washington State but the nation.

Thank you for your time & consideration.

Sincerely,
Christopher C. Howard

May 19, 1963

Sol Roper
Walla Walla, Wash.
99366Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Citizens Conservation Proposal.

Honorable Senator Jackson,
 Please include this letter in the public record as support for inclusion of additional areas in the Washington state wilderness system. In particular, I support wilderness designation for Juniper Forest, Kettle Range and Sylmo-Crest. Washington is blessed with many unique wild areas. Unfortunately, these areas are rapidly being lost. Action now is necessary to protect these areas for future generations.

I live in Walla Walla and am particularly fond of the Juniper Forest. This area must be protected against further abuse by off-road vehicles.

I also oppose Rep. Morrison's proposal to delete acreage from Goat Rocks wilderness. I ask that you vote against any proposals to delete land from Goat Rocks or any other wilderness areas.

Tom Scribner

May 18, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include the following testimony in the June 2 hearing to be placed on the records.

I am a supporter in favor of saving the Juniper Forest. I am appalled that such a unique and beautiful area could be allowed to be destroyed by Recreational Vehicles, etc. I would also like to include my support for saving the Kettle range. These are such beautiful areas. Please save these areas from the encroachment of progress and include them in Washington Wilderness Preservation Act.

Vicki Shaffer
Rt. 3 Box 129A
Walla Walla WA.
99362

718 Manila

Walla Walla, Wa.

99362

May 19, 1983

Hon. Henry M Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.
20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing this letter to support the inclusion of the remaining roadless areas in Washington in the Wilderness Bill. I have visited the Juniper forest and have spent many vacations in the Glacier Peak area. I believe both areas need protection.

I especially oppose allowing deletion of wilderness from the Islets Rocks area as that would set a precedent that eventually could make great inroads on our wilderness.

Please include this letter in the record on the wilderness hearing.

Sincerely,

Alice Greethurst
(Alice Greethurst)

625 Lincoln Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

May 22, 1983

Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sirs:

Please include this letter in the recorded proceedings of the wilderness hearing of Thursday, June 2, 1983 in Spokane, Washington.

I have written several times before in recent years, asking you to vote for and otherwise support legislation that would protect for all of us the small scraps of wilderness land that America has left. My pleas have been based on the fact that people--especially those who live in crowded places--need solitude, need wonder, need wildness. We need all these in order to retrieve our sanity, to remain at peace with ourselves and our companions, to perfect our sense of place in the world and the scheme of life.

There is another reason for protecting these lands, however; they--and the living systems they support--have their own rights to existence, not for any future good of humans, but for the continued livelihood of the planet itself. The time has come to recognize that it is not only trees that have standing (in the legal sense), but also soil types and microorganisms, tiny plants and animals, insects, birds, bushes, and small and large mammals: the complete range of living and non-living examples of the planet's diversity. Everything has its place and its right to be appreciated for just its own being.

There is one particular wilderness area in Washington that I want to ask you to pay attention to: the Goat Rocks Wilderness. I climbed steep, snow-clad slopes there in 1972, only to find our destination snowed-in still; the descent through alpine flowers was no less magnificent for that. Again last year I visited the Goat Rocks, and discovered how it is that bears can spend hours in huckleberry fields and come away with full tummies. Please, vote against any plan to make our Goat Rocks the "scapegoat" for the entire Wilderness system; keep the wilderness intact--there are other ways to enlarge the neighboring private skiing area. We don't need to remove land from the Wilderness for it.

The Juniper Forest is a second critical area; though it isn't yet named a wilderness, it deserves to be. Nowhere else in our state can we find such a magnificent area of moving dunes or so many large Ferruginous Hawks. These sights do as much for the emotions as the tree-furred slopes or granite reaches of more familiar Cascade or Sierra wilderness areas. Let us all enjoy them.

Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range wilderness areas proposed for Eastern Washington are two others deserving of particular attention, if only because they and the Juniper Forest are the only areas in the eastern third of the state identified as important wild and/or roadless areas. We need to be sure to save patches of wild land fairly evenly across the planet, because in the not-too-distant future, humans will spread to cover the face of the earth. They will desperately need those wild spaces then.

Please help save some wilderness. Your grandchildren's children --and mine--depend on you and your votes.

Sincerely,

Ruth Moorhead Flanagan
Ruth Moorhead Flanagan

cc: Rep. Thomas Foley
Rep. Sid Morrison

JUNIPER DUNES RANCH

LOREN and LUCY LOEBER

Box 100 • Connell, Washington 99326 • (509) 234-0941



May 30, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

Since I am a property owner on the north and east sides of the Juniper Forest Area here in Franklin County, I am very much concerned and interested in the preservation of this area. The whole area, being so unique and attractive with hardly any area comparable to it anywhere, certainly needs prime attention for its protection.

Your work and interest in the Washington Wilderness Bill S. 837 is very much appreciated. The need for the Juniper Forest to be made permanently into a wilderness area is very vital at this point. We have had many problems with vehicles over running and ruining this fragil terrain. Fences have been cut and torn down with no respect for property. The wild life need this protection, particularly the hawks which nest in the area. When one is in the area, it is nice to enjoy the quiet solitude atmosphere with the feeling that one can still get out and away from it all.

Please continue to see that the Juniper Forest is made into a wilderness area. I would like my comments to be included in the hearings for the Wilderness Bill S. 837.

In this great nation of ours, we will be glad for generations to come, that we have preserved this prime, unique area.

Sincerely,

Loren H. Loeber

635 University Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 1, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

My dear Senator Jackson:

May I express my appreciation to you, and to Senator Slade Gorton, for introducing S. 837, the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983, designating much-needed wilderness status for Salmo-Priest, Cougar Lakes, Tatoosh, and Olympics, and to Glacier Peak, Mt. Adams and Pasayten Wilderness additions, as recommended by RARE II.

Of the above group the Salmo-Priest wilderness is especially important for preventing the extinction of the caribou and the grizzly bear in the State of Washington and must not be allowed to suffer degradation through commercial exploitation.

I especially wish to express my support for the inclusion of the additional areas listed under Title II, among others the Kettle Range and the Juniper Forest in Eastern Washington.

The Juniper Forest sand dunes area, administered by the BLM in Franklin County, is a particularly distinguished area for the State of Washington, with a northern outpost population of Western Juniper, and providing critical habitat for the Ferruginous Hawk, Sage Thrasher, Pigmy Rabbit and other threatened species. Too sandy and desert-like for agriculture, the area has served as a refuge for these species and as an important educational and recreational resource in our region. At present it is in severe danger of destruction by off-road vehicle incursion, and must be protected from such abuse. It represents a unique desert resource clearly deserving wilderness status.

In closing I wish to express my opposition to Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. As specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964, the essence of wilderness is permanence! Such a deletion for private profit to expand the White Pass Ski area would produce a precedent that must not be tolerated.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. Rempel

Arthur G. Rempel

June 1, 1983

1103 E. Alder
Walla Walla
Washington 99362
509-522-0975

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Members of U.S. Senate
wilderness field
hearing in Spokane

We would like to thank Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson for their leadership in introducing Senate Bill 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983."

We especially appreciate this opportunity to show our support for Washington wilderness through the Congressional hearing process.

Both the bill and the hearing are important and much-needed steps toward enactment of a wilderness bill for our state.

Because wilderness is important to our family, I have taken a day off from my job and driven from Walla Walla to Spokane to express support for the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington. We feel all areas outlined in Title I and Title II of Senate Bill 837 deserve wilderness designation. In fact, it is our hope that significant portions beyond those areas will be designated wilderness.

Furthermore, we strongly oppose -- in any form -- Rep. Sid Morrison's proposed boundary adjustment to the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. That area, and all of this nation's wilderness, was established by Congress through our democratic process of debate and compromise. The adjustment is totally unacceptable because it would permit private profit from a public trust.

We do not support a wilderness for our state because of membership in any organization. My personal support stems from an agricultural background. My grandfather, who lived on the same wheat farm for his entire life, taught me to respect the land -- especially the types of lands being considered for wilderness designation in our state at this hearing.

Our family has continued to learn this respect through our shared experiences in many of the proposed wilderness areas. We have enjoyed hiking, fishing and camping in the Boulder River, Cougar Lakes, Olympics, Clearwater and Salmo Priest areas and we have a special feeling for the Juniper Forest. It is a unique area of sand dunes, junipers, wildflowers and wildlife only a short drive from our home in Walla Walla. We think it is especially important that this area be preserved as wilderness; in fact, we would invite any Congressional member to visit the area with us.

While there is certainly sufficient scientific and economic evidence to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington, we believe it is more important that our Congressional leaders realize why we support wilderness. It is also important to note that our support is not based on financial considerations. We are a family whose yearly income was less than \$20,000 in 1982. Wilderness will not increase our income. Yet, wilderness benefits our family in a far more important way: it brings us closer together as a family. The time we spend together in the wilderness has no price tag. And these benefits are shared by others using the wilderness -- families, senior citizen groups, the handicapped, school groups.

Again, thank you for providing this field hearing for citizen input on wilderness. We urge you to give serious consideration to this matter and to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Wilderness in Washington.

Respectfully,

Skip Nichols

Skip Nichols

Paula Nichols

Michelle Nichols

Jennifer Baker Nichols

CC: Rep. Tom Foley

Friends of the Juniper Forest
204 Newell
Walla Walla, WA 99362

6/1/83

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Field Hearings
Spokane Washington

S. 837 Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983

Dear Gentlemen,

My name is Doug Morton. I am co-chairman of the Friends of the Juniper Forest, a support organization based in Walla Walla, Washington, but with membership including individuals from several states. It was formed for the purpose of protecting the unique and fragile habitat known as the Juniper Dunes or Juniper Forest.

This area requires protection because of its many unique features, because of its arid and thus fragile nature, and because of its size, 8500 acres, making it more susceptible to degradation. These acres of active sand dunes and juniper trees (*Juniperus Occidentalis*) provide habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species. Its present existence, a result of its inhospitality to man, continues to harbor a fragile ecosystem supporting at least four animal species, rare in Washington; the ferruginous hawk, Ord's kangaroo rat, long-billed curlew, and the pygmy rabbit. The ecosystem is unique to the state while harboring no specific endangered plant or animal species.

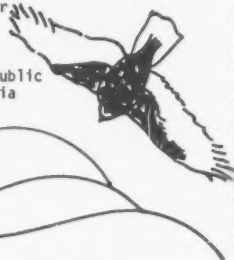
Probably formed by the prevailing northeasterly winds carrying Columbia River sand, the Juniper Forest contains two types of sand dunes. The active, or transverse dunes, are moving at the rate of two to three feet per year. The others, parabolic or stabilized, are anchored now as they lack the source for new sand.

The predominant impression one has of the Juniper Forest is of big dunes and trees. This is in stark contrast to the area round the Juniper Forest, which is devoid of trees except for those around an occasional farm house. The dunes are larger and more complex than elsewhere in the state. Down in a gully or standing at the slip face of an active dune surrounded by sand and a desert ecology, one can feel as though in a foreign land. That experience is only heightened when a visit is made while the wind blows sand, isolating all within it.

Local landowners have been supportive of protective measures for the area. Some have permitted parking and allowed access across their land for individuals interested in visiting the Juniper Forest. All access to the area is via private roads. Many, however, are marked "no trespassing" and some are "closed" to the public. The reason for this is the off-road vehicles (ORV'S). Many farmers are weary of the increasing traffic and the trespassing violations by the motorcyclists who are using the Juniper Forest in ever increasing numbers; sometimes over seventy-five carloads on a week-end day visit the area.

There is a growing national concern about the ill effects of ORV'S on public lands. The most fragile arid lands are of prime concern. The California desert has suffered many irreversible insults from ORV'S. Both the Council of Environmental Quality and the United States Geological Survey have recently issued reports detailing the damage ORV'S are doing to desert surfaces, plants and animal life. These

friends of the juniper forest



reports support the fears of many individuals that the Juniper Forest will be lost to noise and erosion just as in the California desert.

The BLM has acted to provide some protection for the area. They have consolidated their holdings via land exchanges and have erected a fence around 4500 acres containing the larger dunes and the groves of junipers. The fence is to prevent motorized activity, but is not always successful as some ORV enthusiasts breach the enclosure with wire cutters. Their tracks are often found inside the fenced area. The BLM has been handicapped in protecting its lands by lack of manpower. In California, there is an enforcement officer for every one million acres. The BLM office in Washington state is three hours from the Juniper Forest. Recently, BLM has contracted the services of the Washington State Game Department for some part-time enforcement. Many Game Department personnel are supportive of protective measures for the Juniper Forest.

The BLM is not legally able to enforce state laws in the Juniper Forest. Yet the BLM has recommended that about 5000 acres of the area be established as a formal ORV park. The need to provide an area for ORV activity has recently been met by the establishment of an ORV park at Horn Rapids near Richland. The best protection for the Juniper Forest is to make it off-limits to motorized vehicles except those involved in legitimate activities such as pipeline and powerline maintenance and farming.

The ORV activity presents a very serious threat to the existence of numerous plants and animals. The Juniper Forest supports about forty per cent of the nesting population of the North American hawk, America's largest. These nests are also significantly more productive than those located in the channeled scablands because of the protection afforded by the trees. The lack of trees in the scablands requires the hawks to nest on less protected sites resulting in fewer fledglings. The scattered junipers are preferred by the ferruginous who shun the clumps of trees, using only those outside the enclosure.

In Washington, the ferruginous hawks nest only on the east side of the Cascades in very localized areas of the more arid, sage steppe. The highest concentrations are in Franklin County with at least ten of the twenty-six known Washington nests. These raptors require solitude and open prairie, thus accounting for the fact that their breeding range is the most restricted of any of the large North American Buteos.

It is unknown how much habitat is necessary for the survival of the species. Nor is it known how much intrusion by man can be tolerated. It is known that they will abandon nests just by the mere presence of incubation. In fact, the most serious problem of ferruginous reproduction may be nest desertions caused by human disturbances. Their needs for solitude and a food source require preservation of the habitat restricting human disturbances.

The Swainson hawks also summer in the Juniper Forest. Burrowing owls, coyote, short-eared owls, great horned owls, mule deer, porcupine and the state's only population of scaled quail are found in the Juniper Forest.

Thus, the Juniper Forest is a unique ecosystem. The solitude, the magnitude, the trees combined with the sage steppe, provide a wilderness that man can ill afford to lose through inattention. The need for those places not manipulated by man grows as the number of these places shrink daily. Few can remain unawed by the experience of a hike through such places. The Juniper Forest provides one of the few remaining desert wildernesses where so many once existed.



friends of the juniper forest

The Bureau of Land Management eliminated the Juniper Forest from further study in its wilderness review process. (see other statement) The area is isolated by its very roadlessness. The BLM felt that the farms adjacent to the area intruded on its wilderness qualities, as did the lights of the Tri-cities over fifteen miles away. They listed highway traffic noise from the Kahlolus highway and the Tri-cities airport, also fifteen miles away. These added up to an attempt to find some excuse to not study this area further!

The Juniper Forest is a haven for species of wildlife which require solitude and little disturbances. Schools use the area as an outdoor classroom coming from Idaho and Oregon as well as from West of the Cascades. The military has used the area for desert survival skill development. Scouts have used the area to learn about nature and survival skills. Nature lovers seek the Juniper Forest for its unique ecosystems, its wildflowers and its wildlife. Russell Peterson, President of the National Audubon Society visited the area and was anxious to see a ferruginous hawk which had had never before seen.

The BLM does acknowledge that the area is unique. They have given it two designations signifying its special qualities; area of critical environment concern (ACEC) and outstanding natural area (ONA). Yet sandwiched in the area is the proposed 5000 acres for an ORV park.

The Juniper Forest received as many comments during the Wilderness Review process as did all the other areas in Oregon and Washington combined, totaling several million acres. Support for wilderness designation is strongest in this area but extends throughout the Northwest, the West and even nationally.

Thank you for your consideration of the Juniper Forest as a wilderness area. If any more information is needed, please don't hesitate to contact me personally. I represent a lot of people who really care about this area, and we are eager for its protection.

Sincerely,

Douglas C. Norton
Douglas C. Norton
Friends of the Juniper Forest
204 Newell
Walla Walla, Wa. 99362
(509) 525-8070

friends of the juniper forest



1506

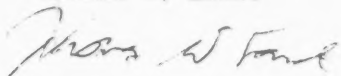
2 1528 13th Ave.
Spokane, WA 99202

Dear Sen. Gorton,

I urge you to support the wilderness
status of the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest areas.
I feel quite strongly that the proximity of true
wilderness is one of the most important aspects of
life in the Northwest.

Thank you,

Thomas W. Lande

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Thomas W. Lande", written in a cursive style.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. SLAGLE BEFORE THE SENATE HEARING ON THE
WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT, JUNE 2, 1983, AT SPOKANE WASHINGTON

I would like to thank Senators Jackson and Gorton for sponsoring the Washington Wilderness Act and conducting this hearing.

My name is Richard M. Slagle. I am a pharmacist in Republic and Ferry county has been my home for 65 years.

I support the creation of a Kettle Range Wilderness and am very concerned that this last bit of roadless area in the Colville National Forest not be turned over to general forest management.

As a student I worked for the forest service and served as a fire lookout on White Mountain in the Kettle range. During these years I developed a deep appreciation for the many values provided by an undisturbed forest.

In the years following World War II and the exploitation of the timber resource there has been a vast change in the ecosystems as trees have been cut and roads built.

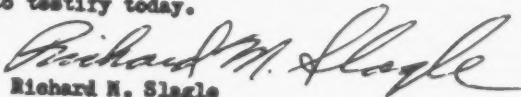
In the last decade as the forest land planning process evolved I had assumed that there would be a provision to retain a representative portion of the forest in its natural state. However, the final decision of the Forest Service has been in favor of a management plan which would dig hundreds of miles of more roads in the remaining unroaded areas.

I feel that this is a narrow, shortsighted plan which disregards the future and short-changes the public for years to come.

A wilderness area set aside now in the Kettle Range is an asset which we cannot afford to lose.

In addition to the Kettle Range I favor the establishment of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness with the suggested additions and the creation of the Juniper Forest Wilderness.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.



Richard M. Slagle
P.O. Box 497
Republic, Washington 99166

RT 1 Box III
 Rice WA 99167
 June 1, 1983

Senators Gorton and Jackson, Representative Foley,

Although unable to testify in person at tomorrow's hearing, I would like to have this letter included as testimony in the hearing record.

I strongly favor designating the Salmo - Priest area as wilderness, including Crowell mountain and Leola/ Mankato mountain. Besides being a type of forest unique in Eastern Washington, this area is the only part of the state that is Caribou habitat. Protection should be given to a large enough area to be sure that the Caribou will continue to thrive here. I have hiked in this area several times and feel that it truly deserves protection as a unique environment.

I have also backpacked in the Kettle Range and would like to see this area protected as wilderness also. The view from these mountain crests is magnificent both east and west. The timber potential of the higher elevations is small and reforestation would be difficult and expensive.

An area is pristine only once - once changed by man it can never be regained. In this age of increasing technology it is very important to preserve places where people can experience solitude and be reminded of powers greater than their own. Please protect as much land as possible for future generations.

Sincerely,
 Margaret J. Heller

Senate Washington State Wilderness Hearing
Spokane, Washington

June 2, 1983

Senator Gorton
Senator Jackson
Representative Foley

I would like to have my statement entered into the official hearing record. The proposed 80,000 acre Kettle Range Wilderness area along the crest area North of Sherman Pass along with the 13 mile and Hall Creek Basins South of the Pass would help our local economy.

I am the owner of Curlew Store, Inc. and would realize economic benefits from tourism associated with the Kettle Range Wilderness area.

We have a lot to be proud of on our area. The scenic beauty and open areas are why people come here to hunt and vacation.

Keeping an area undisturbed will benefit all of us in the business community.

Sincerely,

Curlew Store, Inc.
Donald Longfellow, owner.

Donald Longfellow

KENNETH E. HELMICK
 2432 Hiway 20
 WAUCONDA WASH. 98851

to Senate Wilderness Hearings -

As a concerned citizen and more than that, as a person who operates ~~the~~ tourist related business in the area I feel that any decisions that can be made to insure the growth of what is essentially a non polluting industry is in the best interest of everyone.

I support the creation of the Kettle Range Wilderness.

KEITH

Walt Burville

South 2807 Scott

Spokane, Washington 99203

For the Record, Hearing on S 837
Spokane, Wn



I have personal experience in
the Salmo-Priest area and strongly
urge you to support & pass S 837.
Please support the additions recommended,
namely, the Crowell Mountain/Unkas butch,
and Cadd/Mankato Mountain

I support the Soft Release language.

Please do not allow adjustment to
~~delete~~ Goat Rocks from wilderness. So
soon we begin to steal from irreplaceable
lands intended to be kept preserved.

The Spiritual value of wilderness is
most difficult to articulate but most
valuable to so many of us.

Nature best functions when we
least interfere.

Please keep and expand our
wilderness

Walter Burville

1318 W. 14th
 Spokane, Wa 99204
 6/2/83

Representative Thomas Foley
 House Office Bldg.
 Washington D.C. 20515

Re: Washington Wilderness Bill
 Salmo-Present Wilderness

Please include the Crowell Mountain /
 Uncas Subal, Leola / Markab Mountain
 & Shredraflund additions to the Salmo-
 Present in the Washington Wilderness Bill

Please include this letter in the
Hearing Record

These crucial additions would complete
 the wilderness areas in the lake
 and the surrounding lake.

Marion S. Madsen

5/25/83

"I request that this written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on ~~5387~~"

5837.

Dear Senators,

Thankyou for the opportunity to express my views on S887, and for putting such a wilderness bill together in the first place. I am an avid backpacker, hunter and fisherman and have visited many areas being considered in this bill. I believe that congressional wilderness protection for the areas listed under title 1 of the bill and in addition, many of the title 2 areas, is the best way to preserve the beauty and health of this state. I speak not only for myself, but also for friends not inclined to write when I say that wilderness protection is the best "use" of these lands. In particular, the Kettle Range near my home in Republic is of concern to me. Having hiked and skied the Range, I can testify to it's beauty and importance as wildlife refuge and watershed. The Kettle Range certainly needs to be included as type 1 wilderness in this bill. Significant research related to timber, grazing, recreation, water quality and wildlife habitat has been carried out by the Kettle Range Conservation Group; and I believe their recommendations to be well thought out and reasonable.

Thankyou again for your time...

Sincerely,

Jerry Graser
Jerry Graser

694 Trout Creek Rd.
Republic, WA 99166

→ Susan King ←

Senators Gorton and Jackson, and Congressman Morrison:

I appreciate this unexpected opportunity to add my thoughts to the Senate hearings.

I want to address some important points in support of Senate Bill 837 that have not been touched upon.

I'm secretary of the InterMountain Alpine Club, ~~or~~ affectionately known as IMAC, in the Tri-Cities. We have a membership of about 150 people who climb, hike, backpack, and X-C ski in the state of Washington. ~~the~~ letters from me and others who could not be here were submitted earlier to the Record by Tom Anderson. ~~See~~

First I want to address the Goat Rocks deletion proposal. There's another user group of skiers - that hasn't been mentioned yet. There are many Nordic (X-C) skiers who are presently using this area, not only for touring, but as one of the prime telemarking areas in the state. Telemarking is a downhill turn on nordic skis. This is a growing sport - many downhillers (of which I am one) have seen them on the ski slopes with their skinny skis.

I learned to telemark on the Hogback - ~~first~~ and have been there countless times. We ride the chair and traverse till we reach the open bowls around the Hogback. We also snow camp there and conduct wilderness survival classes.

~~deny that the remarking is a growing sport.~~
~~We use~~ ~~remarking~~ ~~is a growing sport.~~
~~to the back country~~ ~~there~~ ~~growing sport~~

Other points:

Previous testimony proposes that deletion of this 2500 acres would provide a "buffer zone" to the wilderness area. (And this hard to understand, when I have snow camped near the bowls around Hagsback, I do not hear the ^{roof} of the cars on the highway. I ~~don't~~ ^{that I am} feel in the wilderness - I don't feel infringed upon.

another point - the White Pass ski area can be expanded E-W along Highway 12. The 2500 acres ^{of the Goat Rocks} ~~are~~ not required ~~by~~ ~~the~~. The claim that expansion of this area will not disturb the quality of wilderness ^{is not true}. Forest will be cleared, ^{and lodges,} ~~Chairs~~ and ~~cabins~~ (will be constructed, ^{and lodges,} powerlines and service roads will go in. Plus ~~see~~ ^{hundreds of} ~~people~~ ^{folks}.

~~Other points~~

I want to bring up perhaps the most important point -- this would be the first deletion of land from a wilderness area for commercial use. Trading or bargaining with wilderness land for private development is something new. And law is built on precedent. I fear that this will be the beginning of more and more proposals of this sort all over the country.

Susan E King
2324 Hood #14
Richland WA 99352

May 27, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington DC.

RECEIVED

MAY 31 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

Dear Sir,

I would like to comment on the Washington Wilderness Bill (S. 837) presently under consideration in the Senate. I would also like my comments entered as Testimony in the hearings to be held on June 3 in Seattle.

Many arguments have been put forward on the economic advantages of wilderness protection. I would like to express a viewpoint that may not have been considered. Since I graduated from the University of Washington four years ago, I have been employed by the John Fluke Mfg. Co. Inc. of Everett as an electrical design engineer. I have an excellent job with a fine company, but jobs like mine are not plentiful in this area. When I graduated, there were very few companies in Western Washington offering employment in electronics design. Yet, even with the far greater opportunities available in California and elsewhere in ~~the~~ the country, I never considered leaving the Northwest for employment. No job was worth leaving this area.

Though I have no way of proving it, I believe this is a common attitude among

Northwest residents. The quality of life in the Northwest has tremendous, and very real, economic value. This quality of life helps draw clean, high-technology industry to this area because it is much easier for these industries to attract and hold ~~profession~~ professionals here. This is true for me and for many of my associates. And for me, the Northwest's quality of life is largely due to its wilderness mountains.

I am familiar with much of the area under consideration in the Wilderness Bill. As an avid skier and climber, I have visited Mt. Baker and ~~to~~ the areas surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness many times. From my experience, I believe that these areas have exceptional wilderness qualities, and that the preservation of these areas is essential to the integrity of the adjacent North Cascades National Park and the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness areas. Specifically, I urge that the regions surrounding Three Fingers and Whitehorse Peaks, the Monte Cristo Range, the Middle Fork of the Cascade

River, Mount Baker and the border peaks, and along the east side of the range from Lake Chelan to the North Cascades Highway be included under wilderness protection.

These areas are de facto wilderness. As such, I think that many Washington residents take them for granted. I am convinced that it would be a great loss if these areas were not preserved in their current state. The only way to assure this is through legislative protection.

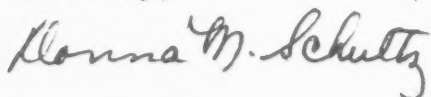
Sincerely,
Lowell D. Skoog
8212 - 19th NE
Seattle, Wash 98115
524-5474

June 2, 1983

To whom it may concern:

I am very interested in creating a wilderness area at Salmo-Priest for two reasons: The protection of the wildlife, particularly the grizzly and caribou, and also to preserve a place where lovers of the outdoors can go to get away from the noise and frustration of our times. Too many of these places are now invaded by the segment of society with their noisy "toys", that do so much harm to our environment. I remember too well, struggling two days with heavy pack to get to a lovely lake, only to reach it at the same time as two fellows on motorcycles, with a half case of beer strapped to their bikes. Snowmobiles whizzing by when a novice is trying to ski while enjoying pristine surroundings don't do much to further your feelings of serenity, either. We need to save this area!

Sincerely,



Donna M. Schultz
Rt. 1 Box 201B
Spangle, WA 99031

- ① I REQUEST THIS STATEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
LEGAL RECORD OF HEARING
- ② ARTHUR T. JENSEN
1133-1 ROSE VALLEY RD.
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON.
99166
- ③ I SUPPORT SENATE WILDERNESS BILL #837
ONLY IF IT INCLUDES THE KETTLE RANGE
IN TITLE I.

Arthur T. Jensen

① I REQUEST THIS STATEMENT TO BE INCLUDED
IN THE LEGAL RECORD OF THE HEARING

② DAINE M. GREEN
1133-2 ROSE VALLEY RD.
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON 99166

③ I SUPPORT SENATE ~~WILDERNESS~~ WILDERNESS
BILL # 837 ONLY IF IT INCLUDES THE
KETTLE RANGE IN TITLE I.

Daine M. Green

① I REQUEST THIS STATEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN
THE LEGAL RECORD OF THE HEARING

② KEVIN R. GREEN
1133-2 ROSE VALLEY RD.
REPUBLIC WA. 99166

③ I SUPPORT SENATE WILDERNESS BILL
837 ONLY IF IT INCLUDED THE
KETTLE RANGE IN TITLE I.

Kevin R. Green

- ① I REQUEST THIS STATEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE LEGAL RECORD OF THE HEARING.
- ② DEBORAH LAVELLE
1133-1 ROSE VALLEY RD.
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON
- ③ I SUPPORT SENATE WILDERNESS BILL #837 ONLY IF IT INCLUDES THE KETTLE RANGE IN TITLE I.

Deborah Lavelle

Statement of Rodney C. Hitchcock
before the Senate field hearing
on Senate bill #837, Spokane,
Washington June 2, 1983.

My name is Rodney Charles Hitchcock.
my address in Republic is Box 50,
220 Gold Mt. Road, I feel very good
about this hearing, I'd like to
thank the congressman for their in-
volvement. I would like to also,
ask for this statement to be in-
cluded in the legal record of this
hearing.

I would support Senate bill #837
with the inclusion of the Little Range in
title I. I would like to see the Little
Range be legally designated as a
Wilderness area.

I have worked for the National Forest Service, in a YCC Program. I helped build a trail in a Wilderness area in the Colorado Rocky Mts. I was a crew leader for 10 young men, the knowledge of what a wilderness area means in terms of, (hard labor, man hours in cutting wood with a two man saw as opposed to a chain saw), in time spent living in the furthest reaches of nature was an important lesson for all involved. Knowing that mankind has the foresight to protect such National Resources, for learning and teaching; will withstand the test-of-time for generations to come.

Living in Republic makes the Kettle Range more of an issue, the Kettle Range stand out as the highest Peaks around misuse of this area would show the scars for many years to come. The beauty of this Northen area of Washington may be a major economic plus for the community in years ahead.

I want to conclude by thanking the congressman for this opportunity to express my support of the Kettle Range inclusion into Title I. I feel this as a citizen of the United States of America to be a great opportunity to talk directly with the Congressman of our states & countries, and thank you for listening to my political voice. Again, I support Senate Bill #837 with the inclusion of the Kettle Range in Title I, as a designated legal wilderness.

Dione Williams
 232 - 4th Avenue
 Orem, Utah
 S.F. CA 94118

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387, the Porter Jackson Wash. St. Wilderness legislation. I would also request that the Kettle Range mountains be included as "Type I" wilderness category in S387.

It is important to preserve the natural integrity of these mountains in NF Wash. as regional watershed area, wildlife habitat, hiking and recreational usage and appreciation of the beauty of this region as contributing to the local tourist economy. I truly appreciate being able to vacation in this area - I work in Orem as an office worker - So to escape to the mountains is very healthful mentally & physically for me - I especially enjoy backpacking as well as hiking in these Kettle Mountains. — Thank you for your consideration,
 Dione Williams



Joseph Barreca

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY

Joseph Barreca
1176-4 Rose Valley
Republic, WA 99166
May 15, 1983

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387.

I urge you to include the Kettle Range as Type 1 wilderness in bill S 837. I have lived in Ferry County for the last 10 years and have become involved in many civic organizations including: The Noxious Weed Control Board, of which I have been chairman for 3 years; The Chamber of Commerce for which I serve on the Tourism committee; and NEW ACT of which I have been president for 2 years, which promotes renewable energy and maintains a resource center.

The Kettle Range means more to us than a big backyard. It holds hope as a tourist attraction which can bolster the local economy. We are organizing ski hostels for cross country skiing, guided tours of wildlife and historic sites, and a bread and breakfast program in private homes. All of these would benefit from a Kettle Range Wilderness.

There is a great deal of money opposing such an action from the timber industry. But those of us who have worked in all phases of that industry know that timber can only be harvested at the altitude of these peaks at tremendous cost. The peaks are formed of boulders larger than most houses. Government expense to develop roads in the area makes private harvesting possible. Thus the short term gains in the timber industry will be made at the expense of the public and jeopardize the best long term interests of the economy.

In the years to come we hope to maintain our clean environment as an asset in attracting the urbanites from the West Coast and visitors from foreign countries in much the same way that the Appalachians attract tourists season after season on the East Coast. To do this we need protection for present wilderness and cooperation from the Forest Service in healing the scars of logging in the foothills. Under the present administration this has been nearly impossible. It has proceeded to mark timber in areas under consideration for wilderness status in a last desperate attempt to rest all examples of virgin pine from the region. Whether to make some small economic gain or to hide the evidence of what the region was before it came under forestry management, this is surely an avaricious policy. I urge you to rectify the situation as it will soon be forever too late.

Yours,

Joseph A. Barreca



CHUCK YOST
ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. Box 443
Republic, WA 99166
(509) 775-3341

Mental Health
Domestic Violence • Sexual Assault
Alcohol • Drug Abuse
Developmental Disabilities
Senior Citizens

May 31, 1983

Dear Senators,

I request that this letter become part of the public testimonial in defense of the Wilderness Bill S-837.

I am writing to endorse and support a designated Wilderness in the NE part of this state, specifically the Kettle Range area, including Thirteen-Mile, Profanity, Bald-Snow and a portion of Twin-Sisters, consisting of some 80,000 acres. It is not just my own need for an untouched, pristine place to go hiking, backpacking and cross-country skiing, but that of the wildlife who inhabit the area that I am concerned.

I want to protect the wild lands that are habitat to the various species of indigenous wildlife. And these inhabitants are rapidly losing ground in this area. Without designated Wilderness, they will join ranks with the already extinct. The Pine Marten, mountain lion, bobcat, lynx, black bear, golden eagle, wolverine and Northern three-toed woodpecker are considered unique to this area, not to mention the myriad other species of wildlife which would rapidly become endangered were this area to be left designated as anything less than Wilderness. Some of these animals will not survive unless they have the untouched and pristine surroundings that are now in question. If people do not set



CHUCK YOST
ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. Box 443
Republic, WA 99166
(509) 775-3341

Mental Health
Domestic Violence • Sexual Assault
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Developmental Disabilities
Senior Citizens

aside some of the land for these creatures right now, we will only have memories of the rare sight of a Pine Marten to give our children in the future. We must look ahead and give wildlife a chance for survival. And if we cannot be "generous" enough to grant these animals a chance, who else can?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joy Dittrich
Coordinator, Task Force on Domestic
Violence and Sexual Assault

JD/wb

I request that the following statement be included in the legal record of this hearing.

Joann Ekstrom

1133-4 Rose Valley Road

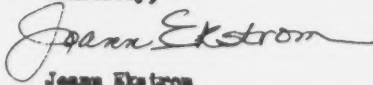
Republie, WA 99166

Having taught school in Ferry County for twelve years now, I am very familiar with the area and its people. I feel strongly that the Kettle Range should be preserved as a "Title I" wilderness area, as countless people (young and old) hike, ski, and camp in these mountains. My husband and I completed 100 miles of trail maintenance along the Kettle Crest three years ago, and found it to be a unique, unforgettable wilderness area.

There are no other areas in our vicinity to compare; all of the rest of the forested land has either already been logged or is slated for that in the future. Preserving the Kettle Range will not have a significant detrimental effect on the timber industry here.

I support Senate Bill # 837 fully, only if the Kettle Range is included as a "Type I" wilderness area. I also wish to thank Senators Gorton and Jackson, and Representative Foley, for their support in achieving this end.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joann Ekstrom".

Joann Ekstrom

Marion Dammann
 1177 Kiwanis Rd.
 Republic, Wa. 99166
 May 31, 1983

To Senators Slade & Jackson

Regarding the Wilderness bill 837 of the Senate: I wish to personally thank you for this bill and for the proposal in section two that the Kettle Range area be included for consideration in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As a 67 year resident of Washington State I am deeply concerned that we adhere to our state motto, to not only keep Washington Green, but to keep it unspoiled and uncontaminated from the depredations of overuse.

Half of my years in Washington were spent in Spokane, where as a member of the Spokane Mountaineers, I was able to enjoy outdoor recreation in our beautiful mountains and forests. I have observed the fragility of mountain meadows and seen the slow rate of recovery when harm befalls the forest. These must remain protected if our future generations are to know the thrill of hidden beauty at the end of the trail and an unspoiled grandeur of wild country. Where roads are pushed into high risk areas destruction invariably follows. For over 30 years I have lived in and watched the decline of Ferry County and the abuse of its ecological resources. Unplanned use of land has pushed the game animals back into the hills, stripped forests from watershed areas, dried up free flowing streams, and eroded rocky hillsides that will take years to rehabilitate. There is only the high country remaining unspoiled. This we must cherish and protect.

I would urge protection of the Kettle Range and the Kettle Crest trail area by inclusion in the Wilderness Area being proposed for Washington State.

Respectfully submitted
 Marion Dammann

5/31/83

I request that my statement be included in the legal record of the Senate hearing.

I support senate bill #837 with the inclusion of the Kettle Range in Title I.

I have hunted and hiked the Kettle Range and believe the best use for this area is best left to its present condition. The Kettles in question are one of the few places left in Eastern Washington where wildlife are abundant and people can experience a truly back country experience.

Stuart Buck
1222 Rose Valley Rd.
Republic, Wa.
99166

5/31/83

I request that my statement be included in the legal record of the Senate hearing I support Senate bill #837 with the inclusion of the Kettle Range in Title I.

I live in the same County and like to use the Range for hiking and berry picking and would regret if my children did not have the wilderness available to them.

Debbie Gorb
1222 Rose Valley Rd.
Republic, Wash
99166

P.O. Box 262
Republic, WA 99166

June 1, 1983

Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
Senate Wilderness Hearings
Spokane, Washington

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

We would like to pass on our wholehearted support of the Kettle Range proposed Wilderness area being included in Senate Bill No. 837. The U.S. Wilderness system protects areas of natural splendor for all to enjoy, thus eliminating the possibility of exploitation. We feel that the Kettle Range proposed Wilderness area deserves to be included in this classification.

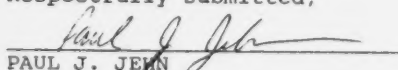
As residents of Republic, Ferry County, Washington, for a period of four years, we have come to discover and enjoy the Kettle Range's year round recreational potentials.

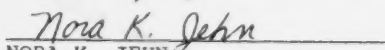
The proposed Kettle Range Wilderness area is one of the few remaining areas in Washington which has not been irreparably altered by man. The Kettle Range's unique flora, fauna and scenery deserves protection for the enjoyment of future generations.

We have witnessed the logging practices in Ferry County, and although some areas of forest do not suffer greatly (other than appearance) from these logging practices, we feel that the Kettle Range area would be permanently damaged. Harsh treatment from logging, overgrazing, and motorized vehicles would greatly upset the delicately balanced ecosystem of this area.

With background in geology and forestry, and extensive hiking and dog sledding experience, we feel confident in our observations and opinions, and reiterate our enthusiastic support of the Kettle Range proposed Wilderness area being included in Senate Bill No. 837.

Respectfully submitted,


PAUL J. JEHN


NORA K. JEHN

May 31, 1983

L.R. Johnson
P.O. Box 51
Curlew, WA
99118

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing this letter to inform you of my support in the issue of putting the proposed Kettle Range area in Type I Wilderness in SB 837.

Wilderness areas are very important to human, as well as other animal and plants, existence. The Kettle Range area is one of the only Roadless uninterrupted areas that still exists in Washington state. It has a variety of recreational purposes. No to mention the use as livestock range area and game stock reserves. It has easy access off of State Highway 20 which is very scenic and beautiful, especially in the spring and fall when the Tamarak trees are going through their seasonal changes.

It takes in only 8% of the Colville National Forest. The timber and minerals are marginal. The lack of wood products

for the timber industry would not significantly alter the economic base for Ferry County.

Plus, you need to consider the facts that if cutting takes place this particular area is not suited for reforestation measures. This is due to low rainfall, high winds and low temperatures. Which brings around the point of intense soil erosion and loss of watershed.

We should all learn from the past concerning what has happened in our own Cascade Range of mountains with clear cutting that led to erosion and loss of watershed. Please consider all of this and think about preserving our very few areas left to us, and our children, for useful purposes beyond economical practices.

Sincerely,

Jorma R. Johnson

6-2-83

Michelle L. Scott
P.O. Box 154
Curlew, Wa 99118

Dear Senators,

I am writing to you in regard to the future of the Kettle Range wilderness area. I urge you to include the Kettle Range in Type I wilderness in SB 837. By designating this small area of the Colville National Forest you would insure a future of continued recreational use in one of the few roadless areas of Washington state. Many people enjoy using this unusually beautiful area year-round for skiing, hiking, camping and in general, exploring the mountains untouched by logging and automobile traffic.

As a concerned individual I give my support to various groups, to save the animals, to stop the dumping of toxic materials, to oppose the Testing of nuclear weapons, to help those imprisoned in foreign countries, always hoping to make some small contribution to the everlasting progression of loss. Loss of freedom, loss of resources, loss of life. SB837 is not just another cause - it's close to home. Please don't take this wilderness from the livestock and game, and from the people who would enjoy it in return for a very small timber resource - one which would not significantly change the timber production of this area.

For the sake of all, please help us keep the Kettle Range wilderness ... for the sake of the earth, please support SB837!

Sincerely,
Michelle L. Scott

5-15-83

SENATE COMMITTEE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

THANKS FOR COMING TO SPOKANE TO HELP
PROTECT THE KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS. WE
HAVE HIKEED THERE SEVERAL TIMES & THINK IT
WORTHY OF ATLEAST AREAS NORTH &
SOUTH OF SHERMAN PASS AS WILDERNESS.

SINCERELY *Robin Quasebath*

ROBIN QUASEBATH
634 D. STREET
RAVONA, CA.
92065

TO: Senate Hearings, Washington Wilderness
Hearing.
Spokane, Wa.
June 2, 1983

The Kettle Range wilderness region
with the beauty of the Northern crest,
Hall Creek Basin & 13 mile areas
has some of the best hunting in the
state. Roads & timber sales can
reduce those populations.

We will have more timber regardless.
These 80,000 acres are an important quiet
resource:

Daniel Shy
3175 Towler Way Wauconda, IL
98859

To Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
 Washington State Wilderness Hearings
 June 2, 1983 Spokane, Wg. ^{McCarrell}
 Box 233
 Inland Wg 99118
 May 25, 1983

Dear Senators:

The issue of the Kettle Range &
 Salmo-Krust wilderness is a very
 important economic contribution
 to the region. Tourism & the
 associated part of it can help to
 diversify the regional economy.

Our area is among the most beautiful &
 least disturbed. Let's share it with
 others.

Sincerely,

Kelley McCarrell

JEFF FOREST
634 D. STREET
Remora, Ca.
92165

Kettle Range Wilderness area

I have owned land in N.E. Washington
This area is own of the low area with
roadless area.

So high mountain, pine forest are
worth protecting. This is such a beautiful
land, the 2,000 acres in total with
some of the old Sierran land are
the core of it.

Most of it is, in, some divide north
for grazing and timber & soil.

The prime forest preserve wilderness
is on the south and side (55,000) acres.

Thank you

W. J. Foret,

Noelle Royer
 Box 144
 Curlew, W.
 99118

W. State Senators Gorton & Jackson
 Nicholas Wasmuth
 Spokane, W.

My hike was fun & I loved it & it was
 a beautiful sunset.

It was nice. I would like no people, no
 logging, deer & no shooting. The North
 Crest area north of Sherman Pass in
 the Kettle Range is my favorite.

Noelle Royer
 Box 144
 Curlew
 99118

① I request this statement to be included in legal record of hearing.

② Charles Munley
1133-9 Rose Valley Rd.
Republic, Washington 99166

③ My family & I believe the beautiful Kettle Range in N.E. Washington State should be left unspoiled & preserved in its natural present state. We support Senate Wilderness Bill #837 only if it includes the Kettle Range in Title I.

Charles Munley

My name is Randy C. Krohn and my address in Republic, Wa. is 1223 Rose Valley Road. I want to thank Senators Jackson and Barton for their introduction of Senate bill # 837 as well as for holding these hearings. Please include this, my statement, in the legal record of this hearing.

I do wholeheartedly support Senate bill # 837, with the inclusion of the Kettle Range placed in Title I. I would very much like to see the Kettle Range be legally designated as a Wilderness area.

As a Mental Health, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselor in Ferry County, Wa. for the past six years - I want to recommend the Kettle Range be designated as Wilderness. Not only have I, personally, found the Kettle Range experience to be restorative of my physical, psychological and spiritual self; I know many friends and a number of

clients who do likewise.

My view of good therapy starts with an atmosphere - an environment, if you will - which allows for and, in fact, encourages an individual's natural tendency toward growth and problem solving.

The Kettle Range area offers an environment where my view of myself may be quietly and undistractedly assessed.

The Kettle Range proposed Wilderness area provides, for me, the very atmosphere which I attempt to provide for my clients: First of all, I trust this unspoiled area will always be there for me and will be accepting of my presence when I am in need of its counsel. Secondly, this experience allows me not advice or direction, but the solitude and reflection in which I can search for and find my own creative answers/solutions. Third, the Kettle Range offers me an experience with elements of risk and challenge which prompt the

best in me to spring forth. And finally, the unique qualities of this natural environment allow me to see my life from a different perspective - one which seems to encourage me to step back from the routine in my life in order that I may see the whole me.

It is my hope that the Kettle Range will continue always to provide myself, my friends, my family, my clients and others unknown to me, for generations to come, with healthy therapy for body, mind and spirit.

Again, I would like to thank Senators Jackson and Barton for allowing me this opportunity to express my sincere desire to have the Kettle Range included in Title I of Senate Bill #837 and be legally designated as wilderness.

Randy Krohn

I request that my statement
be included in the legal record
of the hearings on Senate Bill #837

Hena M. Meyer

P.O. Box 134

Curlew, WA. 99118

Occupation: Teacher

I support Senate Bill #837
with the inclusion of the Kettle
Range wilderness proposal in
Title I of the bill.

Hena M. Meyer

481 Hwy 20 East
Republic, Wa. 99166
14 May 1983

The Honorable Senators Jackson and Gorton:

Please include my written testimony in the official record of the hearing on S837.

I am pleased that we have the Washington State Wilderness Bill S837. I have lived in several parts of the State of Washington -- I was born in Tacoma -- and I have enjoyed the outdoor recreation areas of many parts of the state. At the present time I teach school in Republic, Wa. and I enjoy being in the Kettle Range.

The beauty of the Kettle Range (and its marginal timber value) make it a strong candidate for protection as a Wilderness Area. When my students are grown men and women with families, I would like to think that the Kettle Range is still the beautiful natural place for them tomorrow, that it is for us today.

If possible, please put the Kettle Range area in "type I" wilderness in S837. Please make every effort to pass S837.

Sincerely,

Nicolas Payne

Nicolas Payne

Anne L. Lawson
1288 Marbelle Rd.
Republic, Wa. 99166

May 28, 1983

Honourable Senators Gorton and Jackson
Senate Hearings
Spokane, Wa.

Dear Senators,

Please include this letter in the written testimony on the Senate Hearings for Bill S. 837.

I am a permanent, year-round resident of Ferry County and my entire income comes from working in the woods. My summer recreation involves backpacking in the Kettle Range and I spend a great deal of time x-country skiing there in the winter. I have come to know the Kettle Range well, and it is my opinion that the whole of Ferry County will benefit from wilderness designation in the Kettle Range.

There are very few roadless areas left in the Kettle Range. The most significant is the beautiful Hall Creek Basin/ Thirteen Mile Area. It contains the largest stand of old-growth ponderosa pine in Eastern Washington (a lovely, park-like area perfectly suited for family hiking) and is the site of two research natural areas. I have seen trophy size deer, bobcat, cougar, and black bear there. Hall Creek Basin is also said to be a home for the pine marten. Any timber sale here would hardly offset the cost of road building and would be a tragic loss to everyone. This area is worth far more to us in its natural state than it would be logged and roaded, its unique beauty destroyed for the sake of a few more timber logs.

Looking at the situation from an economic standpoint, it seems clear that this depressed county with its problems of high unemployment and the boom or bust timber industry could benefit greatly from the diversity of an outdoor recreational industry as well as a sustained-yield timber industry. The designation of a Kettle Range Wilderness would allow for both. Timber harvest on the Republic Ranger District would not be seriously hampered by a Kettle Range Wilderness. Most of the proposed area is of little value for timber production because it is too high, rocky, and harsh to grow good lumber. On the other hand, a wilderness area would greatly enhance tourism and recreational growth, providing employment opportunities and stimulating income to the town of Republic and resort owners in the area.

We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. I respectfully request that Congress act with foresight and wisdom to include the Kettle Range in its forthcoming Washington Wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Anne L. Lawson

26 May 1983

Washington Wilderness Hearings
 Spokane City Council Chambers
 (2 June 1983)

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I would like to write to lend my support to the inclusion of the Kettle Range in Senators' Gorton and Jackson's Washington Wilderness Act of 1983 (S.B. 837). Having hiked, climbed and rafted all over the West, I've come to realize what a treasure ~~unroaded~~ wilderness areas are. The Kettle Range provides an incredible variety of terrain, flora & fauna — all in the environs of ~~a~~ a still untouched area.

Though I support the addition of the Kettle Range to the National Wilderness Preservation System, I do this realizing the importance of logging to northeastern Washington. Fortunately, most of the proposed wilderness lies above 4500 ft. (approximately 70%, in fact) where wind, low temperature, poor soil and a lack of water make successful reforestation impossible. Therefore, a Kettle Range Wilderness would not hurt logging interests.

Another area of concern is Representative Sud Mancini's effort to remove 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness area for potential expansion of the White Pass Ski Area. Inherent in the original concept of a wilderness is permanence. It would be a sad error to subject wilderness land to the vicissitudes of profit.

In short, I would like to see the Kettle Range included as a "Type I" wilderness in S.B. 837.

Sincerely, ALAN R. COAR
 P.O. Box 708, Republic, WA

5/26/93

Dear Honorable Gentlemen,

I would like to take this time to express my concern over an issue of import to me and the community of Eastern Washington. As a resident of Republic, Washington I have had many opportunities to appreciate and experience the pristine beauty of the Kettle Range Area. Many areas in Ferry and Stevens Counties have had their natural beauty tainted by the scars of over zealous logging and the mentality that more roads are for the greater good. By endorsing the Forest Service recommendation that the Kettle Range Area be included in S.B. 837, the American public would be helping to halt the sacrifice of the future for the profits of the present. This area is a rare tract of high peaks, alpine timber and an undisturbed animal habitat. It is senseless to disturb and destroy a unique eco-system in favor of questionable timber and mineral resources. The Kettle Range's primary resource is recreation - a renewable ~~source~~ resource. I urge that this area be included as a type I wilderness in S.B. 837. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Malcolm P. North

Registered voter
KI-76-056-3625
in Sea 36-023

Malcolm P. North
P.O. Box 788
Republic, WA 99166

Margaret Lover
 232 / 4th Ave
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF 94118
 May 21, 1983

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387, the Gorton-Jackson WASH. St. Wilderness legislation. I specifically request that the Kettle Range Mts be included as "Type I" wilderness category in the S387. It is important to preserve and protect the natural integrity of these mountains in NE WASH as regional watershed area, wild life habitat, hiking and recreational usage and appreciation of the beauty of this region as contributing to the local tourist economy. I personally love part of the year in an major urban area and during the summer and fall months retreat to Henry County for personal sanctuary and enjoyment of its peaceful nature and beauty. As a registered nurse, I realize the importance of preventative health and decreasing the stressful living environment of urban life. Access to wilderness and uninhabited natural areas is very health and spirit restorative. Thank you for including the Kettle Mts as Type I wilderness and worthy of legislative protection. Sincerely,
 Margaret Lover, R.N.

5-16-83
 David J. Scott
 Laurel Anne Beyer
 P.O. Box 154
 Curlew, WA. 99118

WE REQUEST OUR WRITTEN TESTIMONY BE INCLUDED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE
 HEARING ON 7/7 S 837.

Dear ~~Senator~~ ~~Representative~~ ~~Commissioner~~

We are writing you to urge you to include the Kettle Range in Type I Wilderness in SB 837. The Kettle Range is a relatively small (8%) area of the Colville National Forest but it offers immense treasures in terms of beauty and opportunities for recreation. Because of its proximity to State Highway 21, this area offers access to its hidden wonders and is used by many for year-round activities such as skiing, hiking, horseback riding, and camping. By designating this area as Type I Wilderness you ~~be~~ would be insuring the continuance of this multiple use. Every year more and more people come to see and experience the Kettle Range because it is one of the few roadless areas in our area of Washington.

WE consider ourselves somewhat conservative in a time of high budgets and high unemployment. If putting the Kettle Range into wilderness status would significantly alter the economic base of Ferry county, we could not consciously support it. But the Kettle Range is roadless precisely because its timber and minerals are so marginal---it is not easily reforested successfully due to its low rainfall, high winds and low temperatures--therefore closing the Kettle to timber cutting would not significantly change the annual timber production for the area, while it does preserve many valuable assets such as livestock range area, game stock reserves and the recreational opportunities mentioned above. Finally, wilderness status would not necessarily close the Kettle to mineral exploration should it be found to contain valuable deposits. Clearly, wilderness status, Type I is the best possible designation for the Kettle Range.

Please help us keep the Kettle Range one of our county's (as well as Washington's) most valuable assets. Support SB 837.

Sincerely,

David J. Scott

1176 Camp Curlew Rd
Republic, WA
99166

1 June 1983

Senate

Washington Wilderness Hearing

Wilderness areas are important not only for recreational uses and for the sense of freedom which they impart, but as reservoirs of resources for the future.

Our technology is now beginning a revolution at least as significant as the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The raw material of this revolution in production is not iron nor coal but life itself, in its endless genetic diversity. New biological substances are constantly being discovered and new uses for known materials are constantly being developed. Through genetic engineering living organisms are even becoming means of industrial production. (As in the case of human insulin, vital to diabetics, which can now be produced by genetically altered bacteria.)

Ten years ago this would have seemed like the sheerest science fiction. Ten years from now it will seem commonplace. By the turn of the century we may well be wondering how many priceless opportunities of this kind have disappeared with every form of life that has become extinct. The best way known to preserve the variety of life on Earth is to set aside large communities of living organisms to be protected from short-sighted meddling and saved for the critical needs of the future.

This is a major function of wilderness, as a reservoir for the diversity of life, source of future medicines, future crops and processes we are only beginning to imagine.

Washington State is fortunate in possessing such relatively undisturbed biological communities as the Kettle Range. Senate bill 837 is a much needed attempt to ensure that these reservoirs of genetic wealth are preserved for future need.

Sincerely,

Madilane A. Perry
Madilane A. Perry

I request this statement to be included in the legal record of the hearing.

My name is Jennifer Rosse, my address is 1103 Rose Valley Road, Republic, Washington, 98166.

I support Senate Bill #837 only if it includes the Kettle Range in Title I. It is important to me to keep the proposed wilderness as it is for many reasons. My family has enjoyed many cross country ski trips there. We are looking forward to taking our son hiking and backpacking there, and I would like to think that he could do the same things with his family in the future. As a former sawmill worker, I do realize the importance of timber in our local area, but I feel the needs of that industry can be met without the Kettle Range wilderness. I also feel that a wilderness would attract a further interest to tourists, which is another important industry in our county.

I thank the Senators for this opportunity to express my views.

Jennifer Rosse

MAY 23, 1983

Dear Sirs;

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearings on S. 837.

I have lived in Ferry County since 1971 and feel that I have an intimate knowledge of the area. I was born and raised on a farm in Minnesota and have been a lover of the outdoors since childhood. It was this love of the country that originally brought me to Ferry County for here was to be found tremendous tracts of wild and beautiful forested hills. The blight of over-development had not yet come to the Kettle Range. During my first summers here I spent many days hiking throughout the county enjoying the natural beauty to be found here.

Ignorantly, I thought nothing would change. I thought that the Kettle River Range and the surrounding area would remain forgotten and unexploited. After all, the county had been losing population year after year until the early 1970's. I was wrong. The land boom

and the lumber boom were on in full swing thru the '70's. Now many, if not most, of the beautiful parklike ridges rising up to the Kettle crest where I used to hike among the majestic firs and pines have been logged and are drastically changed. With the new logging roads, stump fields, slash piles and other man-made scars many of these areas are nearly unrecognizable as the former places of natural beauty and consequently have lost their aesthetic value as well as much of their economic value.

In the last ten years the road mileage in the Colville National has doubled and the stands of old growth timber have dwindled. If this trend continues most of the forest will become a very uninteresting and unesthetic tree farm. I compare it to looking at a midwestern cornfield where once there stood a diversified hardwood forest teeming with wildlife. Tree plantations are not beautiful in comparison with a natural virgin forest and do not attract people in search of an exciting outdoor experience.

It is my opinion that logging is a declining industry in this area. In 1972 I worked at San Poil Lumber Co. in Republic pulling green chain (stacking fresh cut lumber). Many shifts we saved nearly 100,000 B.F. of clear or #1 pine. The log yard was full of big logs. A few were even too big to be saved. A drive by the log yard now will reveal huge decks of poles with a diameter of less than twelve inches. Big logs are almost non-existent in the yard. Noting this fact, I ask, is the Forest Service really harvesting on a sustained yield basis like they claim? The log yards should still be full of big mature logs in the same proportions as ten years ago, but they're not. Few of the areas first logged are ready to cut large timber from and the few areas of virgin timber left are almost unprofitable to log because of the high cost of getting the timber out of the rough country.

The point is that we are supporting the declining timber industry at the direct expense of the expanding tourist trade that is attracted by our wild and scenic mountains and unspoiled countryside.

In closing let me say that as a transplanted mid westerner, I feel that folks out west here take their wide open space and natural wealth too much for granted. A journey thru the vast industrial wastelands and the smog-polluted sprawling megalopolises of the mid west and east would be quite an eye-opener to anyone used to looking out their window at snow covered peaks girt by green woods under a blue sky.

The slogan, 'It can't happen here!' has a increasingly hollow ring to it in this age of ever-accelerating expansion and development and exploitation. Let us act now to preserve and conserve our local wilderness heritage before it is too late. Please give the Kettle River Range wilderness status.

Sincerely,

Andy Becklin

ANDY BECKLIN
Rose Valley Rd.
Republic, Wa. 99166

I request my written testimony be included in the official record of the hearing on S387

I support the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal.

As a resident of Ferry County I believe that it is important to preserve a portion of the Kettle Range in an undeveloped condition, so that future generations will be able to see what the area all used to be like.

I believe that setting aside a part of the Kettle Range as wilderness is consistent with the multiple-use concept. Not all land is good for all things. The majority of the Wilderness Proposal land is marginal at best, as timber ground. Why not keep it for its scenic value? Because that ground which has been logged certainly doesn't have much scenic value.

I believe that a portion of the

Kettle Range should remain free of permanent human intrusion, such as road building, so that various kinds of wildlife, which may not be adaptable, can exist in their accustomed ways.

I believe in wilderness classification for the Kettle Range because it is good just to know that it is there and will continue to be there.

May 30, 1983

Thank you,
[Signature]
Doug Doty
White Mountain
Wauconda, Wn. 98859

I request my written testimony to be included in the official record of the hearing on S 387.

I have been a resident of this area since I was three years old, and my family was in this area before it became a county. Long Alec Creek was named after my Great Grandfather. This is my homeland and I want to see it preserved.

I want the Kettle Range included in the U.S. Wilderness System,

I have hiked the Kettle Crest Trail and I can say that it was one of my more enjoyable experiences.

I want my children to have the opportunity to visit the

Kettle Range as a protected
Wilderness.

Thank you for your time
and I appreciate your efforts
and interest.

Thank you
Sincerely

Deborah Doty

May 29, 1983

Deborah Doty
White Mountain
Wauconda, Wash.
98859

June 1, 1983

Dear Sirs,

I would like this letter to be included in the testimony for Senate Bill 857.

I support official designation for the Kettle Range Wilderness. I am a resident and land owner in Tracy County. I am a woods worker and horseman. I have a wife and three children.

It's not easy making a living in Tracy County. But I find the economic difficulties are offset by the quality of life afforded here. The quality of life as reflected in our farms, ~~and~~ along the Kettle River, in our small towns, and in our mountains.

I am aware that most majority of forest land is

devoted to lumber harvesting. I
am also aware that the 20,000
acre Kettle Range Wilderness
is hardly prime ground for
timber harvesting.

The land suited for wilderness.
The accessibility of off-road
vehicles is just ~~another~~ family
type wilderness experience.
We could use that here in
Washington. We could use
it in Ferry County. We can
benefit economically from it.
Folks in Spokane might find
it a welcome change as well.

I remember one fall. My wife
and I ~~had~~ hiked up the
Kettle Crest ~~with~~ looking south.
We experienced about every
type of weather. We had
snow, rain, and hail. But
a family coaxed and coaxed
the kids to the south side
of Snow Peak. The weather
changed for the better. There
was the sun, the blue sky,
the creek, the meadow, and
the lodgepole. Looking down the

range we could see Bald Mountain,
 Barclay Butte, and White Mountain.
 The larch were yellow, the old
 growth and thick stands of young
 timber that came in after the
 burn, contrasted and complemented
 one another so well. My kids
 were probably too young to
 remember. I'll never forget it.
 They deserve one opportunity
 to preserve ^{some} kind of
 memories. Let's manage this
 area for the long run. It will
 be a wise decision.

Sincerely,

Paul Thirk

June 1, 1983

Sir,

Please include this letter in the
Testimony for Senate Bill 827, I live in
Forest County, and am concerned about
the Kettle River Wilderness area.

One main reason that I moved to
the area seven years ago was because
of the seclusion and wildness of the
area. I believe that the natural beauty
and healthy environment of the area
are the two most important assets
that we have in the area.

As a result, I've seen first-
hand a lot of the damage done by
logging outfits, and the great
difficulty with reforestation. The

Little Room in our museum for
 Timber, difficult to log, and
 almost impossible to reforest
 adequately. I believe that 80,000
 acres is an insufficient amount,
 but I support it. Please let us
 maintain 80,000 acres as wilderness.

Thank you,

Doug Kihl

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY

SIRS:

AS I WRITE THIS I
HAVE JUST COME FROM MY
TREE PLANTING WORK SITE.
AS YOU CAN TELL, MY LIVELIHOOD
DEPENDS ON TREES
BEING CUT DOWN AND RE-
PLANTED. NEVERTHELESS,
I STRONGLY FEEL THE
GREAT NEED FOR WILDER-
NESS PRESERVATION.

YOU, AS OUR ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVES, HAVE MANY
OBLIGATIONS TO FULFILL

FOR YOUR CONSTITUENTS.
YOU ARE EXPECTED TO LOOK
OUT FOR OUR INTERESTS;
ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL,
AS CITIZENS OF OUR STATE,
AND AS A NATION. THIS TRUST
YOU HOLD, HOWEVER, IS NOT CON-
FINED ONLY TO THE PEOPLE
ALIVE RIGHT NOW; IN MATTERS
SUCH AS THE ISSUE BEFORE
YOU, YOU ALSO HAVE THE RIGHTS
AND INTERESTS OF FUTURE
GENERATIONS IN YOUR CARE.
THIS IS THE STUFF OF
STATESMANSHIP, AND NOT
MERE POLITICS; ~~THE DIFFERENCE~~
YOU MUST DO RIGHT BY

OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN.
OF COURSE IT'S HARD TO
ENVISION JUST WHAT THE
FUTURE HOLDS; BUT AN
EDUCATED GUESS WOULD
SAY THAT TREES WILL
CONTINUE TO BE HARVESTED,
AND MORE AND MORE OF
OUR LAND, OUR SINGLE GREAT-
EST NATURAL RESOURCE,
WILL BE FOREVER CHANGED
FROM THE WILDERNESS THAT
CHALLENGED OUR FOREBEARS.
IS IT SO MUCH TO ASK
THAT SO LITTLE, SO VERY
LITTLE PRIMAL WILDERNESS
BE SAVED SO THAT IT

WILL BE ENJOYED AND ADMIR-
ED AND EXPERIENCED IN
ITS SPLENDOR, NOW AND IN
THE CENTURIES TO COME?
IS THIS SO MUCH TO ASK?

AND SO, GENTLEMEN, THIS
IS YOUR CHANCE TO BEHAVE
AS STATESMEN, TO MAKE
A DECISION BECAUSE IT
IS RIGHT. AND IT IS THE
ONLY CHANCE FOR THOSE
YET UNBORN, WHO CANNOT
SAY THEIR ~~PIECE~~ PIECE,
TO YOU, WHOSE WORLD WILL
BE SO DIFFERENT, AND
WHO WILL BE ABLE TO

TO VISIT THESE AREAS AND
SEE "THE WAY IT ALL USED
TO BE".

IN CLOSING, LET ME
THANK YOU FOR BRINGING
THIS ISSUE BEFORE THE
PUBLIC AND GIVING US THE
CHANCE TO MAKE OUR VIEWS
KNOWN AT THIS FORUM.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT
YOU HOLD THE FUTURE IN
YOUR HANDS.

SINCERELY,

Richard F. Wilkie III

Joann Marshall
1223 Rose Valley Rd
Republic, Washington
9166

I would like to thank Senators Jackson & Gordon for initiating a Wilderness Bill and their faithful hearing today. I would like to request that my statement be included in the legal record for the hearing of Senate bill #837.

As a wife, mother & concerned citizen of Ferry County in northeastern Washington, I wish to express my overwhelming support of a Washington Wilderness Bill with the inclusion of the Kettle Range area in Title I. My experience hiking and cross-country skiing in the Kettle Range with my husband, 6yr. and 1yr. old sons has left me with a feeling of deep appreciation for not only the beautiful surroundings but also each of my family members. The opportunity for a family to share time together and be, if only for an afternoon, completely away from all sights & sounds of "civilization," is essential. This is the time when each person can regain a perspective of what is truly of value - a time when family bonds are

are strengthened - & a time when each person
 groups to once again deal with the pressures
 of everyday life. The Little Range, by nature
 of its accessibility, is especially suitable for
 family recreation & indeed offers this "opportunity."

Speaking not only as a parent, but as a
 concerned citizen of northeastern Washington, I
 sincerely feel that a means to expand our economic
 base is precisely what is needed in this area.
 We must continue to ~~continue~~ support our timber
 industry while at the same time developing other
 economic possibilities. A wilderness area would
 offer the opportunity to develop and enhance the
 already important tourism & recreation industry.

In summary, I feel that the proposed
 Little Range wilderness area is one which we
 cannot let slip through our fingers. A designated
 wilderness area there would be of great personal
 and public benefit. I urge, again, your support
 of Senate bill #837 with the inclusion of the
 Little Range in Title I.

MARJEAN MATHEWS
P.O. BOX 125
CURLEW, WA 99118

HONORABLE SLADE GORTON
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC. 20510

JUNE 2, 1983

DEAR SIR,

THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 BRINGS THE WILDERNESS ISSUE TO THE FOREFRONT ONCE AGAIN, PERHAPS IT WILL BE THE LAST CHANCE FOR SEVERAL ROADLESS AREAS. I FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SUPPORT A WILDERNESS BILL THAT MIGHT INCLUDE A SCHEME SUCH AS SID MORRISON'S PROPOSAL TO ~~DELETE~~ 2500 ACRES FROM THE EXISTING GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS. SUCH ACTION SEEMS TO CONTRADICT THE ESSENCE OF WILDERNESS AS PERMANENT AS WELL AS UNDERMINE CONFIDENCE IN THE SECURITY OF THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO ME IS THE TITLE II SECTION OF THE BILL LISTING ADDITIONAL AREAS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. SUCH MODEST ACTION IN A WILDERNESS BILL, MEANS MUCH OF OUR WILDERNESS HERITAGE WOULD REMAIN UNPROTECTED AND VULNERABLE TO PRESSURES FOR DEVELOPMENT. AS A BUILDING DESIGNER AND REAL PROPERTY APPRAISER IN FERRY COUNTY, WASHINGTON, I CANNOT IGNORE THE INFLUX IN OUR POPULATION OF PEOPLE SEARCHING FOR AN ESCAPE FROM THE OVERWHELMING ASPECTS OF A MAN-MADE AND ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENT. DEMANDS ON OUR NATURAL RESOURCES CONTINUE TO INCREASE. CAN WE CONTINUE TO DENY OUR VIRGIN WILD LANDS ARE A NATURAL RESOURCE?

THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF LAND IN OUR COUNTY IS PUBLIC LAND, CONTINUALLY AND DRASTICALLY CHANGED BY NEW ROADS. ROADLESS AREAS ARE CONSTANTLY THREATENED TO BE LOST FOREVER BY NEW ROADS. THE KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL REMAINS A ROADLESS AREA WITH HABITATS AND WATERSHED IN TACT. EASY, YEAR-ROUND ACCESSIBILITY PROVIDES GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION, INCLUDING CROSS COUNTRY SKIING, TO A WIDE RADIUS OF POPULATION. AS A RESIDENT OF FERRY COUNTY, WITH SUCH A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND, I AM ACUTELY AWARE OF THE DEMANDS ON OUR TIMBER RESOURCES. MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCES ON THE KETTLE CREST HAVE ALWAYS EMPHASIZED THE NEED IN THE PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM TO INCLUDE PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE WILDERNESS ISSUE REQUIRES A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL DECISION, NOT ONE BASED ON SHORT TERM ECONOMICS ALONE. ECONOMIC STRATEGIES AND STATISTICS CAN BE ARGUED ENDLESSLY. IN A SOCIETY AS FAST-PACED AS OURS, IT IS COMMON TO FIND OURSELVES SWEEP ALONG THE TREADMILL WITHOUT DIRECTION OR CONTROL. TO REALIZE THAT WE EXIST BY

BY CONSENT OF THE NATURAL ELEMENTS IS A POWERFUL STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESPECT FOR THE PLANET WE LIVE ON AND THAT IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE CONSEQUENCES OF OUR ACTIONS.

THE PRICELESS GIFT OF WILDERNESS IS OURS TO GIVE. IN A SOCIETY FOCUSED ON THE ACCUMULATION OF PERSONAL MATERIAL WEALTH, LET US LEAVE THE KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS AS ONE OF THE SYMBOLS OF OUR GENEROSITY.

Marjion Mathews

CRAG BEENER
P.O. BOX 125
CURLIN, WA. 99118

HONORABLE ELAINE CORTON
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

2 JUNE 1983

DEAR SIR,

THE WILDERNESS ISSUE IS CONFRONTING US ALL ONCE AGAIN. PERHAPS FOR THE LAST TIME IN THIS DECADE, MAYBE FOREVER. WHATEVER THE OUTCOME, WE WILL ALL BE EFFECTED.

AS I SEE IT, THE ISSUE IS NOT ONE OF BEING EITHER FOR OR AGAINST A WILDERNESS. ITS A MATTER OF OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW CONCERNING LIFE ON THIS PLANET. LETS FACE IT, WE ARE STEWARDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND OUR ACTIVITY, WHILE HERE, HAS HAD ITS EFFECTS FROM DAY ONE. MAN HAS COME A LONG WAY. OR HAS HE?

WE PRIDE OURSELVES WITH A SUPERIOR ABILITY TO THINK AND REASON. FORTUNATELY, WE DO HAVE THIS IN OUR FAVOR, BUT UNFORTUNATELY, IT MIGHT ALSO BE OUR ULTIMATE DILEMMA. THE ONE THING WE ARE FACED WITH DAILY IS MAKING MORAL JUDGEMENT AND EXERCISING SELF-DISCIPLINE.

THIS IS THE ISSUE. CAN WE BRIEFLY SEPARATE OURSELVES FROM OUR DAILY ROUTINES, OUR DESIRES, DRIVES AND CREEDS? CAN WE REALIZE THAT WE ARE HERE BECAUSE THE ELEMENTS HAVE BEEN MERCIFULLY IN OUR FAVOR? ARE WE AS MATURE AS WE WOULD LIKE TO THINK WE ARE? CAN WE SAY NO TO OURSELVES?

CAN WE SET ASIDE SMALL PORTIONS OF RELATIVELY VIRGIN EARTH AND ACCEPT IT FOR WHAT IT NATURALLY HAS TO OFFER AND MAKE DO WITH ALL ELSE THAT WE HAVE ALREADY TOUCHED? ARE WE MATURE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT THIS CHALLENGE? IF WE CAN NOT, THEN WE HAVE FAILED AS WE CONTINUE TO TAKE PRIDE IN AN ATTRIBUTE WE ARE UNABLE TO LIVE UP TO.

ESTABLISHING A WILDERNESS IS SUCH A SMALL SACRIFICE. ITS UP TO US AND NO ONE ELSE. I SUPPORT THE KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS OF FERRY COUNTY WASHINGTON.

Craig Beener

May 25
Box 13621
Curlew, Wash.

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
House Office Building
Washington D.C., 20525

Dear Mr. Foley,

I write to encourage you to include the Kettle River Range in any Washington Wilderness legislation. In this vast area of Eastern Washington, it appears that there is much open virgin land but in truth there is not!

I have followed many a small mountain road to invariably run into 'No Trespassing' signs, locked gates, houses, people, not to mention more. Of course this too can be interesting but the search for a primal quiet place of Earth is becoming surprisingly very difficult.

Thus, I urge you to

support the Kettle Range
Wilderness Proposal and that
you also designate it as
Type I Wilderness to insure
its' survival.

These wilderness areas
are important to the health
of our nation. It is a rare
place where we and our child-
ren may go and be reminded
of the grandness, the power and
the scope of all of which we
are a small part. This primal
view of nature humbles us
as it teaches that we are all
but a part of a great whole
and we must work together
to insure its' and our
goodness and future.

Thank you!

Sincerely,
Pamela A. Johnson
Silvermoon

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington DC , 20510

May 28, 1983
Box 3621
White Mtn.
Curlew

My Testimonial

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I thank you for your Bill, S837, regarding the Kettle River Wilderness and its protection. I encourage you to designate the Kettle Range as Type I Wilderness to insure that its beauty and character remain for our children to appreciate. They may well need this space to purify and contemplate what is right.

I am very glad that in this busy day and age, you can take the time to protect a small but beautiful part of our Earth. In this vast area of Eastern Washington, I have followed many mountain roads far away and run into 'No Trespassing' signs, fences, gates, houses and

people, not to mention more. of course this can be interesting but the search for a primal quiet place of Earth is becoming surprisingly difficult.

Thank you for working to protect the Kettle River Wilderness for our children to go to be reminded of the grandness, the power and the scope of all what we are part of. May this panorama of nature teach us that we must work together for its goodness.

Thank you! Please continue your good work,

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Johnson
Silvermoon

June 1, 83

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am a registered voter in Ferry Co. My family and myself have lived here since 1974. We are born and raised in WA. state.

We are middle class hard working people with a tradition of the out of doors in our hearts.

I urge you to make the Kettle River Range Wilderness. I don't feel there is enough timber to warrant its sale. Please restore faith to the common family that their children will be able to respect our decisions made now.

Thank you,
The Paddock's
694 Trout Ct. Rd.
Republic, WA. 99166

May 28, 1983

Box 362
White Mountain
CurlewSenator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

my testimonial

Dear Mr. Gorton,

I thank you for your Bill, S 837 regarding the Kettle River Wilderness and its protection. I encourage you to designate the Kettle Range as Type I wilderness to insure that its beauty and character remain for our children to appreciate.

I am very glad that in this busy age of commerce, world problems and economic problems, you can take the time to protect a small but beautiful part of our Earth. I have traveled in many areas of Eastern Washington and followed many tiny mountain roads, always to find 'No Trespassing' signs,

fences, houses, people, not
to mention more. Of course,
this can be interesting but
the search for a primal
quiet place of Earth is
becoming difficult.

Thank you for working to
protect the Kettle River Area
for us and our children to
go to be reminded of the
grandness, the power and
the scope of all of what
we are part of. May this
view of primal nature teach
us that we are all but a
part of a great whole and
we must work together for
its goodness.

Thank-you. Please continue
your good work.

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Johnson
Silvermoon.

 (wild edible mushroom
spore print)

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson,

I am writing this on the
concern of the Kettle Range
Wilderness Proposal, S387.

I request this written testimony be included
in the official records of the hearing on S387.

Firstly I would like to thank you for your
effort & support of this issue. I will now take the
time to say that we the people support you in
this issue also.

I feel the need to actively stand
behind these remaining roadless lands.
In our quick paced, quickly changing world
most of the "old" is left behind.

There are not many areas left where
one can see 2,000 year old grandfather cedars
standing tall above virgin ground. Sadly, we've
chased our animal brothers & sisters deep into these
areas of retreat. These same areas ~~where~~ we

too journey for peace of mind & retreat.

It is not just that there now only exists 17 million acres of wilderness upon this beautiful mother land. If we are not cautious soon all of our homeland will be harmfully raped and abused.

Efforts to reforest and reseed an area such as this after logging excavation would have a detrimental effect. Much cost would need to go into this activity in an ~~area~~ ^{arid}, high, elevated land location such as the proposed.

I feel it is important to preserve and protect these small wilderness hooks. I would like to see this proposed wilderness, as well as all of the proposed areas placed under a type I category where its peaceful protection would be assured.

I hope to have the continued freedom to roam thru these unspoiled territories. May our children, and their children grow with this same freedom. Peace be with you.



Sincerely,
Katie Gockey

May 25, 1983

Honorable Senator Jackson
Senate Office Building
Wash. D.C. 20510.

Re: Wilderness; Cougar Lakes.

Dear Senator:

I am writing for Cougar Lakes Wilderness specifically, and all others widely. For the last quarter of my life I have been writing Senators & Representatives in this cause. I am as tired of this project as you must be, so let us work together this time to finish it up. Its time has arrived.

From the White Pass Highway north to Norse Peak and Fife's Peak, west to Mt. Rainier & east to and including the North Fork Rattlesnake river; this is all A-1 first grade wilderness.

As to the strange plan of Rep. Morrison concerning the Goat Rocks; ignore it. We do not fight for Wilderness with one hand and take it away with the other.

Important to Yakima area is the North Rattlesnake River. This watershed has been threatened by timber people for many years. Yet, combined with many smaller streams, it has been the source of Yakima water supply and irrigation.

Lumbering causes an increased silt run-off into stream-beds in spring-time melt or rain. Many of our rivers run brown now from the silt; thus are ruined forever for salmon spawning.

For 50 years I have kept an eye on the rivers worsening condition, as a cabin owner and as a fisherwoman. We need to follow the ~~the~~

spawning salmon up the area streams, now we never see one. We used to catch 14 inch native trout but now only 7" plants.

I would quote Justice Wm. O. Douglas on Wilderness from his book A Wilderness Bill of Rights.

"Since one function of a free society is to protect minority rights, we need to guarantee that large areas of the original America will be preserved in perpetuity. Those who love the wilderness of the land and who find exhilaration in backpacking and sleeping on the ground, may be idiosyncratic, but they represent values important in a free society. Wilderness people are at the opposite end of the spectrum from any standardized products of this machine age; yet they represent basic values, when they protest against automation for the wilderness and their grandchildren."

Thank you,

Betty Lagergren Secy.

Cougar Lake Wilderness
Alliance.

7610 Summitview #4
Yakima, Wa 98908

FIR

313 N. 32nd Ave.
Yakima, Wa. 98902
May 26, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing in support of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

I support Title I. I also believe that all of Title II areas should be included in the Wilderness System. Of special concern to me is the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness. The North Unit which includes Norse Peak and is part of Title II should be protected wilderness.

I urge you to oppose Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion plan. The Goat Rocks have been protected since 1946. To give some of this wilderness to private speculation is not acceptable because of the precedent it would set. No wilderness would be safe from commercial exploitation. There is space east and west of the present ski area that can be developed for skiing if necessary without taking Wilderness for this purpose. I support leaving the Hogback Mountain and Mirriam Creek area in the Goat Rocks wilderness.

The Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes areas are places that I have hiked and backpacked. They are very special places. However, much as I love the mountains, this is not the primary reason I write in support of wilderness. Wilderness areas serve an important function as watershed for the populated areas of Washington. Leaving roadless areas in a wilderness state prevents the serious erosion that occurs when steep slopes of the Cascades are logged off. Wilderness habitats are necessary to provide a refuge for wildlife. The little remaining old growth forest would be far more valuable as wilderness than it would be for logging. It is the sole habitat for some animal and bird species.

I want to thank you for introducing the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983. I hope that you will do everything you can to secure its passage through Congress -- with the changes and additions noted in this letter.

Yours truly,

Muriel L. Ainsworth
Muriel L. Ainsworth

Copies sent to Henry Jackson, U.S. Senate
Betty Lagergren, Yakima



Council for Land Care & Planning Inc.

June 1, 1983

W. 3210 Velview Drive
Spokane, Washington 99208

Representative Tom Foley
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Foley:

The Council for Land Care & Planning, Inc. supports the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

We specifically urge your support of the Leola/Mankato and Shedroof Divide along with the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch addition because these will round out the Salmo-Priest Wilderness. This will provide needed caribou and grizzly bear protection as well as protection for the elk and deer. We are concerned for the preservation of ancient red cedars of historic significance and other old forest growth.

The Idaho portion of the Salmo-Priest area needs to be included in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

The Kettle Range is a true wilderness and great for recreation as well as good for the economy. Abundant wildlife in the Kettle Range should be protected.

Very Truly Yours,

Lloyd Thorson

Lloyd Thorson
President

By Julian Mittmann
Recording Secretary
CLCP

LT/lr



scott's
taxidermy

557 south main • colville, washington 99114 • phone: 1-509-684-4250
5-26-83

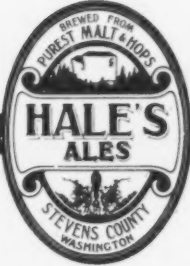
Senators Jackson and Gordon

I would like to express my support for the
conservationists' proposal for the Salmo-Priest
and Little Range Wilderness areas in the
Washington Wilderness Bill.

Maintaining these areas as they are increases the
potential of quality animals and larger birds.
Areas are needed where wildlife can thrive
without constant year around harassment from
people. Hunting and fishing is one of the
largest attractions of outside money into this
Colville business coffers. These people spend
money on gas, food, lodging and hopefully taxidermy.
Establishing these two wilderness areas would
draw more people and keep them coming back.

I encourage you to adopt these two Wilderness
proposals.

Thank you
Pat Scott
Owner



701 N. MAIN - COLVILLE, WA. 99114

(509) 684-6503/3170

June 1, 1983

Senator Jackson
Senator Gorton
Spokane Public Hearing
Wilderness Bill

Dear Senators:

I would like to express my support for the Salmo-Priest wilderness area you have proposed in your wilderness bill.

I feel these wilderness areas will be very valuable to our area by helping us diversify our economy. The public demand for the wilderness experience is exploding and I feel our area must have it available here to attract both tourism and the business people who value the quality of life we can offer.

Actually I would like to see the proposed area of 27,000 acres enlarged by the addition of adjacent roadless areas as some have suggested. I would also encourage you to include the Kettle Range area near Republic in your wilderness bill.

Thank you, I very much appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Michael Hale
President

The Book Depot

• 284 WEST ASTOR • COLVILLE WA • 99114 •

May 25, 1983

Honorable Senators,

I strongly support and urge passage of the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983.

I believe also this bill should include the Kettle Range proposal of the Kettle Range Conservation Group and the Salmo Priest Wilderness proposal, including the Crowell Mountain - Uncas Gulch Addition & the Leola / Nankato Mountain Addition.

Most sincerely,
Charles Danst,
owner

COLVILLE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

A Non-Profit Corporation

P. O. BOX 344

COLVILLE, WASHINGTON 99114

May 24, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators;

As in the past, the Colville Valley Environmental Council members have voted to officially endorse the Salmo-Priest Wilderness proposal including the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato- Shedroof Divide additions, and also the conservationists' Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal. We urge that both of these areas be designated wilderness under the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983.

We would also like to go on record as opposing any deletions from existing wilderness areas such as the deletion of 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Please include this position statement as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,



Gayle McKellar, President

May 26, 1983

Senate Office Building
Olympia, WA 22005

Dear Senators,

We urge your support for the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. We believe it is essential to preserve not only the land designated by RARE I and II but also that permanent protection must be given to those areas designated in Title II of the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983.

We oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. We believe it would be a bad precedent to remove any land from existing Wilderness especially for private profit. While C.A.S.T. is conceptually not opposed to more ski areas, the proposed facility would eliminate a prime area crossed by the Pacific Crest trail.

Because of its diverse wildlife, we are particularly interested in the retention of as much land as possible for the Salmo-Priest wilderness. It has come to our attention that this area is "critical" habitat for the mountain caribou and grizzly bear.

Another area of local concern is the Kettle Range. The majority of land in this area is over 5,000 feet in elevation so is not prime timber land. The Kettle Range is easily accessible to Spokane and offer a variety of excellent recreational opportunities.

The State of Washington just does not have enough wilderness to retain the integrity of this beautiful State for future generations without the passage of this bill.

Respectfully,

Patricia Skayford

C.A.S.T.
Citizens Action for a Safe Tomorrow

1599

May 31, 1983

To: United States Senators Jackson and Gorton

From: Meredith Hatfield and Lon M Hatfield, PhD, MD, School Board
Director, Dist. 115
Rt. 4 Box 900, Colville, WA 99114

Regarding: Washington Wilderness Bill

We strongly support the inclusion of the Conservationists' Proposal for the Salmo-Priest and also the Kettle Range in a Washington Wilderness Bill.

Along with our children and friends, we have traveled on horseback through both of these areas, and returned feeling refreshed by their beauty and serenity. As this corner of Washington becomes more populated, it is all the more important to preserve these unique wilderness areas and the quality of life they provide.

Meredith and Lon Hatfield



30 MAY '83

Dear Sirs:

I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A FEW WORDS IN BEHALF OF THE PRESERVATION OF THESE PRISTINE AREAS IN OUR STATE OF WASHINGTON.

When I RETURNED FROM THE NAVY, having been a MEDIC IN "The Viet Nam ERA", I CAME BACK TO WASHINGTON BECAUSE I COULDN'T find any better spot to be in all my travels. And the main reason I live IN Colville is because it is close to the last remnants of OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. This is our LAST "shot", so to speak, to KEEP SOME KEY AREAS NATURAL. If we fail, there is NO SECOND CHANCE. Thirty years ago, my father brought me to this area many times during my early years to hunt and fish and camp, etc. (Basically enjoying some wonderful areas.) Now, most of those areas are ruined OR moved to the point of irreversibility. But there are still some areas left where Beaver live unmolested, and the whole ecological balance is still in the original state. Let us not fail to let this be preserved and protected for all of us. I grew up in Seattle, but left it by choice due to population stress, pollution and rainfall.

In the last 10 years I have also trapped extensively across some OF those areas and have the highest sold coyote in the history of the state. The money from this comes into our economy from other countries primarily, which doesn't hurt our domestic policy any. I have also helped a few young people discover trapping and ^{now} prefer it to speeding, drinking, pot - etc. I would rather see them doing that than the "Dope Scene" so many

SEEM TO GET caught up in.

I also have hiked the Cascade Trail from the White Pass to Oregon Border (120 miles) and this passes through the Coast Rocks immediately south of the White Pass ski area. Of the entire 3000 miles of the Cascade Crest Trail from Canada to Mexico, this is the most spectacular section - unique - and the only place that the trail cannot be ridden by horseback -- you must walk your horses it is so tricky going up the ascent to the top. In one day you can be in and out of several zones from rain forest to Alpine and back again. Simply fantastic - lets not lose it.

WE HAVE already GOT enough of our wonderful State in the "progress state" of industrialization, unemployment, and various humanistic endeavors - lets not gamble it all; but instead save those areas for future generations as well. Thank you for your consideration

Respectfully
Robert M. Rohrbach

ROBERT M. ROHRBACH
Rt 4 Box 815
Celville, WA 99114

634-5710

R.D.H.
(Registered Domestic Hygienist)

June, 1983

Dear Senate Hearing Committee,

I work full time and this part of the year is very busy for me. But, I feel the wilderness issue warrants my concern and attention.

I support the Citizen's Conservation proposal for Washington wilderness. I am familiar with the Salmo-Priest & Kettle Range. The Salmo-Priest provides habitat for grizzlies and the endangered woodland Caribou. The Kettle Range provides an important undisturbed watershed and excellent recreational environment.

If humankind encroaches on the small amount of wilderness left, we will soon be counting ourselves on the endangered list.

Your decision will have lasting effects for generations.

Casal Cameron

Dear Senator Henry Jackson:

The Salmo Priest, and the additions, the Sierra Club have recommended are a much needed place for our wild animals to survive.

I have lived in this area for 41 yrs. During this time I have hunted, fished, hiked, and camped in all the Salmo-Priest, and its adjoining areas.

In those times of enjoying the area, and its wild animals, I've seen many changes, most I haven't liked. Thanks to our loggers, and our incompetent forest Service. Also I don't believe the loggers, and the people of Bend Orille County will be hurt from this wilderness area. But the wild animals will ~~be~~ definitely be hurt. In the last 25 yrs. I have seen a big decline in the Mule Deer, and the Blue grouse in the area.

I believe its is because there are too many

roads, and everywhere the loggers have logged an area, nothing grows back but brush so thick, that nothing can walk through it.

I believe it is past time we made not part of, but all of these areas into a wilderness area. Not just for the animals, but also for the people on this end of the State to enjoy our great outdoors, without torn up logging areas, an noisy automobiles.

Sincerely

Owille Bagg

Rt 2, Box 30
Colville, Wa

June 1, 1983

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in support of Wilderness status for the Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest areas.

I have hiked in both areas several times and consider them worthy of wilderness protection.

Yours truly,
William F. Day

Aladdin St. Rt. Box 50
Colville, Wash. 99114

May 31, 1983

to Senators Slade Gorton & Henry Jackson:

I'm sorry I cannot come to the Washington Wilderness hearing in Spokane on June 2. Here are my comments for the record:

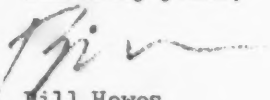
I support (1) the inclusion, as wilderness, of the Kettle Range as proposed by the Kettle Range Conservation Group, and (2) the incursion (in the Salmo-Priest) of the Crowell Mountain - Uncas Gulch and Leola - Mankato Mountain additions.

I have done some hiking in both the Kettle Range and Salmo areas. Although they are not as spectacular as Mt. Rainier, they are very beautiful nonetheless. And they are close. I don't want to drive 8 hours to get to the nearest wilderness.

The timber industry, in my opinion, is doing itself a big disfavor by coming across as a big glutton. What's so unfair about "locking up" only 10 percent of the Colville Forest for us hikers and for everyone's ecosystem? We're willing to give them 90 percent for potential cutting but that's not enough — they want it all. The loggers would be better off anyway by relying less on the government and by putting more faith in the free market economy they profess to admire.

I request that this letter be included in the hearing record. Please send written confirmation that this will be done.

Sincerely yours,



Bill Hewes
660 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3rd
Colville, WA 99114

Helen M. Sargeant
1114 N. Edgell Rd.
Spokane, Wa. 99218

June 2, 1983

U. S. Senate

Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing
Spokane City Council Chambers
21, 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA,

I support Title I of S 837 and am in favor of designating Title II areas as wilderness also, including the following areas: Boulder River, Clearwater, Morse Peak, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Tette Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Goat Rocks, Glaciers View, I would like to see included in the Salmo-Prest Wilderness the Crowell Mountain / Unas Gulch, Teala / Mantata Mountain, and the Shedroff Divide additions to maintain habitat for mountain caribou and quiggy.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. If one person may remove land from wilderness areas, others may do so. Hozback Mountain and Miriam Creek should remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I favor "soft release" for lands not designated as wilderness.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Sargeant

1608

North City Limits
Colville, Wa 99114
May 31, 1983

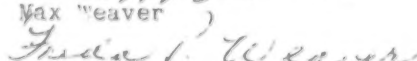
The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Gorton:

We strongly support the creation of the Kettle Range
and Salmo-Priest Wilderness Areas.

I, Freda, having been raised at the base of Mount
Abercrombie, feel this region also would be a fine addition
to wilderness to be preserved.

Respectfully yours,


Max Weaver

Freda P. Weaver

June 2, 1983

Hearing Chairman
Spokane, WA

RE: Washington Wilderness Bill S837

I support and recommend passage of Washington Wilderness Bill S837.

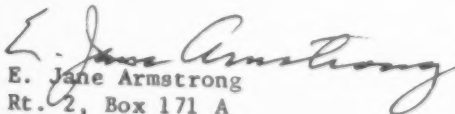
Included in this Bill under Title I is the Salmo - Priest area of Northeastern Washington which includes one of the most important elk winter ranges in Pend Oreille County. This area is also known habitat for three endangered species: the grizzly, wolf and mountain caribou. To protect the wildlifes natural habitat the surrounding acreage in Idaho should also be included in the legislation.

Title II of the Bill includes approximately 58,000 acres known as the Kettle Range. I strongly recommend that this acreage be included in Wilderness legislation to insure maintaining the natural habitat for cougar, black bear and mule deer.

I am pleased and support that extensive acreage in Washington State is devoted to the Lumber Industry. It is without question that logging of timber is vital to our States economy. It is also without question that the majority of the acreage involved in S837 is unloggable.

To retain approximately eight percent of our timbered lands to use for maintaining wildlife in their natural habitat is a wise investment in Washington State economy. Support and pass Washington Wilderness Bill S837.

Respectfully,



E. Jane Armstrong
Rt. 2, Box 171 A
Chewelah, WA 99109
935-4676

Box 36A Aladdin Star Route

Arleen Green, M.S.W.

(509) 684-6933

Colville, Washington 99114

May 27, 1983

To Senators Slade Gorton
and Henry Jackson

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to inform you that we support the conservationist proposal for the Saline Priest and Kettle Falls Range wilderness area in NE Washington. This legislation is especially vital for the protection of wildlife in that area - The endangered Caribou, grizzly, moose, etc. It is truly a beautiful area and should be preserved for the enjoyment of all.

Thank you for your support, and we ask that this letter be included in the Hearing Record on June 2.

Sincerely yours,

Nayps and Arleen Green

Helen Dee Hokom

Attorney at Law

329 S. Elm

Colville, Washington 99111

(509) 684-3638

June 1, 1983

Dear Senator

I wish this letter be included as part of the hearing record on the Wilderness Bill now before Congress. It is my hope that you will support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

In this time of increasing development, I believe strongly that preservation of the spiritual, recreational and aesthetic values of wilderness is essential.

The amount of land sought to be kept from further development is relatively small. In my opinion any impact on the timber industry could be beneficial. By this I mean, a more limited timber base would encourage more efficient logging practices.

I oppose Representative Morrison's attempt to delete the Goat Rocks area. It would be a bad precedent to allow already designated areas to be withdrawn from protection merely to serve the profit motives of a particular industry. While I am an avid nordic and alpine skier, I am willing to forego this slope in the better interest of the state. I am hopeful that with the creation of more wilderness areas that more trails and ski slopes will be forthcoming.

My desire for recreational opportunities is quite consistent with my interest in preserving these areas. I believe much more needs to be done in the European tradition to access mountain vistas and to create a functional trail network. Why must I go to Switzerland, Germany, etc. when those quaint and beautiful byways could exist right here in Washington?

Because my home is in Colville, the Kettle Crest and Salmo-Priest areas are of particular concern to me. I have hiked and camped in both locations and can attest to their natural beauty. The potential of creative, nondestructive development is just waiting to be explored. Until the threat of ugly, clear cuts and motorized vehicles is gone, environmentally conscious entrepreneurs will be unwilling to utilize the area.

Another well-founded reason to save the Salmo area is the need to retain as much grizzly and mountain caribou habitat as possible. The old growth cedar may be very economically profitable to log. Yet that same timber has even more value for the growth of lichen on which the caribou sustain in the winter.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to air my concerns.

Respectfully,

Helen Dee Hokom
Helen Dee Hokom

LAW OFFICE
OF
ROBERT A. SIMEONE

828 SOUTH ELW
COLVILLE, WA 99114

June 1, 1983

TELEPHONE 684-9629
AREA CODE 509

Dear Senators,

Kindly acknowledge my vote in favor of the expansion of Washington's wilderness areas.

I am familiar with the Citizen's Proposal for Washington Wilderness and I support the recommendations made therein. The broadening of the boundaries of the roadless areas under consideration will insure the future appreciation of these last pristine parcels of mother earth. Nothing short of a straight wilderness classification offers quite the same degree of protection, timber lobbyists protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Industry clout being what it is, I know there is a good deal of pressure being applied at this time to defeat a big wilderness bill. I am sure that there are many who would love to get their hands on these precious treasures.

At the same time, however, there is the voice of a very audible public which must be heard. That voice cries out in opposition to the efforts of special interest groups with an eye toward short term gain only.

Please allow this letter to become part of the hearing record on the wilderness bill now before Congress. As one who has had the privilege to hike into and enjoy wilderness areas both in and out of the State of Washington, among them the Salmo-Priest area and the Kettle Crest roadless area, I can personally attest to their splendor.

Remember this when making your decision: once the roadless areas are lost, they cannot be restored. If there is any doubt in your minds as to the proper disposition of these lands, please consider the finality of development as an error on the side of danger, and a pro-wilderness vote as an investment in posterity.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

R. A. Simeone
Robert Alan Simeone

June 2, 1983

Senator Gorton,

I would like to voice my support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Rare II alone does not go far enough to protect the irreplaceable wild lands which make this state such a beautiful place to live. The 365,000 acres recommended for wilderness protection by the Rare II final evaluation is only one tenth of the roadless areas available for preservation. We need a significant expansion of the recommendations to include the areas contained in Title II of your Washington State Wilderness Act. These areas need to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System to provide a living legacy of these wild lands for our children. Short term economic gains do not justify desecration of the beautiful land we were given. We are stewards of this planet, not conquerors.

I would also like you to give careful consideration to the inclusion of the Kettle Range. I live at the southern tip of this ancient range, and it is a unique ecosystem not represented in existing wilderness areas. It is also a critical watershed for the San Poil and Kettle rivers. I love this area and would like to share it with my descendants. Please help me by including the Kettle Range in your legislation.

I would like to thank you for your support for the "soft release/sufficiency" compromise. Please resist the forest industry's push for "hard release".

And please oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's bill which deletes 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This proposal is an attack on the National Wilderness System itself, and the essence of wilderness is permanence, as specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964. This is an unprecedented move that must be resisted, else we lose the wilderness we have fought so hard for.

Please sir, saving these few remaining wild lands is of paramount importance to all of us who draw sustenance from the natural beauty of this country. It is ours to cherish, not destroy. Let us hope that when our descendants look upon this 20th century, that they may see, amidst the folly, a glimmering of wisdom in our preservation of wilderness for the generations to come.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,



David H. Johnson

Star Rt. 2

Wickham, MA 00130

Senator Gorton:

Please vote and continue to support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness regarding the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

Specifically, I want you to know that I support the Title I designated areas, the Title II areas and the soft release/sufficiency language. The Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Salmo Priest and, Pasayten, and Olympics areas designated for coverage are areas that I am familiar with and want protected.

Protecting Wilderness Areas is as important, if not more important than the competing interest of using their resources. It has taken eons of time for these areas to develop. Our state is willing to conserve in order to protect these resources rather than exploit them and enjoy the temporal benefits of their minerals, timber, etc.

Thank you

Sincerely

Mike Wytychak
Sheryl Melvill

W 1713 Augusta Spokane, Wa 99205
W. 1713 Augusta Spokane, Wa 99205

TOM P. MAY

Attorney-at-Law
1120 Paulsen Building
Spokane, Washington 99201

509/455-0080

June 2, 1983

Honorable Henry Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20013

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20013

RE: Testimony on the Washington Wilderness Bill (S. 837)

Dear Senators:

Having hunted elk and deer on the Three Mile Ridge (located in the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch area), and having skied, fished and hiked in the Salmo/Priest and Kettle Range areas, I am qualified to give my personal opinion as to their Wilderness qualities. Having researched in depth the legal bases and factual bases supporting wilderness designations for these areas through my multiple timber sale appeals rendered necessary by the Forest Service's avowed attempt to proceed without legal wilderness analysis, I am qualified to enter a professional opinion as to the legal basis supporting wilderness designation for an expanded Salmo/Priest (including the Idaho portion) and the proposed Kettle Crest Wilderness Area.

Initially, however I must lodge my major criticism of the existing legislation, namely, the proposed "Goat Rocks Boundry Adjustments".

GOAT ROCKS DELETION

The National Wilderness Preservation System Act (PL88577, Sec. 1) states:

In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National

Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this "act" or by a subsequent act.

The Goat Rocks Deletion represents a startling de facto amendment to the prior Washington Wilderness Act. Boundry adjustments for administrative reasons may be justified. Boundry adjustments for political reasons are never justified. Having fought a good hard political fight for a wilderness act, both conservationists and anti-wilderness foes expect certainty and security that their hard-won victories will not be reversed by mere whim. The Goat Rocks deletion must be deleted from the Bill.

SALMO-PRIEST WILDERNESS

The Senate Bill cuts the Idaho heart out of the Salmo-Priest. The soul of the Salmo-Priest includes these Idaho landmarks: Snowy Top Mountain, Little Snowy Top Mountain, Priest (American) Falls, the scenic upper Priest River and ancient groves of cedar trees. The proposed additions to the Salmo-Priest, as shown on the attached map, include this critical area.

Is everyone aware of the fact that the lush basin of the South Fork of the Salmo River (located in Washington) derives its vitality from the Idaho portion of the Salmo Priest area?

The Idaho portions include the most critical wolf, caribou and grizzly habitat, perhaps the sole area in the United States where the habitat and range of three large endangered mammal species overlap. The northern one-half of the famous Shedroof Divide is comprised of the Snowy Top Mountains.

The arguments cited above supporting additions in Idaho mirror those supporting the additions of the "Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato" additions in the State of Washington. These arguments include the following:

The Senate proposal for wilderness includes only one mountain in its entirety, i.e., Gypsy Peak. The existing Senate Bill cuts in half Salmo Mountain, Sullivan Mountain, Shedroof Mountain and isolates the unique Leola Peak.

This means, should the barebones plan be implemented, man's endeavors will be heard and seen from the entire wilderness area.

Conversely, conservationists while having reviewed over 250,000 roadless acres, have honed their proposal down to a compact and important Kettle Crest (which will be dealt with by other witnesses in greater detail) and a 76,620 acre Salmo-Priest Wilderness Proposal (including the Idaho portion). (Please see attached map.)

Thus, if a true wilderness is desired by the Congress, rather than a mere token, a reasonably sized Salmo-Priest must be created. The conservationists' proposals include all of Crowell Mountain, Shedroof Mountain, Thunder Mountain, Helmer Mountain, Mankajo Mountain, Roundtop Mountain and both Snowy Top Mountains. Whether flying over this reasonable Salmo-Priest, or driving near it, or hiking through it, all Americans could have a wilderness experience consistent with the intent of Congress as stated above. Compare this to the current barebones proposal. Under that proposal, a person standing on most of the mountain tops in the shrunken Salmo-Priest would see not wilderness, but rather a patchwork quilt of clearcut and roaded acres. One would hear not silence, but traffic and chain saws, and smell, not pine, but pollution.

The barebones proposal for Salmo-Priest fails to provide adequate habitat for the endangered species. An important concept behind protecting a reasonable amount of critical habitat for these species is that by doing so, all game and non-game species are generally benefited. By not creating a Salmo-Priest Wilderness which encompasses a coherent ecosystem, a classic case arises of being "penny-wise and pound foolish".

The Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch Additions, as shown on the attached map, includes the pristine Three Mile Creek, Halliday Fen, ancient cedar-hemlock groves, potential low elevation caribou habitat, confirmed grizzly habitat and range, substantial old-growth dependent species and the most critical habitat for elk production in Pend Oreille County. As the Washington Department of Game states in the attached letter:

The Three Mile sale is located in the most important elk habitat in the county. I considered the area from Cascade Creek west and north through the North Fork Sullivan Creek, Three Mile Creek and Up Slate Creek to Uncas Gulch Creek to be the core of the

Pend Oreille County elk population. This area has the longest history of elk, still has more elk than other areas, and is visited by more elk-oriented hunters, hikers, and observers than any other area.

Forest Service plans to log this core elk area concern me a great deal. . . . This area is part of a large wilderness area. We have lots of areas in the county with farm fields, clear-cuts and logging roads, but none seem to produce or maintain the elk numbers that we have in and around this wilderness area.

All recent research on elk that I am familiar with shows that roads diminished the value of an area for elk.

Sportsmen and other recreationists are fed up with the numerous roads being constructed each year. They constantly request us to work with public landowners to minimize road construction and close some already existing roads to vehicle travel.

State biologist, Zender, whose words appear above, endorsed a limited timber sale for the Three Mile area only if there would be a complete road closure. In contrast the Forest Service continued with its policy of building over a hundred new miles of permanent road every year in the Colville Forest and specifically in regard to the Three Mile sale allowed road use on these new permanent roads for approximately one-half of the year. Thus, the portion of Biologist Zender's opinion that remains relevant is his description of the importance of the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch area. His letter clearly indicates that while opening up dense forest canopy may actually improve elk habitat, this must be done without allowing roaded access. The forest service however fails to recognize this, and in each and every case where a roadless area has been set for timber harvest in the Salmo-Priest area, permanent roads open to the public for significant portions of the year are proposed. The damage from this course of action is apparent. Only wilderness will prevent the Forest Service from proceeding with its existing plans. All the critical timber sales in the area will be sold within the next three months to one and one-half years. Action is needed now.

Regarding the Leola Mankato additions proposed by conservationists as is shown on the attached map, strong

opposition to the clearcutting plans of the Forest Service has been registered by scientists. For example, the attached letter from Dr. Zager states:

Based on extensive ground reconnaissance, interviews with people knowledgeable about bears and/or their habitat, and the available records, I believe the Shedroof Divide area is excellent grizzly bear habitat and supports a small population. Because of the high level of past and present grizzly bear activity. . . and the habitat suitability . . . I have classified the Shedroof Divide between Snowy Top and Thunder Mountain as a Management Situation 1 area . . . Furthermore, I classified the Shedroof Divide between Thunder Mountain and Helmer Mountain as a Management Situation 2 area, largely because of the infrequency of observations, even though habitat is suitable. This classification means that grizzly bears are important, but do not receive top priority in land management decisions. High levels of human activities, high road density and current land management practices resulted in Management Situation 3 classification for the Divide area south of Helmer Mountain.

In summary, I believe the Shedroof Divide area, especially that portion between Thunder Mountain and Snowy Top, is excellent grizzly bear habitat and is vital for the maintenance of a viable grizzly bear population in northern Idaho and north-east Washington.

The attached affidavit of Dr. Miller and his letter regarding caribou speak for themselves. The affidavit was filed in preparation for legal action which will be necessary should the Leola Mankato addition not be included in the wilderness bill. In reference to the proposed Thunder-Mankato timber sale, which cuts off the southern half of the proposed Leola Mankato addition, Dr. Miller stated, "it is my opinion that more study must be carried out to conclude that this timber sale will not impose any further stress to the dwindling herd or its habitat.

Dr. Donald R. Johnson, professor of zoology and acknowledged expert on the caribou concludes:

I conclude that wilderness classification for the Shedroof Divide and perhaps the Gypsy Range would better protect Selkirk caribou in that it would preclude access by road hunters.

The Department of Game of the State of Washington through Regional Non-Game Biologist Jerry Hickman states:

I hiked the Shedroof Divide from Shedroof Mountain to Pass Creek Pass in July of 1982. This trail is about 17 miles long and one of the best Forest Service trails in N.E. Washington. The diversity of wildlife in this area is of special interests. On July 16, we located two colonies of hoary marmots; one at Pass Creek Pass, the other at a point half way between Salmo Mountain and Shedroof Mountain Trailhead. We saw black bear sign, deer, and non-game species of wildlife continually throughout the hike.

This area is an historical caribou area and has better lichen loads that I saw in critical caribou in British Columbia in summer of 1982.

These individuals speak more eloquently than this author could regarding the importance of both additions and the Idaho portion of the Salmo-Priest. After all, it is a contiguous demanding proper preservation.

However, as the March 14, 1983 newsclipping by Bill Sing of the Los Angeles Times (as reprinted in the Lewiston Tribune) shows, current Forest Service policy is to immediately begin clearcutting in roadless areas contrary to law as enunciated in the case of California v. Block, (9th Cir. 1982). The impetus this lends to immediate congressional action is buttressed by the fact that in the Kettle Range and the Salmo Priest, numerous Timber Sales have been scheduled in the areas suggested for wilderness by conservationists. These sales, for the most part, will be irrevocably implemented within the next three to eighteen months. The Forest Service has stated, however, that should one House of Congress pass a wilderness bill which includes the conservationists' proposals, then and in that case, the timber will not be harvested in those areas until Congress has made a final determination or until that session of Congress ends.

CONCLUSION

A broad-based constituency supports a Kettle Crest Wilderness Area as proposed by the Kettle Range Conservation group. Without question, a broad-based constituency supports an expanded Salmo-Priest area which incorporates the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch (Three Mile Creek Area) along with the Shedroof Divide which conservationists have called the Leola Mankato addition. This support was created by the true wilderness characteristics of the area mentioned. Without question, both the Kettle Crest and the conservationists' proposed Salmo-Priest additions are in sharp contrast with those "areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape". They truly represent an area where "earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

Without dispute both areas may be defined as:

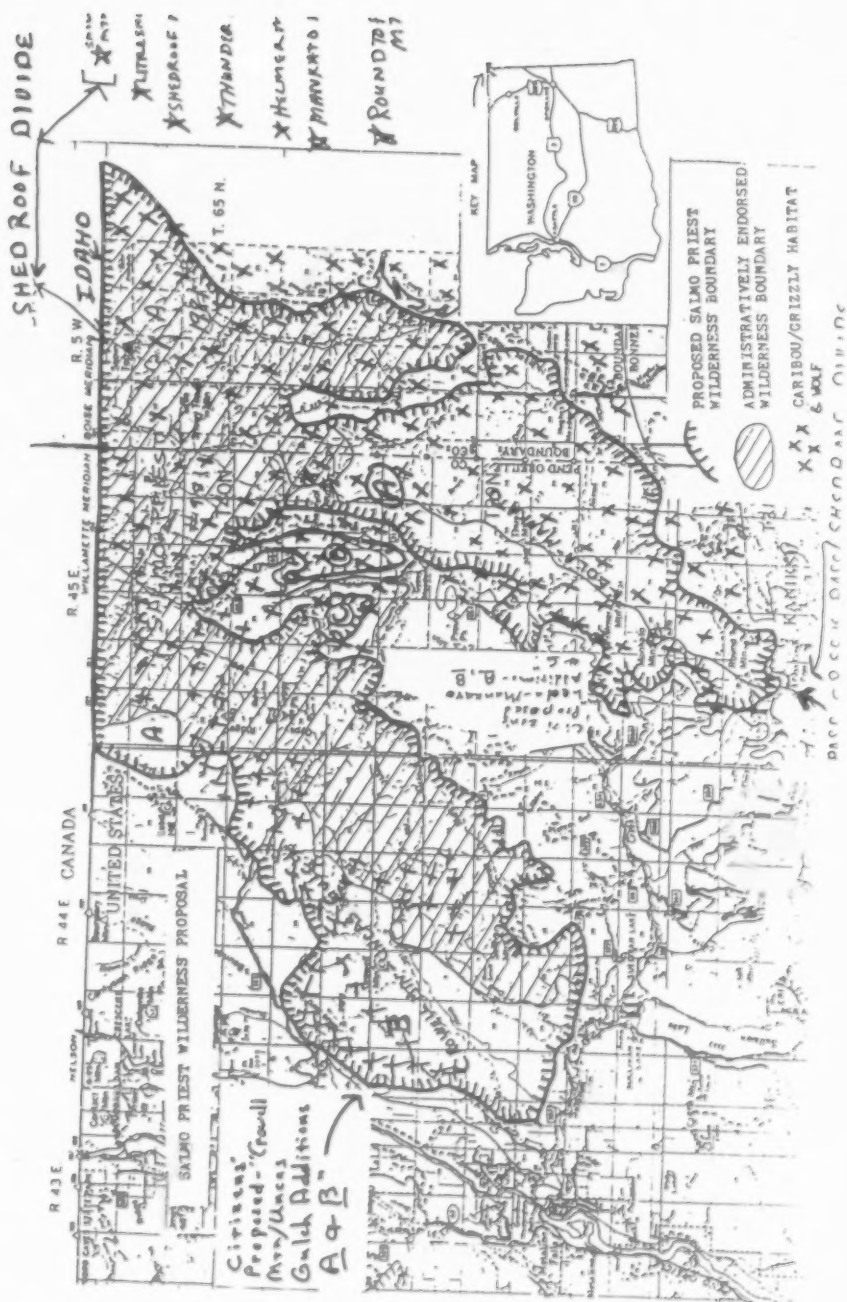
"undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which 1) generally appears to have been effected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticable; 2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; 3) has at least 5000 acres of land . . . ; 4) and (contains) ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value."

Congress, not the Forest Service, must consider and implement wilderness protection. Congress is the proper forum and it is only through courageous Congressional action that small indicators of a vanishing American heritage shall be preserved.

Sincerely,

Tom P. May

TPM:mar
encs.



K. V. SPELMAN
Governor



FRANK LOCKARD
Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF GAME
Spokane Regional Office
N. 8702 Division Street
Spokane, Washington 99218

January 7, 1983

Bill Arthur
Northern Rockies
Chapter Sierra Club
N. 4118 Farr Road
Spokane, Washington 99206

Dear Bill:

The Shedroof Divide is a high ridge of unique wildlife habitat located in northern Pend Oreille County. It is timbered with sub alpine fir and Engelman Spruce which produce the tree borne lichens which are such important winter food for the Selkirk Mountain Caribou.

I hiked the Shedroof Divide from Shedroof Mountain to Pass Creek Pass in July of 1982. This trail is about 17 miles long and one of the best Forest Service trails in N.E. Washington. The diversity of wildlife in this area is of special interest. On July 16, we located two colonies of Hoary Marmots; one at Pass Creek Pass, the other at a point halfway between Salmo Mountain and Shedroof Mountain trail head. We saw black bear sign, deer, and nongame species of wildlife continually throughout the hike.

This area is an historical caribou area and has better lichen loads than I saw in critical caribou habitat in British Columbia in Summer of 1982.

Sincerely,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME

Jerry Hickman
Jerry Hickman
Regional Nongame Biologist

JH:rb

cc: John Andrews - WDG - Spokane

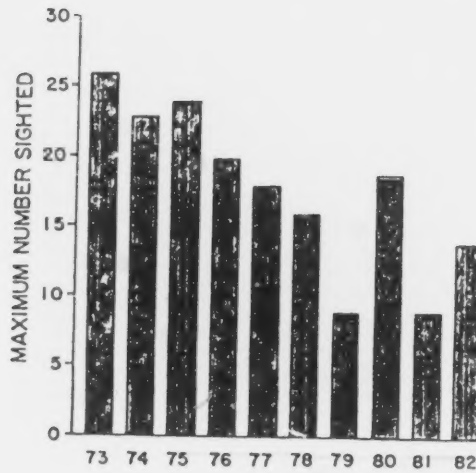


Fig. 1. Maximum number of caribou seen annually.

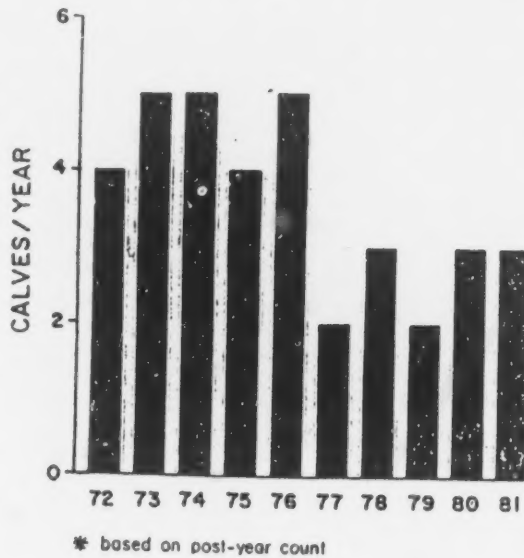


Fig. 2. Annual calf production, Selkirk caribou, 1972-1981.



MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

NEW CONCORD, OHIO 43761 • PHONE (614) 938-9811

9 May 1983

Mr. Tom P. May, Attorney at Law
Suite 730 Old National Bank
West 416 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. May,

I apologize for this belated reply to your letter of 7 April. I hope it will be received in time to be of some use.

re my background with grizzly bears

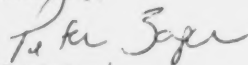
I worked with grizzly bears, specifically their habitat, for 4 years in northwestern Montana. This research was the basis for my Ph.D. dissertation, "The Influence of Logging and Wildfire on Grizzly Bear Habitat in Northwestern Montana". In 1981, I conducted a grizzly bear habitat assessment in Idaho's Selkirk Mountains (report and manuscript enclosed) for the U.S. Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. I also chaired the Bear Habitat Panel at the Western Black Bear Workshop, February 1982, in Logan, Utah, and am currently coordinating development of regional guidelines for timber management within bear habitat in the lower 48 states under the auspices of the International Association for Bear Biology and Management (Dr. Michael Pelton, Univ. of TN, President).

re grizzly bear habitat in north Idaho and northeast Washington - I will address only the area with which I am familiar, i.e., the Shedroof Divide.

Based on extensive ground reconnaissance, interviews with people knowledgeable about bears and/or their habitat, and the available records, I believe the Shedroof Divide area is excellent grizzly bear habitat and supports a small population. Because of the high level of past and present grizzly bear activity (Layser 1978; Zager 1981, 1983) and the habitat suitability (Zager 1981), I have classified the Shedroof Divide between Snowy Top and Thunder Mountain as a Management Situation 1 area (Zager 1981; page 47). Management Situation 1, as defined in the Yellowstone grizzly bear management guidelines (USFS 1979), means that all land uses and management plans must be compatible with grizzly bears and their habitat. Furthermore, I classified the Shedroof Divide between Thunder Mountain and Helmer Mountain as a Management Situation 2 area, largely because of the infrequency of observations, even though the habitat is suitable (Zager 1981). This classification means that grizzly bears are important, but do not receive top priority in land management decisions. High levels of human activity, high road density, and current land management practices resulted in Management Situation 3 classification for the Divide area south of Helmer Mountain.

In summary, I believe the Shedroof Divide area, especially that portion between Thunder Mountain and Snowy Top, is excellent grizzly bear habitat and is vital for the maintenance of a viable grizzly bear population in northern Idaho and northeast Washington.

Sincerely,



Peter Zager
Biology Department
(614) 826-8222 (office)
(614) 826-7321 (home)

P.S. Here are the specifics for works cited in the letter

Layser, E. 1978. Grizzly bears in the southern Selkirk Mountains.
Northwest Sci. 52:77-91.

USFS. 1979. Guidelines for management involving grizzly bears in the greater Yellowstone area.

Zager, P. 1981. Northern Selkirk Mountains grizzly bear habitat survey, 1981. U.S. Forest Service, Coeur d'Alene, ID. 75pp.

Zager, P. 1983. Grizzly bears in Idaho's Selkirk Mountains: an update. Northwest Sci. (in press).

Curriculum Vitae

Peter E. Zager

Biology Department
Muskingum College
New Concord, OH 43762
(614) 826-8222 (office)
(614) 826-7321 (home)

Education

August, 1980: Ph.D. in Plant Ecology with emphasis on Forestry and Wildlife Biology. University of Montana, Missoula.

Thesis topic: The influence of wildfire and logging on grizzly bear habitat in northwestern Montana.

December, 1976: M.A. (cum laude) in Biology with emphasis on Ecology. Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Thesis topic: Succession in a beech-maple forest.

June, 1973: B.S. (cum laude) in Biology. Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Professional Experience

August, 1980 - Present

Position: Assistant Professor, Biology Department, Muskingum College, New Concord, OH.

Duties: I teach several courses including General Biology, General Ecology, Vascular Plant Systematics, Population Biology Laboratory, and Field Natural History. I am in charge of the College's greenhouse and participate in the operation of the McAllister Biological Station. In addition, several students are conducting library research and biological research under my supervision.

April, 1982 - Present

Position: Principle Investigator for a black bear habitat and population study in New Mexico.

Duties: I am responsible for planning, developing, and carrying out a comprehensive black bear research program in New Mexico under contract with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Reconnaissance was conducted in 1982 to select specific study areas and gather background information for the comprehensive research effort scheduled to begin in 1983, if funds are available. Black bear habitat and population management plans will be developed from data obtained from this long-term study.

June - August, 1981

Position: Biologist, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, ID.

Duties: Conducted a grizzly bear habitat survey in the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho. I documented grizzly bear presence by updating and supplementing Layser's (1978) summary. I also identified areas of key importance to grizzly bears. A grizzly bear habitat component hierarchy was developed to provide land classification resolution in addition to that provided by habitat type classification systems.

July - September, 1979

Position: Biological Technician (Wildlife), Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Missoula.

Duties: Conduct grizzly bear habitat research in the South Fork of the Flathead River area as part of a Ph.D. program. This project dealt with the impact of logging and wildfire on grizzly bear habitat as well as general habitat use patterns.

March - June, 1979

Position: Instructor, School of Forestry, University of Montana.

Duties: Taught 2 sections of Forestry 474, Forest Habitat Types and Management Implications. Spring quarter enrollment was primarily Forestry and Wildlife Biology students. I also participated in team teaching 2 "short courses" designed for state and federal agency employees.

January - March, 1979

Position: Instructor, Department of Botany, University of Montana.

Duties: Taught 2 sections of Botany 395, Grass Identification for upper division Forestry, Range Management, and Wildlife Biology students.

January, 1977 - March, 1979

Positions: Teaching Assistant and/or Research Assistant, Department of Botany and School of Forestry, University of Montana.

Duties: Teaching assistant duties included teaching Plant Ecology, Ecosystem Biology, Local Flora, and Genetics laboratories. My primary responsibility while a research assistant was conducting grizzly bear habitat research as part of a graduate program in Botany.

June - August, 1976

Position: Naturalist, Baker Sanctuary (Audubon Society), Battle Creek, MI.

Duties: Served as interpreter/naturalist for public tours through the sanctuary.

Academic years 1973 - 1976

Position: Teaching Assistant, Biology Department, Western Michigan University.

Duties: Taught Plant Biology laboratories and assisted in Outdoor Science (ecology for education majors).

Professional Organizations and Honors

Bertha Morton Scholarship Award recipient
Charles Water Book Award recipient

Bear Biology Association
Ecological Society of America
Northwest Scientific Association
Ohio Academy of Science
Sigma Xi
The Wildlife Society

Publications, Reports, and Presentations

- Zager, P. and R. Pippen. 1977. Fifteen years of change in a southwestern Michigan hardwood forest. Mich. Bot. 16:201-211.
- Zager, P. 1977. A late Tertiary flora from the Beaver Creek area, near Lincoln, Montana. Proc. 30th Ann. Mtg. of the Rocky Mountain Section of the Geol. Soc. of Amer. 9(6):779. (abstract).
- Lynn, J. and P. Zager. 1978. Biocides. pp. 102-104. In R. N. Passero (ed.). Kalamazoo County: Geology and the Environment. Publ. by Western Mich. Univ. Geol. Dept. 144pp.
- ✓ Zager, P. 1979. Grizzly bear - wildfire - logging relationships. Proc. Northwest Sci. Assoc. Mtg. 53:30. (abstract).
- ✓ Zager, P., C. Jonkel, and J. Habeck. ¹⁹⁸³ Logging and wildfire influence on grizzly bear habitat in northwestern Montana. In E. C. Meslow (ed.). Bears - their biology and management. Bear Biology Conf. Series No. 5. (in press).
- ✓ Zager, P. 1980. The influence of logging and wildfire on grizzly bear habitat in northwestern Montana. Ph.D. Diss., Univ. of Montana, Missoula. 131pp.
- ✓ Zager, P. 1981. Selkirk Mountains grizzly bear habitat survey, 1981. U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Coeur d'Alene, ID. 75pp.
- ✓ Zager, P. Grizzly bears in Idaho's Selkirk Mountains: an update. Northwest Sci. (in press). *will probably appear in the Aug. or Nov, 1983 issue.*
- ✓ Zager, P. and C. Jonkel. Guidelines for managing grizzly bear habitat in the northern Rocky Mountains. J. of Forestry (accepted for publication). *will appear in the August, 1983 issue.*
- Zager, P. and J. Beecham. 1982. New Mexico black bear studies, 1982. Contract Report, New Mexico Dept. of Game and Fish, Santa Fe. 173pp.

Personal Information

Date of birth: 15 August 1951
Place of birth: Kalamazoo, MI
Height: 6'1"
Weight: 160 pounds
Health: Excellent
Marital status: Married, no children

References

Dr. S. F. Arno
Plant Ecologist
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U.S. Forest Service
Missoula, MT 59806
(406) 329-3665

Dr. J. R. Habeck
Professor of Botany
Department of Botany
University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59812
(406) 243-2582

Dr. C. J. Jonkel
Research Associate
School of Forestry
University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59812
(406) 243-2253

Dr. D. L. Quinn
Professor of Biology
Biology Department
Muskingum College
New Concord, OH 43762
(614) 826-8221

Dr. Daniel E. Van Tassel
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Muskingum College
New Concord, OH 43762
(614) 826-8121

Dr. John Beecham
Senior Research Biologist
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
109 W. 44th. St.
Boise, ID 83704
(208) 334-3725



University of Idaho

College of Letters and Science
Department of Biological Science
Moscow, Idaho/83843
Phone (208) 885-6280

February 8, 1983

Mr. Bill Arthur
Northern Rockies Chapter,
Sierra Club
N. 4118 Farr Road
Spokane, WA 99206

Dear Bill,

During the past decade I have confirmed nearly annual use of the Shedroof Divide by caribou from Snowy Top as far south as Pass Creek Pass. Their use of the Gypsy Range has been sporadic. We have a report of a cow and calf near the Sullivan Mountain Lookout a few years ago. We have relied entirely on the public for these reports as we have spent most of our time working with the animals near Kootenay Pass, B. C.

The Selkirk caribou face an immediate threat from illegal hunting. I have reports of 4 kills in the past 5 years, a significant number given the small number of animals and the low probability of recovery. All of these kills occurred during the hunting season which remains open for several game species other than caribou.

The continued development and maintenance of a road system has provided a ready access for hunters into areas formerly roadless. Canadian biologists have described the precipitous decline of several caribou herds in B. C. following improved access into their ranges. A. T. Bergerud, a recognized authority, describes access as the greatest threat to caribou.

I conclude that wilderness classification for the Shedroof Divide and perhaps for the Gypsy Range would better protect Selkirk caribou in that it would preclude access by road hunters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. R. Johnson".
Donald R. Johnson
Prof. of Zoology

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF WASHINGTON

KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP,
INC.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN BLOCK, SECRETARY, UNITED
STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE; MAX
PETERSON, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SER-
VICE; JEFF M. SIRMON, REGIONAL
FORESTER, U.S. FOREST SERVICE,
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION; WILLIAM
SHENK, FOREST SUPERVISOR, U.S.
FOREST SERVICE, COLVILLE NATIONAL
FOREST,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO.:

AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD
MILLER, PhD, FILED ON
BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

COUNTY OF Shropshire)

ss

DONALD MILLER, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes
and states:

Natural and

1. I am currently a professor with the Institute of Environmental Resources, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, 03824. I obtained my PhD in forestry, wildlife,
AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD MILLER, PhD - 1 -

and range sciences from the University of Idaho in 1976. My area of concentration has been in wildlife studies.

2. I am the co-author of the report entitled "Guidelines For Human Activity within the Range of the Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains", revised as of June, 1981. This document appears as Exhibit 2 to the Plaintiff's Statement of Reasons on Timber Sale Appeal in regard to the Thunder-Man Timber Sale.

3. In regard to said timber sale and as part of the aforementioned Statements of Reasons, I filed an opinion letter dated March 3, 1982, shown as Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Statement of Reasons. A copy of said letter is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. At this time I hereby affirm that the matters stated in this letter are true based on my knowledge, and represent my professional opinion, based on scientific data.

4. In relation to my professional background vis a vis the caribou, I state that in addition to studying the Selkirk herd, I have had extended experience with caribou from Newfoundland to Alaska and from Southampton Island to Mt. Albert, Quebec. Since I studied the Selkirk herd, I have been able to observe reindeer in Norway and Finland. I have worked with caribou in Spatzizi, Tweedsmuir, and Wells, Gray Provincial Parks in British Columbia. Based on this it is my professional opinion that the Selkirk herd of caribou, in question in this case, are the most challenging to study. It is my opinion

AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD MILLER, PhD - 2 -

that this small band of caribou have coped with many adversities, and it is my opinion that more study must be carried out to conclude that this timber sale will not impose any further stress to the dwindling herd or its habitat.

Donald Miller
Donald Miller

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 11th day of August, 1982.

Thomas L. Harvey Jr.
Notary Public in and for the
State of New Hampshire, residing
at Durham.

(SEAL)

THOMAS L. HARVEY JR. Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 30, 1986

AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD MILLER, PhD - 3 -

TOM P. MAY
Attorney at Law
115 Old National Bank Building
Durham, New Hampshire 03824
(603) 838-6244



UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03824

Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources
College of Life Sciences and Agriculture
Petee Hall (603) 862-1000

March 3, 1982

Mr. Thomas May
Suite 730
Old National Bank
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. May:

Concerning management of the Selkirk Caribou herd in southern British Columbia and northern Washington and Idaho, I feel that until funds are available to study the specific needs of this precarious population, we need to make all resource use decisions on the safe side. Therefore, I feel that the weight of existing evidence requires that any environmental changes proposed for the known range of Selkirk Caribou--including feeding, breeding, calving, resting areas and travel corridors--be restricted to below 4,000 foot elevations. Caribou utilize feeding sites (in particular) below 4,500 feet (1346 M) in late fall and early winter. These late fall, early winter feeding sites may be especially important to these Selkirk Caribou. In recent years we have learned that ungulate survival in winter may be influenced by their physical condition going into the winter as much as by the severity of mid-winter conditions. Post-rut movements of caribou in the Selkirk Mountains have been observed at elevations below existing deep snow levels and lower than 4,500 feet. Until we have sufficient data to show that this caribou use of mature stands and meadows at elevations between 4,000 and 4,500 feet is not required of Selkirk Caribou for survival, I would be reluctant to sanction timber harvest, mining exploration and development or any other environmental disturbances in this elevational zone. This proposal may seem contradictory to the publication on Guidelines for Human Activity within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains, but those guidelines were based on very skimpy data. Future studies may show less caribou use and need of habitats below 4,500 feet, but until then, I don't think we are in a position to jeopardize the population because of our lack of knowledge.

I would like to know what resource use decisions are so imperative to make now that we would run the risk of destroying a viable and much observed caribou population, the only one that exists in the contiguous 48 states? This small herd of caribou is a living (biological) indicator of a quality environment that exists in the Selkirk Mountains. Apparently the arboreal lichens, which are sensitive to air pollution, are of the quality and quantity in the Selkirk Mountains to be transformed into animal protein. Caribou are the major wildlife species that forage on lichens and are indeed dependent on these lichens during mid and late winter in the Selkirk Mountains because other terrestrial forage is unavailable.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Miller
Assistant Professor
Wildlife Ecology

DRM:mm
Enc.

Lumber industry changes sales tactics to overcome slump

By Bill Sing
 Lewiston Tribune
 March 14, 1983

During most of the 1970s, the U.S. lumber and plywood industry did not worry much about trying to create new demand for its products. The booming housing industry had such a voracious appetite for wood that companies understandably focused on creating new supplies of wood and more efficient ways to process it.

But when the market for lumber and plywood dried up, the industry's attitude then toward marketing.

Today, however, wood companies cannot afford to sit back any more.

Although the recent upturn in housing starts is sparking a recovery from the worst wood-product slump since the Depression, few believe that housing alone will bring the industry back to its 1970s glory years, when the annual rate of housing starts topped 2 million in five different years. And even if housing starts do return to those levels, the industry itself is expected to be smaller and will use less wood.

Accordingly, the wood-products industry is placing its primary emphasis this decade on domestic as well as export markets. During the 1970s and also could lead to significant changes in the industry's fundamental business practices.

During the past year, industry groups have stepped up marketing and promotion efforts aimed at convincing business that in recent years to materials such as concrete, brick, steel and other building materials.

Last year the industry formed the Wood Products Promotion Council, billed as the first coalition to combine the marketing efforts of the five major lumber and plywood industry trade groups. Previously, industry efforts were more fragmented, undertaken by trade groups or companies on their own.

The council's mandate: boost usage of wood products in office buildings, warehouses, restaurants, and other types of structures, as well as housing. It is planning an array of new advertising programs, including seminars on wood usage for architects and engineers, advertising brochures and even special awards for developers who show creative use of wood in non-residential buildings.

The industry also is trying to change building and fire codes in cities or communities which it claims discriminate against wood in favor of other building materials.

And it also is striving to develop a wider range of products and sizes to accommodate non-traditional markets as well as export markets such as Japan. "Wildlers use sizes other than Americans' standard two-by-four lumber and four-by-eight plywood," says Hugh Love of the Tacoma, Wash.-based American Plywood Association. "We can't rely on housing starts alone to bail us out anymore," says Hugh Love of the Tacoma, Wash.-based American Plywood Association.

"We are being forced to change many of the ways we are used to operating," adds Thomas C. Ambrose, director of corporate information for Weyerhaeuser Co., the Federal Way, Wash.-based forest products concern.

The industry's new-found emphasis on domestic marketing is an extension of its efforts over the past few years to develop a greater share of the world export market. It also is a return to its focus of the 1950s, when domestic timber supplies seemed to be running out faster than they could be replaced by imports.

But in the 1960s and 1970s, when demand reached new highs as those born during the post-war baby boom reached home-buying age and mounting inflation triggered demand for homes "for investments as well as for shelter. In those years, too, housing consumed about half of the U.S. supply of lumber and plywood.

The strong demand for lumber and plywood continued to grow in the 1980s, sparked a genuine

concern in the industry about whether there would be adequate supplies of timber, particularly in the West, where much of the timber supply lies in federally owned national forests or wilderness areas. The industry became lax about market development and, consequently, makers of other building materials took market share in non-housing markets.

"Warehouses used to be made of wood, but now they use more steel or other materials," Weyerhaeuser's Ambrose says. "That's because people in those industries promoted their materials. It's the forest-products industry abandoned it (the wood)."

But dreams of a renewed housing boom have been shattered by three straight years of poor housing activity, far worse than any experienced during the heady pre-recession days. Housing starts in 1982, the worst year of the three-year slump, totaled a mere 1.06 million units, the lowest since 1961.

The lumber and plywood industry and its workers paid the price. At one point more than half of all sawmill employees were laid off. The West was hit hardest. In California, for example, many mill communities disappeared or shifted to other industries, as lumber and plywood prices fell lower than what it cost to convert trees into these products. Dozens of companies in the Pacific Northwest faced bankruptcy unless allowed to back out of contracts made several years ago to buy government-owned timber at prices now far above current market prices.

Recent drops in mortgage rates are triggering a revival in housing, which in turn is lifting wood-product orders and output. (Housing starts rose in the third quarter to an annual rate of 1.22 million units, and experts are predicting a 1.4-million rate for this year.) But the industry still has a long way to go before it can meet the demand for wood workers. Some shut-down mills reopened, and lumber prices are up from their 1982 lows.

Deregulation of the banking and savings industry is contributing to the end of low-interest mortgage rates. With home financing costs at historic levels, buyers are reluctant to buy smaller homes and existing homeowners are unwilling to remodel rather than give up their low-interest mortgages.

While so one in the industry expects housing to be replaced as the largest single consumer of lumber and plywood, lumber officials nonetheless say they must reduce their dependence on housing. This is particularly true for the West Coast wood operations of such companies as Weyerhaeuser, Boise Cascade Corp. and Louisiana-Pacific Corp. In recent years they have been hit hard by the recession in the West Coast, in the South and in Canada which enjoy cheaper transportation costs.

That puts even more pressure on Western wood concerns to expand export and domestic non-housing markets, industry officials say.

To boost non-housing demand for wood, the fledgling Wood Products Promotion Council has set a long-term goal of increasing wood-products' share of the non-residential construction market to an overall 50 percent by 1990, up from the current 27 percent to 28 percent. The council's residential users of wood currently include private office buildings, shopping centers and warehouses.

To achieve the goal, the council says it plans to sponsor such activities as brochures and seminars for architects and engineers on how to increase wood usage. It also plans to encourage the use of non-residential building design.

However, the council is not neglecting housing. It plans to encourage greater use of wood in the homes that are built and those that are remodeled, focusing particularly on promoting the use of wood instead of concrete or masonry in foundations, walls and flooring.

Decision to log roadless areas challenges preservationists

By CHARLES F. WILKINSON
GARY KATZ

Further and second on Wilderness Act of 1964, which directed that the 1.1 million acres of land designated as wilderness by the Forest Service be preserved in that status. That is, the land is to be managed for its natural resources and not for timber harvesting.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 was only the beginning of the country's commitment to the wilderness ideal as guaranteed in federal law. The 1964 act required studies of the country's primitive forests and National Wildlife Refuge System, and the National Forest System. Congress added most of them to the wilderness system.

But Congress has not given direction on a

Crowell's decision is disruptive of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions

The concept of official wilderness is an American tradition. It is the oldest of the United States, indeed of the Forest Service itself. In 1835, Aldo Leopold, the famous writer and naturalist who was then a Forest Service employee, succeeded in getting added by agency regulations 700,000 acres to the Old National Forest. The decision was made by the first time any law that had been preserved in its pristine state.

Four decades later, Congress went a step

almost exactly one-third of all Forest Service lands — turned out to be a redwood forest. Of course, many of these lands have enormous economic value. But the Forest Service has been asked to protect exactly the size of the state of Oregon — and hold a healthy portion of the American West's splendor.

The courts now make it clear that Forest Service roadless areas cannot be logged until an environmental impact statement is completed. The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requires that such a statement be completed before any federal action which may significantly affect the environment. Not only that, but a California federal court ruled in 1972 that a NEPA statement was required whenever a roadless area was about to be logged. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, which covers most of the Rocky Mountain states, followed suit.

After the California decision, the Forest Service began to study the roadless areas. The study was completed in late 1972. The Forest Service agreed to proceed with NEPA analyses for a certain number of roadless areas. The study was to determine potential was fully evaluated.

The RARE II study moved slowly and critically assessed as to its adequacy. In 1977, the Carter administration launched RARE II. It is an update of the RARE I study. The study was completed in January 1978. It would have absorbed 15 million acres to non-wilderness, 30 million acres to non-wilderness, and 10.8 million acres to further study. Congress

was to act on the recommendations. Thinking the part of the agreement to be fulfilled, the Forest Service made plans for timber harvesting in the roadless areas.

The California attorney general, believing that RARE II should have recommended more areas of wilderness, thus filed a lawsuit challenging the adequacy of the NEPA statement. The suit was filed in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit was filed in 1978. The Forest Service is now in a lawsuit in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco.

One can hypothesize how the Grand Canyon might be rated: 'canyon with river, little vegetation'

And public response was measured partly in terms of the number of letters received. Rather than going to court, as was done in Alaska and Texas, Oregon environmentalists supported compromise legislation that resulted in the National Forest Management Act of 1978. During the RARE I and RARE II processes, conservationists could have brought such an action in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco.

Continued on Forest Page 4.

302, the fact that the roadless areas were not designated as wilderness. It is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions.

Viewed in this context, Crowell's decision is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions. It is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions. It is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions. It is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions. It is a disruption of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions.

Continued from Forest Page 1.

other Oregon wilderness areas in 1978. But Congress must still take action of some kind on 2.9 million acres of Forest Service roadless areas in Oregon.

At the moment, the Forest Service should honor the fact agreement that Chief McGowan put into effect in 1972 and that governed roadless area policy during most of the 1970s. McGowan's compromise was not only to anyone's liking. The informal agreement was to cut in the roadless areas only the timber that was needed for the timber industry. The Forest Service inventory of the roadless areas was not complete. The roadless areas were not logged. Other regions were harvested at an accelerated rate. Many professional foresters saw that as unbalanced forest management. The Forest Service's economic activity on general forest lands. Nor was the timber industry entirely satisfied, since access to all roadless areas, some of which are rich in timber, was closed off entirely.

the politicization of the Forest Service has been accelerated during the last few years. The Forest Service has been asked to protect exactly the size of the state of Oregon — and hold a healthy portion of the American West's splendor.

Charles F. Wilkinson, professor of law at the University of Oregon, has written extensively on public land law and has written extensively on public land law and has written extensively on public land law and has written extensively on public land law and has written extensively on public land law.

law, water law and Western resource issues.

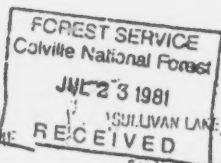
services, prohibited any timber harvesting on any roadless area until a viable NEPA statement was completed for that roadless area. The Forest Service has been asked to protect exactly the size of the state of Oregon — and hold a healthy portion of the American West's splendor.

It is important that there never has been a broad-based movement to protect the forests. Oregon's national forests. Oregon conservationists could have brought such an action in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco. The suit is now in the Federal District Court in San Francisco.

OHIN SPELLMAN
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF GAME
North 8702 Division
Spokane, Washington 99207



FRANK L. MCARDI
Director

July 14, 1981

Mr. Charles L. Ernst, District Ranger
Sullivan Lake Ranger Station
Metaline Falls, Washington 99153

Dear Chuck,

In the conversation with Tom Burke, I learned that there was some confusion over the Game Department's opinions regarding the Threemile Timber Sale. This sale is a very important one to the Game Department and the recreationists who use that area so, I felt it would be a good idea to send you a letter and clearly establish the Game Department's feelings on this sale.

At this time the Game Department is very serious about maintaining a healthy elk population in Pend Oreille County through the management of hunting seasons and protection or enhancement of elk habitat. Habitat is the key to wildlife numbers and as the major landowner of elk habitat in Pend Oreille County, the U.S. Forest Service holds the key to the future elk in much of this area.

The Threemile Sale is located in the most important elk habitat in the county. I consider the area from Cascade Creek west and north through North Fork Sullivan Creek, Threemile Creek and up Slate Creek to Uncas Gulch Creek to be the core of the Pend Oreille County elk population. This area has the longest history with elk, still has more elk than other areas and is visited by more elk oriented hunters, hikers, and observers than any other area.

Forest Service plans to log in this core elk area concerns me a great deal. Factors limiting the Pend Oreille elk are not well understood but, the limited winter range is certainly one of these factors. The Threemile Ridge area is elk winter range and I believe that quality and quantity of winter range could be increased in this area by developing openings in select areas along this ridge. I have cautiously supported a logging plan in this area because of the potential for expanding the limited elk winter range. I want to stress "cautiously" because of several concerns.

1. This area is part of a large roadless area. We have lots of areas in the county with farm fields, clear-cuts and logging roads but none seem to produce or maintain the elk numbers that we have in and around this roadless area.
2. All the recent research on elk that I am familiar with shows that roads diminish the value of an area for elk.
3. Sportsmen and other recreationists are fed up with the numerous roads being constructed each year. They constantly request us to work with public landowners to minimize road construction and close some already existing roads to vehicle travel.

As it stands now, I am familiar with the recommendations made by Wildlife Biologist Tom Burke and Fred Higgenbotham, and if their recommendations become part of the permanent management plan for this area, then the Game Department can support this sale. I am confident that both Tom and Fred are familiar with elk habitat management and can best identify the specifications for your proposed sale. I especially support their recommendations for road closures. I cannot support any sale in this area that does not contain a plan for a road closure at all times, other than when logging is in progress. I am also against the plan to build a new road near the George property that is utilized so often by elk. If the road is constructed there, then it is extremely important that it be closed to public use.

I hope you can understand the Game Department's position on this sale. Logging in this area has the potential to enhance the elk population; but unless it is done very carefully, and with effective road closures, then it appears the risks are too high and the elk recreationists stand to lose.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with you and your staff on all wildlife related issues. Thanks for requesting our input and I will stop in and visit at every opportunity to attempt to keep abreast of the 13reemile Sale and other interesting projects.

Sincerely,

Steve Zender/JA
Steve Zender
District Wildlife Biologist
Chewelah

SZ:ds

cc: John Andrews
Don Weatherman

Jerald M. Garratt
 Linda A. Garratt
 1709 S. Wardson
 Spokane Washington
 99212

June 1, 1983

Dear Sir,

This is a letter to say that my wife and I are in favor of the proposed Washington Wilderness Bill. We feel that since Washington State has less than ten percent of it's total land in wilderness, that we as a state can and should increase this for our children and their children. This land, if not protected now, can and will be lost as pristine area forever. We feel this is not a loss we can afford.

We in Eastern Washington have so little Wilderness now. We would it like to see the Kettle Range, Salmo-Priest, Pasayten additions and the Juniper Forest become Wilderness.

We are opposed to the Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Widerness deletion! This land was set aside in 1946 by the Congress and we should not destroy it for a ski run so some people can more money! Congress made it Wilderness with the idea of it being forever not for a limited time.

We are also in favor of the "Soft release / sufficiency" compromise. It makes sense that we should review wilderness options for the future.

My wife and I have lived in Spokane all of our lives. We have seen this state's population grow by twenty percent in the last ten years. We would like to have our son Justin see wild area in this state. We were not Politically active before this current administration but find that we must be now.

Thank You For Your Time

Jerald M. Garratt

Jerald and Linda Garratt

Linda A. Garratt

STACIE C. BERING, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynecology

PAMELA SILVERSTEIN, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynecology

June 2, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

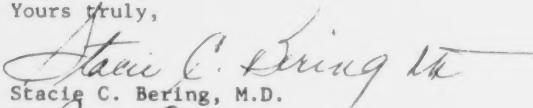
We are writing in support of the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. We strongly support the wilderness bill that you have introduced. We feel that the designation of these wilderness areas will be a strong asset for the state of Washington. In addition we are strongly opposed to Rep. Sid Morrison's plan to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This would present a dangerous precedent, as it would mean that any currently designated wilderness area could be in danger of losing its wilderness status.

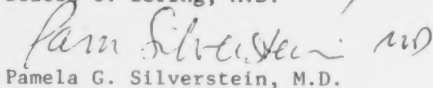
We are physicians in the Spokane area and certainly understand the importance that the timber industry and mining industries have in the economy of this area. But we feel that the recreational opportunities presented by wilderness areas and the importance they have in terms of the protection of wildlife are crucial. Once these areas are lost they can never be regained.

Living in eastern Washington we are particularly supportive of the inclusion of the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range areas, as well as the Pasayten additions, the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area and the Glacier Peiack additions.

We would appreciate your including this letter in the Hearing record for the hearings being held in Spokane.

Yours truly,


Stacie C. Bering, M.D.


Pamela G. Silverstein, M.D.



PALOUSE AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC.

Box 3156 University Station Moscow, Idaho 83843

June 1, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
 Honorable Slade Gorton
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

The Palouse Audubon Society represents Audubon members from Pullman, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho, and vicinity. We of Palouse Audubon strongly endorse S. 837 whose language gives a positive direction to wilderness legislation in Washington State.

In addition we strongly urge consideration of the areas under Title II for similar protection.

Thirdly, we oppose Representative Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rock Wilderness area, and we view such a step as an attack on the very concept of wilderness designation.

Our precious remaining roadless areas are a legacy which we cannot in good conscience deny future generations. Wilderness can always be destroyed, never replaced. Consider how much more we know of the ecological and economic ramifications of land development today than we did 100 years ago. Is it not arrogant to suppose that our descendants 100 years hence will not be that much more capable of making these decisions? Considering what is at stake and that RARE II begins by designating only 10% of our roadless areas in Washington as wilderness areas, we must consider this legislation as critical and minimal.

Daniel C. Worsham
 President: Dan Worsham

Dana Catts
 Vice-President: Dana Catts

Donnell Scall
 Board Members

Gladys J. Ballinger

Cheryl Catts

Louise D. Ashworth

Virginia Hegler

Ernest J. Harrison

Muriel Lamb

Mark S. Smith

Peter P. Ownby

Anne Greenlee

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton

I am writing to express my growing concern over the current RARE II legislation and the effects of RARE II on our wilderness, especially the Glacier Peak Wilderness and adjacent areas not currently protected by legislation. I am one of many who enjoy the majestic beauty of the mountains, streams, lakes, and wildlife that remain virtually untouched by the hands of men. I feel that to allow these lands to be released for logging and mining, even just small areas, would spoil a unique and wonderful land. The Glacier Peak Wilderness is, in my opinion, some of the most beautiful, unspoiled land to be found anywhere. I'm sure that you both agree, having travelled all over our country, and the world. The very purpose and intent behind the legislation that protects our wilderness is to preserve the

integrity of its natural state for future
 Washingtonians, and everyone else, to
 look in wonder at, to breathe the clean
 air and spend a little time removed from
 the tension of our hectic lives. Now, only
 a few short years after the passage of
 the legislation setting aside these wilderness
 areas, they are being threatened by people
 who will gladly level all the land they
 can get their hands on, for a few dollars,
 leaving a scarred land behind them. I am
 asking you to stand up to these short
 sighted individuals and support not only
 the preservation of the areas of the Glacier
 Peak Wilderness that are already protected
 under current legislation, but also the
 extensive Glacier Peak additions, which
 are already slated for logging and mining.
 It ~~and~~ would be a very great loss to
 spoil this fabulous wilderness. Don't
 we owe it to our kids, and our fathers,
 to keep some of our wonderful state
 the way we found it? Please help us
 save Glacier Peak Wilderness, and all
 our wilderness.

Jeff Steuermann
 1035 Tyler St.
 Wenatchee, Washington

2020 S. Wenatchee Avenue
Wenatchee, WA 98801
June 1, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson,

I will be unable to attend the hearings concerning S. 837, so I am writing to urge your support for including more roadless areas in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I feel these areas need to be included to protect the natural integrity of the irreplaceable mountains, forests, lakes and wildlife.

The areas I am referring to are:

- 1) The Pacific Crest Trail from Stevens Pass north to Kodak Peak including the Little Wenatchee River drainage
- 2) The Chiwawa River drainage and
- 3) The North Fork of the Entiat River.

As a fifth grade teacher, I have found the wilderness to be a unique classroom for educational experiences. Every year I have had the opportunity to take several of my students for recreational or educational excursions into or near the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Happily, all have come away from the experiences with a new respect and understanding of the delicate nature of wilderness and the need for its creation and protection.

"If wilderness is to be saved you must come to love it." -John Muir
Please visit these areas if you have not. I am sure you will want to protect as well as add to the current wilderness, as you learn to love the majesty and inner peacefulness it affords you.

Sincerely,

Patricia West
Patricia West

OKANOGAN VALLEY CLINIC

Family Practice



June 3, 1983

Post Office Box 673
629 Jasmine Street
Omak, Washington 98841
Office: (509) 826-1600
Bookkeeping: 826-1616

*For The Congressional Record
written testimony re Senate Bill 837 "The Washington Wilderness Bill"*

Rep. Sid Morrison
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Morrison:

I am asking your support and advocacy for some very special wilderness areas in Washington, namely the proposed addition to the Glacier Peak wilderness and to the Lake Chelan Sawtooth and Pesayten wilderness areas.

Regarding the Glacier Peak wilderness, the Little Wenatchee River drainage and the Chiwawa River, Rock Creek and North Fork Entiat River drainages need urgent wilderness designation to protect their deterioration by logging. I sincerely hope that you grant yourself the privilege of personally visiting these areas to realize that they are as spectacular and as fragile as any of the more famous wilderness areas such as Glacier National Park in Montana or the Wind Rivers range of Wyoming. The Pacific crest national scenic trail traverses pristine wilderness lakes like Valhalla, Lake Janus and Heather Lake where clear cut logging has encroached disturbingly close. Likewise a visit to the North Fork of the Entiat would convince you that this area would more appropriately be wilderness than roaded, stripped of trees, eroded, etc.

The Lake Chelan Sawtooth area has minimal timber value when one considers the whole Okanogan National forest and is an alpine area of exceeding beauty. In this area there are only a hundred and ninety eight miles of trails, only about a hundred and fifty of these being limited to foot travel. There are about twelve hundred miles of Forest Service roads available to motorized vehicles in the Okanogan National forest. This fragile alpine area should be protected from motorized vehicles to enhance its total recreational value and ecologic intactness.

Yours Sincerely,

BC Tracy

Bruce C. Tracy, M.D.

BCT/vp

May 1, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing concerning the proposed Wilderness Legislation, S. 837, specifically the part dealing with additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I urge you to work towards incorporating as much of the adjacent land as possible into the Wilderness area. As a native of Cashmere, and as a former fire crew leader for nine summers with the U.S. Forest Service, I have spent much time in the Leavenworth, Entiat, and the Lake Wenatchee ranger districts. I would like to see more land in these areas set aside for wilderness use, land which is valued for its aesthetic contributions--land which does not have to be economically exploited to be of value. If it means changing my consumptive lifestyle, or paying more for the resources that are not exploited, or giving up services because of loss of tax revenue, I am willing to make those trade-offs in order to preserve more land for many future generations. With more and more people seeking the solitude of the wilderness areas, even the areas we do set aside risk overuse. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David L. Spies

David L. Spies
1260 Millerdale
Wenatchee, Wn., 98801

6/2/83

Bill Epoch
315 Riverpark Ave.
Nenatchee Wa.
98801

Dear Senators
Henry Jackson
Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

I am writing concerning the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The idea of "release" legislation scares me because as outdoor recreation grows in popularity, so must our areas in which we enjoy this recreation. As our population grows and our available lands diminish, we need to act now to save for future generations the virgin forests that too many people take for granted. Proper man and sound management practices are what is needed to supply the demand for the timber industry with the lands they currently hold. Not to open up more land that they can come in and "cut out and get out" as has been the case for too many years already.

Wilderness areas are also needed to preserve certain species of wildlife that can exist in no other environment and to retain unspoiled watersheds that are becoming quite scarce.

Wilderness areas need to encompass lowland meadows, valleys, and streams as well as higher elevations to give a well diversified view and complete chance to see all ecosystems at work in their natural state. The Mad River, Entiat River, and Lake Chelan areas are particularly important to gain this goal. Trails that begin in these lower elevation areas are threatened by the chainsaw. No one wants to start a hike out in a clear-cut or even partial cut for that matter.

To hike in the Glacier Peak wilderness is to experience views and grandeur as ~~you~~ would never seem possible. Don't spoil these views and this beauty by allowing civilization to encroach on its boundaries. Threatened lands need protection to preserve what we now have. Let's not have to talk in the future of what we had, by then it will be too late.

Sincerely,

Bill Epoch
Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch
Nevada Wb.
98801

308 River Park Ave
Wenatchee, Wa 98801
June 1, 1983

Senator Jackson
Senate Building
Washington DC 20515

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing to you in regards to the wilderness bill. I feel this is a crucial time in which we cannot afford for the last bit of wilderness that is not protected to be cleared out by the logging industry. They now have at their "disposal" more than 90% of our forests. I am sure in all your airborne travels you have seen what is becoming of our precious Cascades - $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of each of the mountains have been cleared of timber all the way to the peaks or tree line.

Every year more and more people are learning to love and appreciate this beautiful land of nature - the mighty mountains and forests of the northwest. What an unforgettable feeling to go hiking or skiing through a wilderness area with virgin timber and wildlife that belong in the area versus the also unforgettable, but sad experience of picking your way around a logged and scarred area, depleted of wildlife, trees and even soil.

As a resident of Wenatchee, Washington (Chelan County) for the past ten years, I have unfortunately had to witness the demise of much of this state's beauty; something that we nor our children will be able to regain. Please, help us save what little

wilderness) we have left. I feel Rare II is inadequate, so let's make additions to this plan now, rather than spend the money and certainly the time that we can ill afford to start all over with a Rare III.

We have to assure that these additions plus what wilderness we already have protected will be secured once and for all - not put in holding for each administration to do with what they want. This is a considerably small investment for our future and generations to come. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Goodkind

Eileen D. Goodkind

225 19th NE
E. Wenatchee, WA
98801

Dear Sirs,

I would like to express my strong support for significant additions to the wilderness system in Washington, and in particular, additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I was born and raised in Wenatchee, and have spent a great deal of time in the Glacier Peak area with my family and friends.

I think the Glacier Peak Wilderness offers some of the most spectacular scenery and solitude of any of the areas in our state. Since it was created in 1964, the Glacier Peak area has enjoyed the protection of the large buffer of roadless areas surrounding it. I had always taken it for granted that this "buffer zone" would remain roadless, as its essential to protect the core of the wilderness.

Unfortunately, we can't take those areas for granted anymore. Every year they've been continually chipped away, logging roads penetrating a little further, clear cut patches growing a little wider. We now know that a single "economic" minded administration could be capable of opening the areas up to development right up to the wilderness border. The only way to insure protection of these remaining ~~roadless~~ roadless areas is to include them as wilderness.

Two areas that certainly should be added (and which I'm most familiar with) are the Entiat and Trinity areas. Already the Forest Service is pushing roads further up the North Fork of the Entiat River, and has plans to cut as high as 4,000 feet on the sides of the valley. These cuts will be clearly visible from within the wilderness and will impair its visual quality, especially in the Ice Lakes and Mount Kaude area. The timber which will be extracted, due to the dry climate, soil and high altitude, will require well over 100 years to be replaced. With the land so marginally suited for timber production, and so beautifully suited for wilderness, I feel it belongs in the latter classification.

Outside of losing some marginally productive timber land, the only other "cost" of designating the Upper Entiat area as wilderness is that motorcycles, three wheelers, jeeps and other R.V.'s would lose access to some trails. This is regrettable, but justifiable. They already have access to the extensive road system within National Forest areas that have already been developed. This includes access to streams, lakes, rivers, mountains, beautiful views and, excluding the road and their own machine, solitude. Those roads are certainly much more appropriate for motorized traffic than the narrow and fragile trail system that leads into the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Currently hikers and horseback riders traveling up the Entiat Valley have to put up with nearly 10 miles of the loud whine and carbon monoxide of passing R.V.'s before they reach the protection of the wilderness.

While most of the R.V. riders are quite courteous when passing, many are not. The younger riders especially seem to enjoy traveling at high speeds on the trail. This is especially dangerous to horseback riders and to young children on foot. Blind corners present an extremely dangerous situation. There's a very good reason why we don't allow motorcycles on sidewalks in our cities.

The R.V.'s also present a problem of erosion and destruction of vegetation. Again, the majority of vehicles are careful to stay on the trail. But walking up the Entiat trail I've seen example after example of the deep ruts left when motorcyclists decide to have some fun traveling off trail.

The decisions made by Congress in this wilderness bill will likely determine which lands will be preserved in their natural state for all the foreseeable future. This area was extremely important to me in my growing up, and still is today. It's my hope that my children and grandchildren, and everyone else, will be able to enjoy this same "wild" experience. With the steady increase in wilderness usage, and the tremendous increase in free time that will result from computers and automation, I feel it's important that we protect and preserve these few remaining roadless areas by including them in our wilderness system.

Sincerely,

Don Ray

May 30, 1983

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade
Gordon:

I am a lawyer and resident of
Wenatchee, Washington. I support the
Citizens' Conservation proposal for
Washington wilderness. It is up to
you to protect the Pacific Crest
trail and other classic areas in
our state. I support leaving Hogback
mountain and Mullan Creek
in the National Wilderness Preservation
System. I count on you to
cast my vote. Sincerely yours,
Cinn Moore

Kim W. Zook
INSURANCE NORTHWEST
1146 Cherry Circle
E. Wenatchee, WA 98801

May 31, 1983

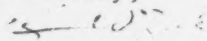
It has recently come to my attention that additional land is under consideration for addition to Glacier Peak Wilderness. I am very much in favor of adding to the wilderness area.

There are many, many areas in our state that are now open to timber harvest, and I support the timber industry and what it means to the economy of Washington State. However, the areas surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be protected and not included in any future timber sales.

When I was a boy, one of my most memorable experiences was an eight day trip through Glacier Peak Wilderness with a boy scout troop. With more and more people using the high country of Glacier Peak Wilderness, it makes good sense to add to the wilderness area those unspoiled regions adjacent to it. In particular, I have hiked and camped in the area included in the "Lake Valhalla Addition", specifically Lake Minitaur. Though I have not been there for several years, I understand that the whole hillside up to that lake has recently been clear-cut. This is very sad.

I support a "Washington Wilderness Bill", not only for the obvious recreation opportunities, but also to preserve the valuable watershed, and preserve some of the few remaining old growth forests left in our state. Please act on a Washington Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,


Kim W. Zook

May 31, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Wilderness Bill for Washington State

Dear Senator Gorton:

I feel very strongly that the Glacier Wilderness Area should be extended to the end of the road up the Entiat, and would include the North Fork of the Entiat River.

This is prime wilderness area, however it is being desecrated with motorized vehicles. The U. S. Forest Service has plans to extend the road even further than the end of the road now. They admit the cost of the road would far exceed the value of any timber that would be gotten out.

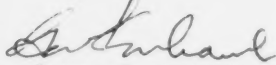
Repeatedly, there have been conflicts with dirt bikes. They use the trails for race tracks, for hill climbing and for "marathon". By this I mean they brag how many miles they cover in a day in the back country and trails as their sole purpose for going.

These vehicle riders totally ignore the signs to stay outside the wilderness, but there have been repeated violations, time after time; once they get by the end of the road there is essentially no way to control them. Where trails are marked "not safe for motorized vehicles" they accept this as a challenge to prove they can make it.

There has been a remarkable increase in use each year by back-packers and horse people of the access to the wilderness area from the Cottonwood Campground, which is the end of the road up the Entiat River and up the North Fork of the Entiat. I would hope that you would seriously consider moving the wilderness approximately six miles East in this area. The wilderness area should start at the end of the road at Cottonwood, at the end of the Entiat River, and the end of the road up the North Fork, straight over to Lake Chelan.

The above same problems exist in the Sawtooth Range, on the north side of Lake Chelan, to the Twisp River area. This is one of our few roadless areas left that should be protected. Thank you for this consideration.

Sincerely,



George F. Krakowka
2409 Number #2 Canyon Road
Wenatchee Washington 98801

Phil and Bonnie Yenney
616 Skiview Dr.
East Wenatchee, Wash. 98801

The Honorable Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson,

We are writing to you as we are concerned about the proposed Wilderness Legislation, S. 837. Please incorporate into wilderness all the roadless areas adjacent to Glacier Peak Wilderness instead of the twenty per cent proposed.

We would like these areas to be preserved: the Little Wenatchee drainage, the Chiwawa River drainage, and the North Fork of the Entiat River. We have taken our children into these areas. They are now showing their friends these beautiful valleys. Our children are now skiing into the back areas.

We are also concerned about a trade off in the form of expanding the White Pass Ski Area if the S. 837 is accepted. The Hogs Back Area is a magic area for nordic skiing and should never be turned into just another cut up run. Some of the best pleasures in life still come from a little work in getting there.

Thank You,
Bonnie Yenney
Phil and Bonnie Yenney
616 Skiview Drive
East Wenatchee, Wash. 98801

138 North Kansas
E. Wenatchee, WA. 98801

May 31, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson:

Times are changing. America is changing more rapidly than we can imagine. It is time for new approaches to problems, new ideas and bigger dreams. This is not 1849 nor is it 1959. We are on the edge of the 21st Century. Using the wisdom gained by past experience can help, but old solutions will not solve 21st century problems.

My heart truly goes out to those left in the lurch by an evolving society. Unemployed loggers, miners and industrial workers present problems that must be met now, not in some future long-range plan.

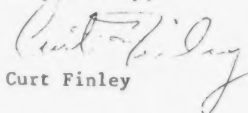
You, sir, are caught in the center of this maelstrom. I suggest that you expand your view beyond that of the needs of the moment and beyond petty sentiment and seek solutions, new and revolutionary.

My point - we cannot pay today's bills out of our children's legacy. You know as well as I that savings spent are seldom put back.

This great nation has some of the finest natural resources in the world. Washington has some of the finest in the nation. I urge you to do everything you can to set aside roadless areas for wilderness as well as other natural areas for our children and their children. These areas are money in the bank now. How tragic it would be to find we had sacrificed them to expediency today only to find they merely postponed an economic revolution that is inevitable and desirable.

Specifically, I urge you to protect our present Glacier Peak wilderness by adding all adjacent roadless areas to the wilderness lands. We cannot allow private interest to erode our public lands and in so doing, steal our children's inheritance. Wisdom, not expediency. Public interest, not special interest. Honor, not personal aggrandizement.

Respectfully,


Curt Finley

154 SE
 Elkton, WA 98801
 June 1, 1983

Senator Jack Horton
 U.S. Senate
 Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Horton

As a moderate Republican, I have been encouraged by much of your work in the U.S. Senate. I hope you will be supportive of going behind the 20% proposal of S. 837 and incorporating into wilderness all the roadless areas adjacent to the Glacier Park Wilderness, especially the Little Wenatchee River drainage, the Chewink River drainage and the North Fork of the Entiat River.

The past 15 years I have been ^{by logging} regretted broken and diegusted at the ruination of Snowqualmie Pass ~~by~~ for scenic driving and am appalled at the attempts to do so on Stevens Pass. Although I cannot do the extended hiking I would like to, my son, age 14, appears to be headed that way, and I want as much wilderness and natural environment as possible for myself, my son & others ~~interested~~. Thanks for listening inclined.
 Donna Mathus

2020 S. Wenatchee Ave.
Wenatchee, WA 98801
May 27, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing regarding the proposed Wilderness Legislation, S. 837. I strongly urge you to incorporate into wilderness all the roadless areas adjacent to Glacier Peak Wilderness instead of the twenty percent proposed by S. 837.

Specifically, I am concerned with the Little Wenatchee River drainage, the Chiwawa River drainage, and the North Fork of the Entiat River. As I was born in Leavenworth I have spent many hours in all three of these beautiful valleys. They have given me strength, wonderment, vitality, and an understanding of the workings of nature which nothing else can. Whenever I go to these areas I come back as refreshed as if I had stopped being the frame and had actually become part of the picture. I have found very few places such as these that allow me to refocus in order to face our hustle, bustle world.

We must insure that these areas will be available to be used by the majority of people, not just special interest groups. By preserving roadless areas for our children we will also allow them similar experiences that do not exist in any other form. For these reasons I hope you include the areas of the Little Wenatchee, Chiwawa, and the North Fork of the Entiat in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,

Gary R. West
Gary R. West

1662

LAKE CHELAN CLINIC



Post Office Box 368 • Telephone (509) 682 2511 • Chelan, Washington 98816

W. R. FISHER M.D. INC. P.S.
CHARLES F. JAMES M.D. INC. P.S.
JOHN J. PLEVITT M.D.
WILLIAM E. DANKE M.D. INC. P.S.

May 25, 1983

Senator Slade Gordon
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20013

Dear Senator Gordon:

As an individual who uses the wilderness areas, National Parks, and National Forests extensively for climbing, skiing and back packing, I would strongly like to ask for your support in extending the range and areas that are involved in our wilderness areas. I do not feel that the Rare II is adequate and feel that boundries of most of the wilderness areas should be extended. I spend a great deal of time in the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness Areas, and feel that our increasing population and the number of people using the forests, that it is just mandatory that we provide restricted areas that remain wild and untouched, except for people who are willing to expend the effort to hike into such areas. If we do not do this, many of the forest will simply be turned into big parks and not have the natural wilderness concept.

Again, I would ask for your support to extend these areas as much as possible.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

William E. Denke, M.D.

WED:mc

Dear Honorable Senators Jackson and Barton,

As a concerned citizen, I would like to express my feelings about the current Wilderness Areas of Washington State. Due to the growing popularity of the Wilderness Areas for outdoor recreation, we must look ahead to the future and preserve this precious natural resource now. The Wilderness Areas of Washington are a valuable natural resource, so we must enlarge existing areas and create new wilderness areas where they are needed.

I would like to see a new Wilderness Area created in the Lake Clelan - Sawtooth range. I have hiked in this area personally and I feel it possesses all of the outstanding characteristics a Wilderness Area should have. The boundaries of the new area would be as follows; Starting at Safety Harbor, following along Lake Clelan to Stehekin, northeast to Purple Pass, down to War Creek Road, then straight to Foggy Dew Creek Road, and finally back to Safety Harbor.

I would also like to see the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area enlarged to include the areas adjacent that are intended to be wilderness areas. These boundaries are shown on the Wenatchee National Forest map.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
David Buchanan
Rt 1, 3017 Monterey Dr.
Malaga, WA 98828

P.O. Box 312
Leavenworth, WA 98826
May 26, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing to urge the passage of a Washington Wilderness Bill.

I am particularly interested in extending and preserving the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to include adjacent un-roaded areas, especially Lake Valhalla, Lichtenberg Mountain, Meander Meadows, The Chalan Sawtooth Range, the Napequa Valley, Big Four and the Monte Cristo area.

I urge the protection of watersheds and the incomparable un-roaded recreation lands available now as a resource which once lost cannot be replaced.

I am opposed to sacrificing 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks area and to "release" legislation.

Sincerely
Margaret P. Stark
Margaret P. Stark

May 27, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

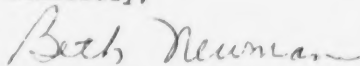
Dear Senator Jackson:

I urge you to support the Washington Wilderness Bill. As an amateur naturalist, I have chosen to live in the Cascades because of the accessibility to wilderness areas. During the ten years I have been hiking in Eastern Washington, I have seen a dramatic increase in the number of people using the mountains for recreation - hikers, campers, hunters and horsemen. I have also seen an increase in logging and development in the mountains. It is not unusual for me to be hiking along a trail and to suddenly come upon a block of land that has been clear-cut by a logging company.

My impression is that the wilderness areas are fast diminishing and that unless we take steps now to ensure the protection of our wilderness lands, they will be gone before we have realized what has happened.

Please stop a minute and consider this. You must love the state as much as I do. Please protect it.

Sincerely,



Beth A. Newman
9864 E. Leavenworth Rd.
Leavenworth, WA 98826

P.O. Box 345
Leavenworth, Wa. 98826
5-25-83

Senators Jackson and Gorton,

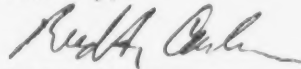
I am writing you in reference to the protection of the existing and potential wilderness areas of Washington State.

I believe that the wilderness is one of the most valuable attributes of our state, and that use of these areas for anything other than recreation is objectionable. I personally use the scenic areas for a source of relaxation and creative expression. I am an artistic photographer, and my subject matter can rarely be found in commercially developed areas.

I hope that you will do everything possible to retain the pristine quality of our state's forests.

Thank-you for your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Reed A. Carlson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Reed" being more prominent.

Reed A. Carlson

May 26, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

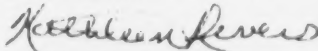
It is with concern that I note threatened encroachment on the roadless forest lands surrounding Glacier Peak Wilderness. These areas need the protection proposed in the Washington Wilderness Bill. They also need to be free of threatened "release legislation."

Use of forest lands and wilderness areas is increased each year by people of all ages and backgrounds. I have visited several areas in the eastern part of the wilderness during the past ten years. These areas once had no limitations in the number of people in a visiting party--not so any more. The wilderness definitely needs to be expanded to accommodate this higher use.

Wilderness use should also be available to everyone--from those in poor health to the expert rock climber. Included in the Wilderness Bill are areas along the Chiwawa River which can be used by people of various lifestyles. It usually takes but one visit to these areas, as well as others included in the bill, to begin to understand and appreciate their value--from recreation to wildlife habitat to watershed protection.

I am appealing to your support to help make sure that these areas are preserved. Now. It may be the last chance.

Sincerely,



Kathleen Rivers
Box 574
Waterville, WA 98858
(509)745-8777

Leavenworth, Wa. 98826
 106 Fir St.
 May 30, 1983

The Honorable Sid Morrison,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Morrison,

It's been brought to our attention that you are considering additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area via S 837. Although we are unable to attend the hearings we hope you include two of our favorite areas in the final version of your wilderness bill.

The two areas which we speak ~~of~~ are the Little Wenatchee River area and the Chiwawa River drainage. During our 40 plus years of fishing and hunting in these areas we've seen them move from remote pristine valleys to easily accessible, threatened by logging areas. Surely these river valleys have more than memories to offer our future generations. We hope our Grand Kids will be able to enjoy these untouched natural areas as we have.

Your decisions are vitally important to all of us. Let's keep the Little Wenatchee and Chiwawa roadless areas as they are protected for everyone's use. We await your decision.

Sincerely,
 Russell & Betty West

May 27, 1983
 PO Box 14
 Pasco Wash 98847

Dear Senator Jackson.

It is my feeling that the Rare
 II proposal at this time, is not
 acceptable. I wish you would
 consider the inclusion of the
 Glacier Peak wilderness and
 these areas:
 1) Pacific Crest Trail to Lake Val-
 halla & Cody Pass including the
 Lettie Wenatchee drainage to Kodiac
 Pass.

2) the lower Chiwawa, Rock Creek
 White River & Twin Lakes

3) the Mpd River, the North Fork
 of the Entiat

Your attention & concern in
 this matter will be greatly
 appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janice Jansons

106 Fir Street
Leavenworth, Wa. 98846

May 28, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson,

I am writing about your wilderness bill, S. 937. Being unable to attend I thought I would write to let you know of 2 areas that I feel need to be included.

The Little Wenatchee River area and the Chinawa River drainage both need to be protected from encroachment by mining and timber interests. Although my hiking experience in these areas is somewhat limited, I feel both should be protected so everyone, not just private interests, can enjoy them.

My father has told me many times of the adventures in these valleys. We need to protect both the Little Wenatchee and the Chinawa so this type of legacy is not lost. Your decisions must be made so all can benefit. Please include the Little Wenatchee and the Chinawa in your final wilderness bill. I am anxious to hear what your decision is.

Sincerely,
Cory D. West

1671

May 30, 1983
Lance T. Wyman
Box 141
Peshastin, Wa. 98847

Honorable Henry Jackson
137 Russel Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This letter is to express my support of A Washington Wilderness Bill that will include enlargement into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I would like to see the following included:

- 1) From the Pacific Crest Trail to Lake Valhalla and Gady Pass including the Little Wenatchee Drainage
- 2) the lower Chiwawa River, Rock Creek, White River and Twin Lakes
- 3) the Mad River and the North Fork of the Entiat.
- 4) the Chelan Sawtooth Range

I have hiked, climbed and skied in these areas. They cry out to be protected by Wilderness inclusion.

I have worked in the woods and appreciate the timber industry and the needs it has, as well as the jobs that it generates. I have been a forestry student, and my experience tells me that these inclusions will not harm the industry, but will protect habitat, watershed, recreation, and the natural resources with which we have been blessed.

Thank you

Lance T. Wyman

Lakeside Arabians

George and Betty Shambrook

Rt 2 • Box 234 • Moses Lake, Washington 98837
509 / 785-4031

May 20, 1983

Congressman Sid Morrison
208 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

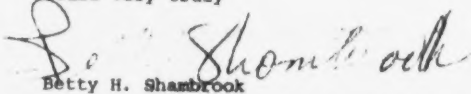
Dear Congressman:

The purpose of this letter is to request the following areas, all in the Fourth Congressional District, be included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area:

- (1) from Pacific Crest Trail to Lake Valhalla and Cady Pass including the Little Wenatchee Drainage to Kodak Pass;
- (2) the lower Chiwawa River, Rock Creek, White River and Twin Lakes;
- (3) Mad River and the North Fork of the Entiat.

These inclusions will provide a more well-rounded forest and high country wilderness area which will help insure a growing tourist and recreational industry. Most importantly, these inclusions will help to preserve for future generations the unique Northwest which we love.

Yours very truly



Betty H. Shambrook

former President, Grant County Horse Association
former Director-at-large, Washington State Horsemen
native of Idaho; lifetime resident of Pacific Northwest
property owner and registered voter

106 Fir Street
 Leavenworth, WA 98826
 May 28, 1983

The Honorable Blade Gorton and Henry Jackson
 Senate Building
 Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton,
 I am writing about your wilderness bill,
 S. 837. Being unable to attend I thought
 I should write to let you know of 2 areas
 that I feel need to be included.

The Little Wenatchee River area and the
 Chiwawa River Drainage both need to be protected
 from encroachment by mining and timber
 interests. Although my hiking experience in
 these areas is somewhat limited I feel both
 should be protected so everyone, not just private
 interests, can enjoy them.

My father has told me several times of the
 adventures in these valleys. We need to protect
 both the Little Wenatchee and the Chiwawa
 so this type of legacy is not lost. Your decisions
 must be made so all can benefit. Please
 include the Little Wenatchee and the
 Chiwawa in your final Wilderness Bill.
 I am anxious to hear what your decision is.

Sincerely,

Kenneth V. West

936 Obanogan Ave.
Wenatchee, Wa. 98801
May 31, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

I'm writing regarding the proposed Wilderness Legislation, S. 837. I strongly urge you to incorporate into wilderness all the roadless areas adjacent to Glacier Peak Wilderness instead of the 20% proposed by S. 837. The Little Wenatchee River drainage, the Chuwawa River drainage, and the North Fork of the Entiat River are my main concerns. Please include these areas to be available for use by the majority of folks, not just special interest groups.

Thank you for your time and concern.

Cordially,
Sharon A. Garbe

June 1, 1983

Jack Johnson
Devera Sharp
P.O. Box 401
Peshastin, Washington 98847

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

We are unable to attend either of the scheduled hearings concerning S. 837, but we would nevertheless like to express our dissatisfaction with the small amount of land currently being considered as additional wilderness.

Being residents of Eastern Washington, we have spent much time in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and we feel that to insure the preservation of the area more land should be added to it. Specifically: from the Crest Trail to Lake Valhalla and Cady Pass, including the Little Wenatchee drainage to Kodak Pass; the lower Chiwawa, Rock Creek, White Pine, Twin Lakes; the Mad River and North Fork of the Entiat.

Thank you for initiating S. 837, but please consider adding more to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area than is recommended by RARE II.

Sincerely,

Jack Johnson
Devera Sharp
Jack Johnson
Devera Sharp

1676

1711 Washington Street
Wenatchee, WA 98801

May 27, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sir:

This is to express support for an effective
Washington Wilderness Bill.

My understanding is that there are proposals
to add several areas to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.
While important to many of us from a personal
use standpoint the important considerations appear
to be watershed protection and habitats for
wildlife.

The overused phrase "priceless heritage"
does indeed apply to our wilderness areas.

Your continuing concern in this matter is
much appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Wyman

308 River Park Ave
Wenatchee, Wa. 98801
June 1, 1983

Senator Gorton
Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing to you in regards to the wilderness bill. I feel this is a crucial time in which we cannot afford for the last bit of wilderness that is not protected to be cleared out by the logging industry. They now have at their "disposal" more than 90% of our forests. I am sure in all your airborne travels you have seen what is becoming of our precious Cascades - $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of each of the mountains have been cleared of timber all the way to the peaks or tree line.

Every year more and more people are learning to love and appreciate this beautiful land of nature - the mighty mountains and forests of the Northwest. What an unforgettable feeling to go hiking or skiing through a wilderness area with virgin timber and wildlife that belong in the area versus the also unforgettable, but sad experience of picking your way around a logged and scarred area, depleted of wildlife, trees and even soil.

As a resident of Wenatchee, Washington (Chelan County) for the past ten years, I have unfortunately had to witness the demise of much of this state's beauty; something that we nor our children will be able to regain. Please, help us save what little

wilderness) we have left. I feel Rare II is inadequate, so let's make additions) to this plan now, rather than spend the moneys and certainly the time that we can ill afford to start all over with a Rare III.

We have to assure that these additions) plus what wilderness) we already have protected will be secured once and for all - not put in holding for each administration to do with what they want. This is a considerably small investment for our future and generations) to come. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Goodkind

Eileen D. Goodkind

Patricia A. Smith
803 N Peire-Sp.B-20
Wenatchee, Washington
98801

To Those Concerned:

As a concerned citizen and a lifetime resident (35 years) of Washington State, and as a registered voter, I must voice my opinion relating to the preservation of this states Wilerness area. I would like to have the Rare 2 proposal amended to include the Glacier Peak addition--to include either side of the Entiat, Chiwawa and White Rivers. I do not feel that the Rare 3 proposal is necessary--it would be more expedient to merely amend the Rare 2 proposal. Iam sure you are all aware that well over 90% of our forest lands are already controlled by the logging industry and that between 1/3 to 1/2 of that land is so badly scarred by logging techniques that is is repulsive. There is so little of our beautiful country left unblemished that it's time we take the steps necessary tp preserve what is left for future generations. With each new invasive step taken by industry into this, perhaps one of the most impressive mountain ranges in the entire continental U.S., the future of generations to come will be corroded away.

Who amoung you could enjoy climbing to the top of Glacier Peak, walking along treeless trails, and once reaching the summit, be surrounded by a view of treeless mountains, devoid of once abundant wildlife? Not me! If we continue to strip the earth of trees everything else will be lost--it's beauty, it's meaning, it's wild-life, even the soil will erode away. I vote to set aside forever As much wilderness area as we can--if we destroy this earth there is no other place to go.

Sincerely.

Patricia A. Smith

Patricia A. Smith

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON,
SENATOR GORTON,

THIS LETTER IS TO SHOW MY CONCERNS FOR THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION S. 837. MY MOST SERIOUS CONCERN IS THAT YOU INCLUDE INTO THE FINAL GLACIER PEAK LEGISLATION AREAS THAT ARE LONG OVER DUE FOR CLASSIFICATION AS WILDERNESS.

AS A LIFE LONG RESIDENT OF THE WENATCHEE VALLEY RECREATION AREA I HAVE WITNESSED THE CLEAR CUTTING OF LANDS NEAR THE TUMWATER NATIONAL SCENIC AREA. LOGGING OF RECREATION AND ESTHETIC LANDS SURROUNDING BEAUTIFUL LAKE WENATCHEE AS WELL AS THE LITTLE WENATCHEE RIVER DRAINAGE.

ONE NEED ONLY TO HIRE OR FLY INTO AREAS SUCH AS THE UPPER REACHES OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE ENTIAH RIVER TO BE ASSURED THAT TO WAIT ANY LONGER IN TAKING STEPS TO PRESERVE THESE ZONES WILL ONLY HASTEN A SIMILAR NEGATIVE FATE TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED CONSIDERATIONS.

I FEEL THAT UNLESS ALL THE ROADLESS AREAS ADJACENT TO GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS ARE ~~NOT~~ INCORPORATED INTO EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS WE STAND TO LOSE A RESOURCE THAT HAS PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL IMPORTANCE TO ME AND —

30-643 (3041)

Shore Park Survey 50%

- FUTURE GENERATIONS.

SINCERELY,
 Mr. Thomas D. Lee
 408 5th. St. #13
 WENATCHEE, WASH.
 98901
 662-5961

Laura Hale
510 Cascade Street
Wenatchee, WA 98801
June 1, 1983

SUBJECT: Wilderness Areas

It is my hope that additional Wilderness Areas will be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Wild lands set aside in their natural state, without man's roads and other interference are important -- for wildlife, for us, for future generations -- basically, preservation of God's gift to us -- as it is -- is not something we can go back and "reclassify" 10 years from now. There are very few places remaining in the U.S. which qualify as Wilderness Areas. We are privileged to have a lot of that area in Washington.

There have already been a lot of primitive areas sacrificed to aid "comfort recreationists". The North Cascades Highway is an example of just that. Irregardless of the fact that the highway is closed part of the year, the fact that it is there disrupts wildlife and gives easy access to a large portion of the state that was wild not that long ago.

It is always easier to develop, and plan money-making ventures, than to hold back, control our greed and save, with respect, that with which we were entrusted. Forests are renewable. However, it's a long process. Personally, I feel that roadless, wild, primitive areas are precious and valuable resources, which are hard to preserve and too easy to destroy.

Our nation -- the world, in fact -- shows signs of the effects of our population and development. In each of us is a need for simplicity, peace, and a rapport with nature. The more primitive and private (and undeveloped) the area, the deeper the experience. This opportunity can be easily lost.

Here in the West, we still have large areas of unpopulated areas. We have a prime example, in the South and East, of what our future could be. Fortunately, we are in a position to prevent the over-use and abolition of our wild lands. It is our responsibility to do so.

I, for one, would appreciate a Wilderness Area as large as still-wild lands are available. I would like to see as much land set aside as Wilderness as possible -- and I'd like accessibility to this Wilderness to be primitive and "hard-core". By hard-core, I mean that there are ample areas already available to the light and "comfort-minded" recreationist. I'd like to see Wilderness Areas remain remote from the general public -- but not through controlled access, through physical inaccessibility.

Thank you for your attention to my viewpoint. I hope that I have helped influence your attitude, and your vote.

Laura Hale

June 2, 1983

U.S. Senate Hearings on Washington
State Wilderness
Spokane, Washington

Senators Jackson and Gordon:

I request my statement/letter to become a part of the hearing record. I present two important concerns of wilderness in this statement.

The summer of 1962, before I developed an appreciation for wilderness, I took my young family to Rock Creek Guard Station on the Chiwawa River, where I was employed by the Wenatchee National Forest. Here I had the entire summer to view and hear the conflicts of many user groups.

This area is rich in history of mining, sheep herding and Indian Wars. Dick Woodcock then Ranger of the Lake Wenatchee District, told me that he had seen the graves of soldiers and Indians of a skirmish that took place on the north side of the Chiwawa Ridge south of the former Rock Creek Guard Station.

I remember hearing the seeing owls and ospreys; campers reporting bears and coyotes roaming through their camps. July 4, 1962 we counted over 250 cars and campers parked along the Chiwawa River road. This area is heavily used by recreationist during summer months.

I often wondered when the Glacier Peak Wilderness was established, what was the reason for leaving out the lower part of Chiwawa Ridge and the Carne Mountain Ridge area down to Estes Butte? It now appears to be an ideal part to add to the Glacier Peak Wilderness additions.

I have been concerned for several years about timber harvesting in the Chiwawa area because of the problems that existed then when cutting was done on the pumice type soils present in much of the Chiwawa area.

1544 N. WENATCHEE AVE. • WENATCHEE, WA 98801
(509) 662-6539



I really believe that if the upper drainage of the Chiwawa is left out of wilderness classification the condition of that valley may take on the appearance of Snoqualmie Pass or Stevens Pass. My belief is evident of photos I submitted to Senator Jackson, U.S.F.S. Oversight Hearing in Washington, D.C. in April, 1971. The photo of Chickamin Flat is only five miles south of Rock Creek Guard Station. The timber lying on the ground in the photo was either too small or the wrong species for the local mill. An embarrassment of any land manager, public or private. If you do not have that photo, I will send you another copy.

I have a real concern for the White Pass Ski area proposed expansion into the Goard Rock Wilderness.

If an exclusion of 2,500 acres is granted, would the U.S.F.S. and other Federal land managers consider that wilderness exclusions could be granted by Congress for the wishes of business and sympathetic Congressmen? Would other wilderness areas in California, Nevada, or Alaska come under the same pressure offering less protection because of White Pass exclusion?

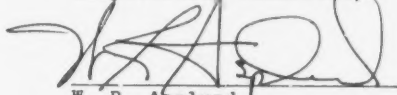
Being in the Nordic ski business, it is interesting to note what the Ski Industry Trade Journals indicate about the alpine (downhill) and nordic (cross-country) markets in the United States. The Alpine Ski Industry is concerned because their research indicates that alpine skiing is a mature market and its growth is limited unless more entry-level skiers take up the expensive winter sport. Case in point: Rossignol Ski Company, the world largest ski manufacturers of both alpine and nordic skis closed its U.S. factory last year because of the mature alpine ski business in the U.S..

I agree that existing ski areas such as Mission Ridge near Wenatchee must be allowed to expand their operations, but not at the expense of established wilderness areas.

In conclusion--a solution to wilderness versus timber debate, i.e. "Let future generations decide how to use wilderness lands" or "we need jobs now". I respectfully suggest that these areas under present day consideration be dedicated as wilderness until the year 2084 as a resource gift to that generation from our generation.

I believe that competition in the market place usually increases productivity and should produce a better product and service. The limitation of petroleum products and higher cost of electrical energy has produced more energy efficient cars and homes. Man can get by on less; the last ten years is an example of what we can do, if we must. Once Wilderness is gone, it is no more.

Respectfully submitted,



W. R. Asplund

Dene P. Sargant
1114 Edgely Rd.
Spokane, Wn. 99212

June 2, 1983

U. S. Senate
Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing
Spokane City Council Chambers
Rm. 208 Spokane Falls Bldg.
Spokane, Wn.

Under Title I of S. 227, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" I suggest the designation to wilderness the following areas: Olympics, Cougar Lakes (south unit), Selmo - Priest, Paterash, additions to Glacier Peak, McAdams, and Pasayten Wilderness areas. It would like to see two adjacent roadless areas added to the Selmo - Priest designation: the Crowl Mountain - Uncas Bald addition on the west and the Dick - Munkato Mountain addition on the south.

Other areas which I think should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System are: Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Water, Horse Peak, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven (one of my favorites), Juniper Forest, Glacier View, Mt. Baker, Baker - Childs - Sawtooth, and last but not least, the Rattle Range.

Preservation of each of these areas would provide a variety of ecosystems which, I think, is the object of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I am opposed to Representative Del Morris's attempt to delete 2800 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This 2800 acres, which includes Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek, is classified as wilderness and should remain so classified. It is an integral part of that particular wilderness area and should remain classified as wilderness permanently if one individual can breach the wilderness classification, then others may do so.

Sincerely,

Dene P. Sargant

I am in favor of a "soft release" for the lands not designated as wilderness and which will be released for other uses.

May 26, 1983

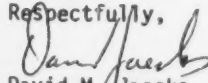
The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson:

I am writing to you to urge your support for an expanded wilderness system in the State of Washington. As you are no doubt aware, Washington is, perhaps, uniquely endowed among the 48 lower States and the quality of it's wilderness, and it's proximity and accessibility to it's residents. The Wilderness and National Park System in the State of Washington is a magnificent accomplishment as it stands, and needs only to be filled out as a fitting and lasting legacy for the future.

I would like specifically to address certain areas in Chelan County which, I believe, are of wilderness quality and which at the moment lack any protected status. These areas are the high ridge country both to the north and to the south of Lake Chelan. The area to the north, also known at the Sawtooth area is one of rolling meadows, sweeping vistas and great scenery but at the moment it's enjoyment is diminished by frequent motorcycle use, and the future of it is threatened, of course, by extension of roads and further logging on what really is marginal timber land. The situation is similar on the Entiat ridge on the other side of Lake Chelan. Both of these are areas in which I and my family have enjoyed very pleasant back packing trips away from, if you will forgive me, the hordes of people from Western Washington which visit the more accessible areas to Western Washington. These areas as well as the lower lands in the Entiat Valley beyond the end of the road are access to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area and the North Cascade National Park. They would be excellent additions to those areas, and I would urge their consideration.

Respectfully,


David M. Jaecks, M.D.
1701A Castlerock Street
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

1225 Red Apple Road
Wenatchee WA 98801
June 1 1983

Dear Senator Jackson;

I am a Pathologist employed at the Wenatchee Valley Clinic. My avocation is backpacking, skiing, canoeing, bicycling, and enjoying all the aspects our outdoors offers.

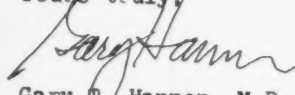
I am a member of the Wenatchee Outdoor Club, and have led many groups into the wilderness areas, have climbed all major peaks in Washington and I ask that all possible lands be set aside for us and for future generations to use.

I hope you will speak for all of your constituents at the hearings in Spokane on the Wa. Wilderness bill. Please include my letter in the records at these Senate hearings.

Areas of particular interest to me are the Sawtooth areas near lake Chelan and the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

As a person interested in the outdoors yourself, I expect you will show us a strong voice at these hearings.

Yours truly,


Gary T. Hannon, M.D.

14 1306 9th St.
 Wenatchee WA 98801
 June 1 1983

Dear Senator Jackson;

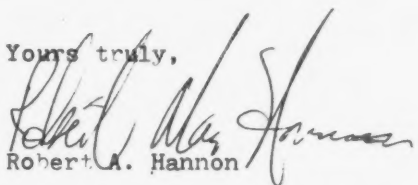
Please include my letter in the records of the Senate hearings on the Washington Wilderness bill held in Spokane Wa. on June 2, 1983.

I am definitely pro-wilderness and ask that all possible lands be set aside and designated as wilderness areas.

I am 25 years of age, self employed, college educated and graduated and intending to pursue graduate school in the fall of 1984. I am an ardent fisherman, backpacker, and hiker and ask that you include me in the growing numbers that ask further lands for the use of outdoor enthusiasts.

As a person interested in the outdoors yourself, I expect you will show us a strong voice at these hearings, and will follow the requests of your constituents.

Yours truly,


 Robert A. Hannon

1225 Red Apple Road
Wenatchee WA 98801
June 1 1983

Dear Senator Gorton:

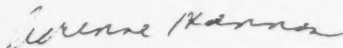
I wish my letter to be included in the records of the Senate hearings on WA. Wilderness bill to be held in Spokane WA. on June 2, 1983.

I am a member of the Wenatchee Outdoor Club, the Alpine Club of Canada, the Sierra Club and an ardent hiker, skier and backpacker. I request that all possible lands be set aside for wilderness use.

I am particularly interested in additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area as that is one of the favorite backpacking areas of mine, allowing for excellent access to the Cascade crest trail.

Please speak for your constituents at this important time and keep the wilderness areas for the people.

Yours truly,



Corinne Hannon

EYE AND EAR CLINIC OF WENATCHEE

INC., P.S. PHONE (AC 509) 662-7143
POST OFFICE BOX 1627 WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON 98801
600 ORONDO STREET



C.K. MILLER, M.D., F.A.C.S.
M.G. RADEWAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.
W.M. G. BALDWIN, M.D., F.A.C.S.
JAMES I. THORN, M.D.
TERRY A. SORON, M.D.
J. HARDEN HOWELL, M.D.
ELIOT W. SCULL, M.D.
JAMES L. HOLCOMB, M.D.
GLEN L. HOWARD, Administrator

31 May, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Washington Wilderness Hearings
Spokane, Washington

Dear Sirs:

I wanted to write to express my strong support for the development of more wilderness areas in Washington State. I think in an ever more crowded world, with less natural lands and more population, that such wilderness areas are crucial for the quality of life we hold so dear in the Pacific Northwest.

Areas that I feel should be particularly considered for wilderness are the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as well as the Chopaka Mountain Region on the east side of the Pasayten Wilderness, and the Cougar Lakes Wilderness west of Yakima.

There are many other areas I know are being considered, and I think require attention as well, but these happen to be the ones with which I am most familiar and about which I feel most strongly.

Many thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Eliot W. Scull, M.D.

EWS:cg

1691

May 31, 1983

Franklin E. Kells, M.D.
P.O. Box 3027
Wenatchee, WA 98801

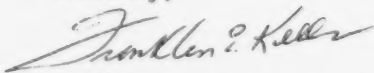
Senator Slade Gorton
770 U.S. Courthouse
W. 920 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Senator Gorton:

I'm extremely concerned with the steady disappearance of our wilderness areas these last ten years. We have a tremendous inheritance in our northwest which should be preserved for all time. Any time a road is built into or through one of our primitive areas, this means the end of that area as a wilderness. We have many examples of this last statement (which I personally witnessed) here in Washington State and to the north of us in British Columbia.

Specifically, I feel that the Glacier Park area and the Alpine Lake area are priceless areas that should be preserved at all cost. Having the good fortune to have hiked these areas for the last twenty-five years, I feel I'm quite qualified to pass knowledgeable judgment in these locations.

Sincerely,



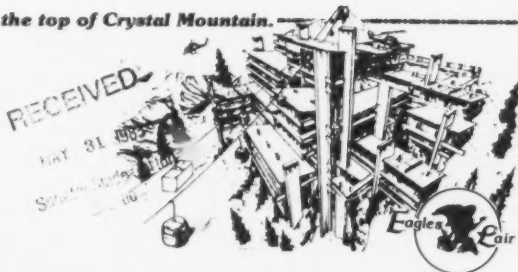
Franklin E. Kells, M.D.

FEK:kjg

Start your day from the top of Crystal Mountain.

May 27, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senator
2988 Federal Office Building
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174



Dear Senator Gorton:

The enclosed information may be of interest to you. It illustrates Washington State Senator Alan Bluechel's abuse of his political position. His interference in federal and private resort land ownership and management patterns could set a disastrous precedence nationally. Specifically it is an intentional complication and delay tactic devised to help Crystal Mountain Incorporated and the White Pass Company prevent further private land development. Alan Bluechel is supporting plans to defeat a 40 million dollar private land project at the Crystal Mountain resort and a ski resort in Morse Creek Canyon.

We own the only private land at Crystal Mountain, and intend to provide a destination resort at Crystal. We also support the decentralization of control of national forest and park lands. For this reason we oppose Bluechel's federal land rip-off plan. The enclosed three column Seattle Times news item ad and release material, etc. covers it very well.

Your opposition to Senator Bluechel's amendment would have the support of the real estate community, the business community, as well as the environmental groups in the state. There exists sufficient private lands at a variety of mountain resorts and potential sites that can be developed into recreational use without sacrificing additional federal and state land.

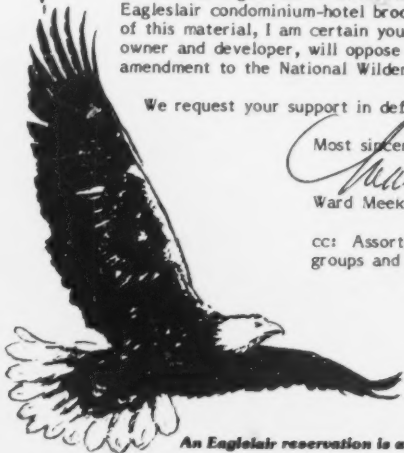
Also enclosed is my letter to the Vice President of the United States and a letter to the Washington State Winter Recreation Commission, as well as our 6 page Eagleslair condominium-hotel brochure which explains our project. After a review of this material, I am certain you will be able to see why we, as a private land owner and developer, will oppose any land exchange enabling legislation such as an amendment to the National Wilderness Bill H.R. 622.

We request your support in defeating Senator Bluechel's amendment.

Most sincerely,

Ward Meeks
Ward Meeks

cc: Assorted politicians, business & environmental groups and "60 Minutes"



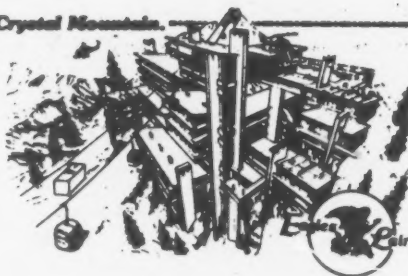
Box 2112,
Seattle, WA 98111
Phone 285-1744

An Eagleslair reservation is an investment in your family's financial and togetherness future.

Start your day from the top of Crystal Mountain.

May 27, 1983

The Honorable George Bush
U.S. Capitol Building
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D.C.



Dear Vice President Bush:

Washington State Senator Alan Bluechel is attempting to rig the National Wilderness Bill H.R. 662 by "slictering through" a state and federal land exchange amendment. If he succeeds, he and his associates will be able to acquire key pieces of federal land in exchange for state lands. He will then be able to arrange state leases to his associates. This amendment will seriously affect the credibility of the administration's USFS surplus land disposal and exchange program.

Easier federal land acquisitions for states via the "Bluechel exchange plan" will open a PANDORA'S BOX on most federal trust lands in the United States because (as we understand it) most U.S. Forest Service lands have the potential of falling first under state control when offered for sale or exchange. As state land it will then be easy prey for the local politicians' "pet" USFS' concessionaires and other corporations desiring to gain control of lands they lease or wish to lease. Those exchanges and leases would destroy adjacent private land projects like ours, and many of the Federal Land Trusts, if the Senator's precedence is set.

Crystal Mountain, White Pass, Hurricane Ridge, and other resorts which are run by U.S. Forest Service concessionaires want state ownership so more lenient lease terms can be arranged. They could then bypass the NEPA processes, USDA regulations, and pick up some easily developed land at the public's and private land owners' expense.

Senator Bluechel has agreed to help the Washington State USFS concessionaires to arrange state/federal land exchanges. In return for these favors, we believe the Senator's construction company, or designees, would receive building contracts to build more condominiums at those same resorts he helped.

Senator Bluechel constructed the present "2x4 junk" condominiums on USFS land at both Crystal and White Pass. That was before the moratorium took effect banning the private and semi-private use of USFS land in 1967. His projects were responsible for that moratorium.

Our private land projects will be totally destroyed, and our private land made worthless, if the State of Washington or the Crystal Mountain resort concessionaire is allowed to acquire the resort's USFS land. There will also be a lot of other owners in major resorts like Vail, Sun Valley, Tahoe, etc. across the country that will be in the same position as us if this precedence is set. We are certain you can appreciate why we oppose any change of ownership or land management policies that would open the door to this type of USFS land disposal and the local political abuses it would encourage.



Box 2112,
Seattle, WA 98111
Phone 225-1744

We do have a request. Please inquire of U.S. Forest Supervisor J. Douglas MacWilliams why he feels our projects (as explained in the enclosed brochure) should not be included by the USFS in the Crystal Mountain Resort Master and Site Plan that is currently being prepared. That master plan is again being prepared without the benefit of an EIS or resolution to the resort's failing sewage system and stream pollution problems. This 20 year old sewer problem (which bears a county "red tag" prohibiting more construction) makes any master plan of theirs unrealistic.

As my previous letter pointed out, our projects have been delayed sixteen years by U.S. Forest Service foot dragging and concessionair favoritism. Can you help us get the projects as outlined in the attached six page brochure included in that master plan? Your efforts in having the Eagleslair planning permit issued is appreciated. Thank you.

If a disposition of U.S. Forest Service land is ever deemed essential at Crystal, we as the adjacent property owner wish the opportunity to acquire it. There is no other private land within a 15 mile radius, except for 20 cabin owners on land we previously have platted and sold. We would respect the current USFS concessionair lease, and offer to extend it 30 years with lease fees appropriate to amortize our purchase. At the end of that term we would deed the acquired land free of charge to the State of Washington or back to the U.S. Forest Service, whichever the then administering Vice President of the United States preferred. Please direct this offer to the appropriate office and file.

I will appreciate your support in opposing an amendment to the wilderness bill which would enable state/federal land exchanges at recreational or proposed recreational sites as well as an early response to the EIS and master plan matters since both Senator Bluechel and Supervisor MacWilliams are now both trying to expedite Crystal Mountain Inc.'s requests.

Most sincerely,



Ward Meeks

cc: Deputy John Crowell, Department of Agriculture
Governor John Spellman
Supervisor J. D. MacWilliams, USFS
Washington State Winter Recreation Commission
Commissioner Brian Boyle
Select Business, Political and Environmental Groups
CBS's 60 Minutes

May 23, 1983



Box 2112, SEATTLE, WA 98111

Washington State Winter Recreation Commission

Dear Commissioners:

Why does Alan Bluechel and your commission continuously ignore our requests to present our winter recreation project? We feel this is unfair government and rotten politics! We have made six requests over the past seven months to be heard.

We presume you know we want to propose a 250-unit Crystal Mountain resort condominium-hotel plan called the Eagleslair and our private cabin site development plan to the winter Recreation Commission. The third edition of our brochure covering the project is attached. Please note the receipt of this letter and brochure in the minutes of this meeting.

We feel Alan Bluechel is ignoring our project so a Crystal Mountain and White Pass land exchange (or buy-out plan) can be pursued as if there is no potential for more destination resort housing or ski area expansion at Crystal or for the people of the Yakima region or in Washington State. THAT IS TOTALLY INACCURATE and he knows it. . . so do you!

Did you realize it was Senator Alan Bluechel who constructed the condominiums at Crystal Mountain and White Pass? One look and I believe you will agree — those condominiums are 2x4 pre-fab junk. They were erected with only one motive in mind — profit! His products (or resort location ~~was~~) will never attract many (any) out of state "jet set" tourists or give the state residents the resort it could and should have at Crystal and Morse Creek Canyons. I feel Alan Bluechel is now using you to get his Locktwell Corp. perking and his buddies at Crystal and White Pass back into the housing development business again for their mutual benefit only. He is doing this at yours and my expense. I also feel he is trying to get his friends at Early Winters out of a tough financial situation so that someone else can be left holding the bag when the plans or fledgling ski area falls apart. I feel that even smacks of fraud!

We understand from Barney Furseth (Mr. Furseth did the current master plan for Crystal Mountain Incorporated) that Senator Bluechel has long conspired with at least Crystal Mountain Incorporated to circumvent U.S. Forest Service policy, national land use practices, and the environmental protection NEPA process. Now, with your help Bluechel is orchestrating a state/federal land exchange to basically benefit the Crystal Mountain and White Pass USFS concessionaires.

Then, through a state land lease, Crystal Mountain Incorporated can better control the public land and maintain their monopoly position at Crystal and again start building condominiums at the resort. Eventually Crystal Mountain, Inc. and probably the White Pass Co. hope to own the land they occupy through another manipulation by Senator Bluechel of your group. Yes, that does disturb us — and we do oppose his overall scheme.

* * *

But worse, if land exchanges (or sales) of the type Senator Bluechel is proposing are allowed to be started, it will set a trend that will be devastating to all public trust agencies managing public land and the public land itself (as well as hundreds of private land developments like ours) all over the United States (Vail, Sun Valley, California's resorts, beaches, parks, etc.) It will result in an epidemic of rotten politics and unfair business practices to manipulate and circumvent government land use regulations in favor of local corporate and political needs and greeds on national and state public land trusts.

Scheming corporations through politicians like Senator Alan Bluechel could easily organize a public Commission like the WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION for a variety of purposes. They will then hand-pick several key commissioners they can control, just as Bluechel did to use the commission as a vehicle to control key national public lands almost anywhere for almost any purpose via land exchanges or pursue declarations to make specific public lands surplus.

We feel that must not be allowed to be started as it would set a precedence for "political inverse condemnation" for almost all private lands that are intermingled or adjacent to public lands.

No private land project, or value, or public land trust would be safe from political favoritism and corporate greed. I would not think at least some of your members would want to be a party to the Bluechel/Crystal Mountain/White Pass public and legislative scam which we expect will be supported by Alan Bluechel and his hand-picked "yes" men.

While the Crystal Mountain land was originally included in the USFS, (President Reagan) land sale study area, it has now been removed. We would not expect to see it or the White Pass lands proposed for sale or exchange consideration again by the federal administration.

Except for our five non-contiguous little islands of private land, both the Crystal Mountain and White Pass ski areas are totally on and completely surrounded by hundreds of thousands of acres of national forest, national wilderness and national park lands. We feel it is folly for some to think the United States Congress (or environmental groups) will allow any of this type of land to be sold or exchanged away from national government ownership and control. Such a plan will meet with tremendous well organized environmental group and general public resistance and stiff opposition from us and other business groups.

For one, I oppose any such land exchanges in Washington State, especially at Crystal Mountain or White Pass. There is ample private land at Crystal Mountain and in Morse Creek Canyon to satisfy all private land needs at that resort as well as sufficient USFS land for more ski area to satisfy the Yakima Vally and lower Puget Sound residents. As you review the Washington State ski areas and potential sites, many of them have nearby private land. THERE IS NO NEED FOR LAND EXCHANGES OR INTERFERENCE IN THE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PATTERNS BY YOUR COMMISSION IN THIS STATE. — HELP WE NEED - INTERFERENCE WE DO NOT!

If any resort site exchange or sale plan is pursued with the USFS/state or the concessionairs we plan to invite CBS's "60 Minutes" and others in business publications and environmental groups to even more carefully review, examine and hopefully they will expose this conspiracy and this confusing abuse of political power. The facts Barney Furseth's ad reflected, we feel (in these difficult times) will make a good story and expose some rotten political methods of politicians and bureaucrats trying to "slicker through" a federal land "ripoff" for their corporate buddies using a state commission as their medium.

We feel it is fortunate for our state and the national public lands that our Crystal Mountain fee land exists. It will help Washington achieve its tourism and better skiing facilities potential while conserving public land.

It is a shame battles like these must be fought to put down political graft. If it were not for the opposition we have received from Crystal Mountain, Inc. and the White Pass Co. Inc. through their legal, political and bureaucratic lobby and connections, the Eagleslair would have been constructed and the Morse Creek area developed many years ago. We need and want your help! Isn't that what your commission is supposed to be all about?

Also enclosed is Barney Furseth's ad and news release that went to about 100 environmental groups across the country which is self-explanatory.

I will be very curious what your reactions will be to this letter and so will a lot of others!

Most sincerely,

Ward W. Meeks
Ward W. Meeks

cc: Assorted environmental and other groups

(Paid advertisement)

Environmentally Concerned Citizens (There is a disaster in the making) *

SEATTLE — State Senator ALAN BLUECHEL was the builder of the **pre-fab** condominiums at Crystal Mountain and White Pass on **National Forest Service** land. That use is now prohibited so, the Senator is proposing (via the new Winter Recreation Commission which he created and chairs) an amendment to the **NATIONAL WILDERNESS BILL** to appropriate 50,000 acres of **National Forest** land that he and his commission can control. If adopted, Washington state will set a **precedence** and allow **POLITICALLY POWERFUL CORPORATIONS** and **CONTRACTORS** to begin invading our **NATIONAL FOREST**, **NATIONAL PARK**, and **NATIONAL WILDERNESS** lands all over the United States. (See * above.)

Bluechel's "enabling legislation" will be the beginning-of-the-end of those **NATIONAL**

SHRINES and will pave-the-way for almost any corporation with "good" political connections to request **state** public lands (which local politicians can control and lease to their associates) to be exchanged for **national** public land which is not so easily manipulated.

After an exchange, the corporation, its associates and contractors can ignore the federal regulations and promote all kind of uses that are now prohibited on our **national public lands**.

You can also bet after a "safe" length of time has passed the same associates that arranged the state for **federal land exchange** (and the state leases) for their "pet" corporations will also arrange a "**sweetheart land sale**" for those corporations by declaring the state land as surplus. Those land sales will probably not take place until

well after all the corporations development plans are approved and a full range of public utilities have been installed for the corporation and its associates benefit **at your expense!**

This **rip-off** of your funds and **national heritage lands** will provide **gigantic developer/contractor and corporate profits** and an easy way around the **National Environmental Protection Act** once the state owns (and the politicians and their corporate associates control) the land.

Please call or wire your state and Washington D.C. environmentally concerned representatives and ask them to attend the hearing at the Seattle Federal Building on June 3rd, 9 AM (2nd & Spring) to **oppose** Senator Bluechel's Wilderness Bill amendment.

We also encourage you to attend and be counted. **AFTER ALL IT IS YOUR LAND!**

Paid for by the:

Barney Furseth, Committee Chairman

Say No To Local Politician's Control of National Park and Forest Lands

For Seattle Times May 23

Barney Furseth

NEWS RELEASE. . (Please read this carefully and then forward it to your local newspaper with your comments for local publication.)

EDITORIAL MATERIAL

ENVIRONMENTALLY CONCERNED CITIZENS

(An attack on your national heritage lands is being made)

The controversial Senator Alan Bluechel of Washington State is planning a tragic but maybe sure-fire way around the National Environmental Protection, Pollution and Federal land use policies acts and laws. It's a self-serving favor for at least three of his corporate supporters and probably Bluechel's own construction company. In the process, it WILL DEAL A DISASTROUS BLOW to the National Environmental Protection Act process (NEPA), the Federal land use policies and regulations and the national Environmental Protection Agency control regulations. (The Senator's plan is being developed concurrent with his attempt to also "revise" the Washington State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA). Both efforts are now subject to widespread suspicion, criticism and close monitoring by the citizenry concerned with environmental practices, good government and federal land use policies. Senator Bluechel is the manufacturer of pre-fab office buildings and condominiums, some of which have been built on U.S. Forest Service land at Washington State ski resorts.

Bluechel's "favors" will be disguised as state land exchanges for United States Forest Service land and deemed necessary to fill a need (he claims) that cannot be otherwise filled in Washington State. That claim is inaccurate, but regardless of the accuracy of his statement the plan must be nipped in the bud or it will set a precedence for federal land abuses, avoiding NEPA reviews, and allowing for pollution cover-ups, on a national basis that will be impossible for any concerned person or group to deal with later on.

HERE IS HOW BLUECHEL'S NEW (State for Federal) LAND EXCHANGE SCHEME WILL WORK FOR SELECT POLITICALLY STRONG (AND GREEDY) CORPORATIONS IN WASHINGTON STATE, AS WELL AS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. The corporation gets their "favorite" politician to form an innocuously named local commission. (In Senator Bluechel's

case, it is called the Washington State WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION.) Then that politician's hand-picked commissioners (many probable benefactors of the plan) make a simple and biased study for almost any housing, tourist, commercial, industrial, mining, etc. need that (in their opinion) is not being adequately met in their state on federal, state or private land. They then recommend a state for federal land exchange to fill that "public need". Once the land exchange (and abuse of political power) is completed and the "state" has control of the land, corporate leaders (through their political pawn) can manipulate state land leases to suit themselves. They can also hopefully get the local environmental and other state bureaucrats (who need to protect their jobs) to look the other way on stream, sewage and other pollution control and/or development problems.

If environmental protection improvements are made, they will probably be at state expense as long as the property remains in the state's name. Chances are, the corporation later (after utilities, etc. are installed all at public expense), and again through their political pawn, will manipulate the state into a second land exchange. This time it will be to convert a piece of private land (the corporation would locate and purchase) and then exchange with the state into choice land tracts for the corporation use along with a local political blessing. The corporation would then OWN THE LAND. As you can see, an exchange tailored in this way also affords the corporation the additional opportunity to avoid the national environmental protection processes and pick up some major state funded improvements on their way to the second land exchange.

Land exchanges of the type Senator Bluechel proposes would open a PANDORA'S BOX all over the United States to allow for almost anything to be done or developed on federal land that is currently denied on Federal land or by mandatory reviews. It will permit a total bypass of the many checks and balances of de-centralized government of those national heritage lands. It will cause far reaching adverse effects across our country to all federal land use policies and many tracts of federal trust lands (and the adjacent private lands).

Almost every federal trust property would have the potential of falling (in part or total)

under the control of local politicians and then be subject to "fast track" leases, then exchanges or sales, permit processing, and "fast buck pre-fab type" development schemes. THOSE EVENTS ARE NOW PROTECTED AGAINST BY A VARIETY OF FEDERAL LAND USE POLICIES and NEPA REVIEWS.

* * *

Senator Bluechel is a cagey old politician and his plan is simple, deadly and would be easy to duplicate in any state. He is president of the Loctwall Construction Corporation.

If the exchange is made, no one should be surprised to see a lot of Bluechel pre-fab buildings at resorts on state land that was previously owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

* * *

Additional Facts

We believe Senator Bluechel's land exchange scheme and the formation of the Washington State WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION is being performed basically for the benefit of his business friends and associates such as Crystal Mountain Incorporated and the White Pass Company. It is being conducted under the veil of Bluechel's WASHINGTON STATE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION. The commissioners on the steering committee and committee leaders were and are made up from hand-picked old friends of the Senator's.

The above companies are all U.S. Forest Service land use permit holders (tenant/concessionairs) in the ski business, both of which are past Bluechel customers for whom he erected condominium hotels. THOSE CORPORATIONS OWN NO PRIVATE LAND AND EACH OF THOSE CORPORATIONS AND THEIR OFFICERS NOW WANT DEVELOPABLE LAND WHICH REQUIRES A POLITICAL MANIPULATION OF PUBLIC LANDS. Crystal Mountain Incorporated and the White Pass Company want to pick and choose U.S. Forest Service land

at "their" resort on which they can control the use and provide land for the construction of private cabins, homes and condominiums, etc. They want Senator Alan Bluechel to "slicker through" these land exchanges. Because these ski areas are surrounded by hundreds of thousands of National Forest Park and National Wilderness Lands, we feel their retention under federal control is in the best public interest for a variety of reasons.

In the case of Crystal Mountain, Incorporated, they also want to avoid the stream pollution consequences from their failing sewer system and the expense of building one under NEPA.

Crystal Mountain, Inc. and the White Pass Company both also wish to maintain their regional ski area monopoly for seasoned skiers in the lower Puget Sound and south central part of Washington State. To do this they must squash a 40-million dollar, 250-unit private land condominium-hotel and land development project that will compete for their accommodation customers (and ski lift customers). This project is planned on neighboring private land which is owned by Horace H. Smith, Inc. Company. (That project has a private sewer system planned on its own private land.)

Senator Bluechel's conspiracy has already been damaging to that project and the owners' land values. It is confusing to the public. That too is part of his conspiracy with those ski resort managements.

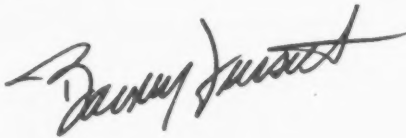
Just imagine what similar exchange plans, if successful, will do to the private land values and private land projects at Vail, Sun Valley, Aspen, Tahoe (and adjacent to the Federal land, beaches and parks in Oregon, Washington, California, Florida, Hawaii or the mining and oil exploration fields in the rest of our country. IT WOULD BE DEVASTATING TO BOTH THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND!

EVERY MANIPULATION OF THIS TYPE WOULD BE DONE UNDER THE VEIL OF MEETING A PUBLIC NEED AND IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE "WHATEVER", AND TAX REVENUES.—IF THIS PRECEDENCE IS SET, SENATOR BLUECHEL'S ENABLING LEGISLATION WOULD RUIN

WHAT ARE NORMALLY PRIVATE LAND USES FOR PROJECTS AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL TRUST LANDS ACROSS AMERICA.

It will be the support of the people and legislators of the east and central states that will have the most impact to save their more remote, national parks, forests and wilderness as their national resource, vacation and heritage lands. LOCAL POLITICIANS (LIKE BLUECHEL) WHERE THE PREPONDERANCE OF THE NATIONAL LANDS ARE LOCATED WILL WANT LOCAL CONTROL — FOR SELFISH REASONS.

(Media Editors: Please do an editorial that encourages your readers to immediately send a letter to their congressmen OPPOSING "enabling legislation" in local politician's hands for State/Federal land exchanges that, IF EFFECTED, COULD BYPASS FEDERAL LAND USE POLICY, NEPA AND NATIONAL EPA REGULATIONS and compete with projects on nearby by private lands, with copies to: Vice President George Bush, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Deputy John Crowell, and Congressman John Seiberling c/o South Building, Washington, DC 20251 with a copy to Barney Furseth for presentation at a hearing in Seattle June 3rd, 9:00 a.m. at the (2nd & Spring) Federal Office Building. (Barney Furseth of Furseth & Associates, Resort Consultants, 8026 242nd SW, Edmonds, WN 98020, (206) 778-4325. Please feel free to call if you have further questions.)



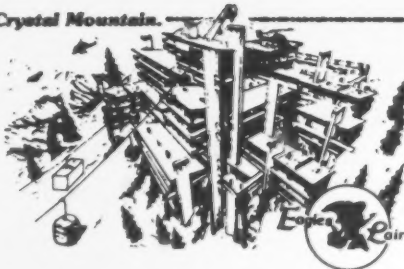
P.S. I have also included (on the next page) a letter one of my private land owner clients has written to the USFS. It will give you at least one owner's view on this matter.

Start your day from the top of Crystal Mountain.

May 17, 1983

Mr. J. D. MacWilliams, Forest Supervisor
United States Forest Service
1022 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. MacWilliams:



Please at this time forward and cause to be recorded in the appropriate U.S. Forest Service, Crystal Mountain, Inc. and/or USFS/State of Washington files and document with those department's appropriate offices THAT WE, AS THE ADJACENT PRIVATE LAND OWNER, OPPOSE ANY U.S. FOREST SERVICE LAND EXCHANGE OR SALE TO OR WITH THE STATE OF WASHINGTON OR ANYONE ELSE AT CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN and that we wish to be contacted for any and all related meetings and afforded the opportunity to object and take legal action to prevent one if attempted.

The fact that Crystal Mountain Inc. is too cheap to purchase our land at \$8,000 per acre (with terms of nothing down) or that White Pass fears competition via a new ski resort in Morse Creek is no reason for the state (via Senator Alan Bluechel) to interfere in the ownership and management patterns there (or anywhere else for that matter) to help Crystal Mountain Inc. and the White Pass Company (or any other lift company land owner or not) to manipulate land ownership patterns, business plans and policies so "a favored few" can maintain their monopolies to make higher profits and interfere with other private land owner plans for unique facilities.

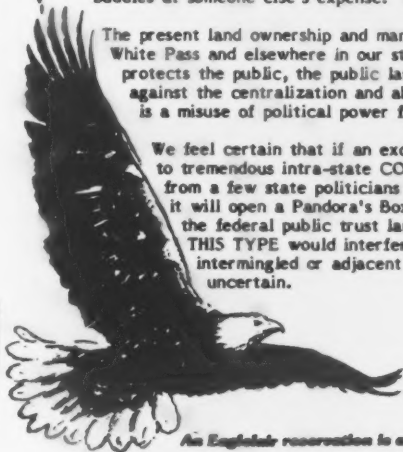
WE ALSO WOULD NOT EXPECT THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE TO SUPPORT AN EXCHANGE PLAN THAT SMACKS OF THESE CONSPIRACIES.

There is ample private land available at or near sufficient Washington resorts and potential resort sites to make such an exchange totally unnecessary to fill a public or state need.

Bluechel, his commission and political friends are doing a favor for some old customers and buddies at someone else's expense. A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF ROTTEN POLITICS!

The present land ownership and management patterns at Crystal Mountain, Morse Creek and White Pass and elsewhere in our state (with its elaborate network of checks and balances) protects the public, the public land and adjacent private land owners and developers against the centralization and abuse they would suffer as a result of what in our opinion is a misuse of political power from local politicians like Bluechel.

We feel certain that if an exchange or sale practice OF THIS TYPE (which is subject to tremendous intra-state CORPORATE LOBBY and CORRUPT POLITICAL ABUSE from a few state politicians with their hands out) is allowed to get started anywhere, it will open a Pandora's Box and cause a land grab chain reaction nationwide in all the federal public trust lands across America. Also in our opinion a practice OF THIS TYPE would interfere with and make the management of federal, state (and intermingled or adjacent private) lands much more complex, expensive and uncertain.



Box 2112,
Seattle, WA 98111
Phone 285-1744

An Eagle's reservation is an investment in your family's financial and togetherness future.

NO FEDERAL LAND TRUST (or adjacent private land project) WOULD BE SAFE FROM SCHEMING CORPORATIONS ACTING THROUGH THEIR LOCAL POLITICAL PAWNS to acquire federal land and circumvent federal land use and NEPA review policies.

In the case of Crystal Mountain Incorporated, a state for federal land exchange would also help them in the Silver Creek sewage pollution "cover-up" and possibly help that corporation to finagle access to state or federal funds to solve the pollution problems that corporation caused. (We understand White Pass, Hurricane Ridge and many other resort owners have similar needs and problems all over the U.S.)

Almost any politician in any state of the U.S. could cause a commission to be formed like Senator Alan Bluechel has already done by establishing the WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION. Then, use hand-picked commissioners "yes" men, like Alan Bluechel has already done, who would be ready to propose exchanges of key federal lands for state lands BLUECHEL'S COMMISSION COULD CONTROL. Once completed, state land leases and a second exchange (private land for state land) or an outright "surplus" land sale by the state could much more easily be manipulated to fill a variety of corporate land development preferences that are denied USFS tenant and concessionair corporations under federal land use regulations and NEPA land use review processes. I hope you share in this feeling that IT MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO GET STARTED.

A practice of this type would have far reaching adverse effects on a national basis and would ruin dozens of current private land projects and the potential for thousands more.

It would obviate the need for private land anywhere near public land resorts and tend to make that land worthless. We would expect the private land owners near the Sun Valleys, Aspens and Tahoes of the U.S. to vehemently oppose this along with us.

In many instances, such as ours at Crystal Mountain, a land exchange with the state or sale to your tenant/concessionair would amount to a form of federal condemnation of our private land's usefulness and synthesize a repeal by the U.S. Government of private land and private land owner development rights now afforded by the federal land use regulations and trust policies.

The development business is tough enough without inducing more local political meddling and more complications from politicians doing favors for business associates on public lands such as Senator Alan Bluechel is doing for Crystal Mountain Incorporated and the White Pass Company.

We have asked Senator Bluechel and his WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION on six separate occasions (a month apart) to hear about our plans (see our attached 6 page brochure). He refuses to acknowledge we even exist. He is protecting his buddies' mini-monopolies and trying to strengthen their position for a state/federal land exchange. Did you know Bluechel built the condominiums at Crystal Mountain and White Pass? We believe his Winter Recreation Commission and many of its plans are scams on his own legislature and the overall population of the U.S. and its public trust lands. As you know, Washington State has plenty of resort sites with private land just like ours.

As you also know Crystal Mountain Incorporated's sewer system is failing and it has required posting Silver Creek as polluted. Until their new sewer system is completed and time proven NO new construction or remodeling plans for that corporation should be approved.

To my knowledge neither Crystal Mountain Inc. nor the White Pass Company (or the USFS)

have ever done an EIS on those multi-thousand acre tracts of leased lands. Isn't it about time each concessionair do one, before any "improvements" are made or land exchanges considered? Additional or improved recreational facilities will draw more people and increase the failure potential for an already serious pollution and adjacent land use and abuse situations. We will request temporary restraining orders from the courts if construction is started until those are done. That includes the moving of lifts or buildings for more utility.

If CMI has extra funds, they should be placed in a USFS/EPA escrow fund to clean up the pollution problems they have created and start their Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely yours,

HORACE A. SMITH INC.

Ward W. Meeks
Ward W. Meeks
President

cc recipients please file, forward or act appropriately.

cc: The Honorable John Spellman
Select Washington Legislators
Select Business and Environmental Groups
Congressman John Seiberling
Richard E. Lyng
John Crowell, Jr.
Max Peterson
Al Wolfson
Barney Furseth
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Washington Association of Realtors
Winter Recreation Commission Members
60 Minutes
Wall Street Journal
Denver Post
Washington Post
Seattle Times and Post-Intelligencer

Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, D.C.)

1707

RECEIVED

Honorable Slade Gorton
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Wa., 98104

MAY 31 1983

25 May 1983

Sensitized Gorton
S. Gorton

Dear Senator,

I'd like to comment on bill S.837, the Washington Wilderness bill, and i'd like my comments put in the hearing record.

I live here because wilderness is accessible and am loathe to move elsewhere.

During my scouting days, I took three long hikes in the Olympic National Park, including a traverse of the range. Ever since then, the Olympic skyline has represented my first contact with wilderness and adventure. The integrity of the skyline must remain unspoiled to maintain the natural impact for the residents of Puget Sound.

Since my first contact with the Olympic range, I have travelled in other ranges of North America and Europe, not to mention extensively in the Cascade range. The local trips have been to many areas now proposed for wilderness designation by bill S.837. The Norse Peak and the Entiat river valley are known for their skiing terrain, the Mount Baker, Monte Cristo and upper Boulder river areas are known for their mountaineering opportunities. One notable omission from the North Cascades National Park and from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is the middle fork of the Cascade River. This deepest of valleys lies between two more prominent summits of the Cascade range, namely Johannesburg mountain and Mount Formidable.

The variety of wilderness close to Seattle is the biggest asset to the quality of life here.

All these areas mentioned should be designated wilderness.

sincerely,

M. Bebie

Mark Bebie
8212 19th NE
Seattle, Wa., 98115

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1983

Senator Slade Gorton May 23, 1983
Seattle

Senator Slade Gorton
c/o Hearing Officer
Federal Office Bldg.
915 2nd Ave.
Seattle, Wa. 98101

Dear Sir,

I would like to be granted time to speak at the hearings on June 3, 1983 in regards to the proposed bill S.837 in regards to four wilderness areas proposed on the Olympic Peninsula.

My father was Chris Morgenroth who for 26 years worked for the U.S. Forest Service in Olympic National Forest, first as a ranger and retiring in 1926 as Chief Forester of the region referred to. He was probably the most knowledgeable and experienced person of that area (Olympic National Forest) at the time of the Park's inception. He was consulted on every phase and issue relevant to the creation of the park. His judgement was held in high esteem by Congressmen, local merchants, Chambers of Commerce of the Peninsula, timber companies, pulp and saw mills, Olympic Peninsula Tourist Bureau, and the private and public sector of the whole peninsula. He consulted with President Roosevelt, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and Senator Mon Wallgren in their deliberations to establish the Park. He took many parties of eastern conservationists on back-country treks into the interior to convince them of the excellent calibre of the proposed park.

When President Roosevelt signed the bill creating the park in 1938, a much larger park was created than the original proponents had recommended. Eastern conservationists were responsible for pressuring Congress and the President to create this larger park. Their argument being that a park of such huge proportions could only be that much more attractive to tourist visitation which would offset any loss in economy to the counties and the state. In 1940 187,000 more acres were annexed by legislation, and since then the Queets Corridor, two strips of wilderness coastline and the Lake Ozette and Shi Shi Beach additions.

Olympic National Park has been on a course directed away from development for increased visitation for the past twenty-five years. The wilderness concept of the present park plus adding more wilderness will not stimulate an accelerated tourist trade.

In 1973 I spoke at the Wilderness Hearings held in Aberdeen and Port Angeles against the proposal to place 93% of Olympic National Park in the Wilderness Preservation System, taking a stand that this was an unfair proportion of the park to withdraw from the majority of the public's enjoyment. You are aware, I'm sure, there is a new Land Protection Plan initiated by the Director of National Parks in March of this year that would place 96% of Olympic again under the Wilderness Preservation System. Now, comes S. Bill 837 proposing four additional areas to be established as buffer or protective zones for the park.

Please consider giving me a few minutes to orally express my views. I feel, giving this background picture of the past 50 years would be a valuable contribution to this hearing.

Sincerely,

Katherine Flaherty

Mrs. James E. Flaherty

4207 86th S.E. Mercer Isl. Wa. 98040

Phone:
232-5287

RECEIVED

MAY 26 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

Senator Slade Gorton's Staff
2488 Federal Building
915 2nd Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98174

Dear Senator Gorton:

I would like to submit the enclosed material for your consideration at the June 3rd hearing in Seattle regarding Wilderness status for the Mt. Baker area. I would also like to testify at the June 3rd hearing.

The enclosed material addresses some of the scientific values of the area. It was written as part of a study of the geology and ecology of the North Cascades which I recently completed under contract to the Department of Interior.

Sincerely,

Don J. Easterbrook
Dr. Don J. Easterbrook
Professor of Geology



FIG 124: MT. BAKER, WASHINGTON

MT. BAKER, WASHINGTON

Location: Whatcom County, Washington. Mt. Baker, Shuksan, Hamilton, and Lake Shannon Quadrangles (1:62,500). 48 km (30 mi.) east of Bellingham.

Approximate size: 242 sq.km. (93 sq.mi.)

Themes represented: Volcanic processes and landforms; glacial processes and landforms.

Geologic description: Mt. Baker, one of five andesitic composite volcanic cones in Washington, includes a number of outstanding examples of geologic processes which make it unique. The summit is actually the younger of two stratovolcanoes. The Black Buttes, 2773 m and 2879 m (9,096 and 9,443 ft.) are remnants of an ancestral cone now deeply eroded by the Coleman and Deming Glaciers to expose several thousand meters of the ancient volcano.

Around the flanks of the volcano, lava flows which cap ridge crests give evidence of topographic inversion of former valley-filling flows. Two outstanding examples are Table Mountain and the ridge above Wells Creek, both K-Ar dated at about 400,000 years B.P. and correlated with the Black Buttes eruptive phase.

The flanks of the cone up to 1800 m (6,000 ft.) were covered with Ice Age continental glaciers. A glacial erratic from the continental ice sheet rests atop Table Mt. at an elevation of 1670 m (5,700 ft.). Chowder Ridge on the north side of the mountain has excellent examples of glacially polished and striated rock made by southward-flowing continental glaciers. No other volcanoes in the U.S. show such phenomena. Glaciers more than 4.8 km (3 mi.) long radiate from the summit cone today and outstanding examples of glacial moraines are present in the lower portions of many valleys. Some multiple sets of moraines show progressively younger trees growing on more recently deglaciated moraines.

A cinder cone and associated lava flow 7,000-10,000 years old on the southwest side of the mountain illustrate the early stages of topographic inversion with two streams occupying a single valley as a result of displacement by the lava. Mudflows from the main cone extend down several of the valleys. At least one shows evidence that it was emplaced as a hot lahar.

Since 1975, Sherman Crater has given off steam from several vents. Steam jets up to 900 m (3,000 ft.) high and 1.2 km (0.75 mi.) in diameter are easily visible in the adjacent populated Puget Lowland.

Ecology: The site includes excellent examples of representative Cascadian ecosystems; subalpine forest of Pacific silver fir, mountain hemlock, and Alaska cedar; a variety of sub-alpine meadows and forest-meadow mosaics (parkland); and examples of true alpine ecosystems above timberline. In addition, some unusual biological systems are associated with lava flows and glacial moraines. Multiple stages and ages of revegetation following glacial retreat are present in several valleys.

National significance: The geological significance of Mt. Baker is derived from the following: (1) it is the only major volcano in the conterminous U.S. comprised of a deeply eroded ancestral cone exposing the internal structure of the volcano and a younger summit cone, (2) it is the only volcano displaying evidence of overriding by Ice Age continental glaciers which left erratics and glacial polish high on the mountain, (3) it is the only mountain having topographically inverted, lava-capped ridges, (4) it has given off large steam discharges since 1975 and continues to give off steam today, and (5) moraines from multiple stages of glaciation revegetated following ice retreat occur. The site was evaluated by a natural landmark review panel and recommended for inclusion in the Natural Landmark registry. It ranks first among the Cascade stratovolcanoes for possible landmark status because of its multitude of unique geologic features and vulnerability.

Land ownership and use: U.S. government, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Mt. Baker National Forest. Most of the area is used for recreation and some logging is taking place. The Mt. Baker ski area is not included within the boundaries of the site.

Dangers to integrity: Logging of virgin timber is a threat to the area below timberline. The mountain is also being explored for possible geothermal drilling.

Data sources and other knowledgeable persons: Personal observation.

References:

- Burke, R., 1972, Neoglaciation of Boulder Valley, Mt. Baker, Washington: MS thesis, Western Wash. Univ., Bellingham, Wash.
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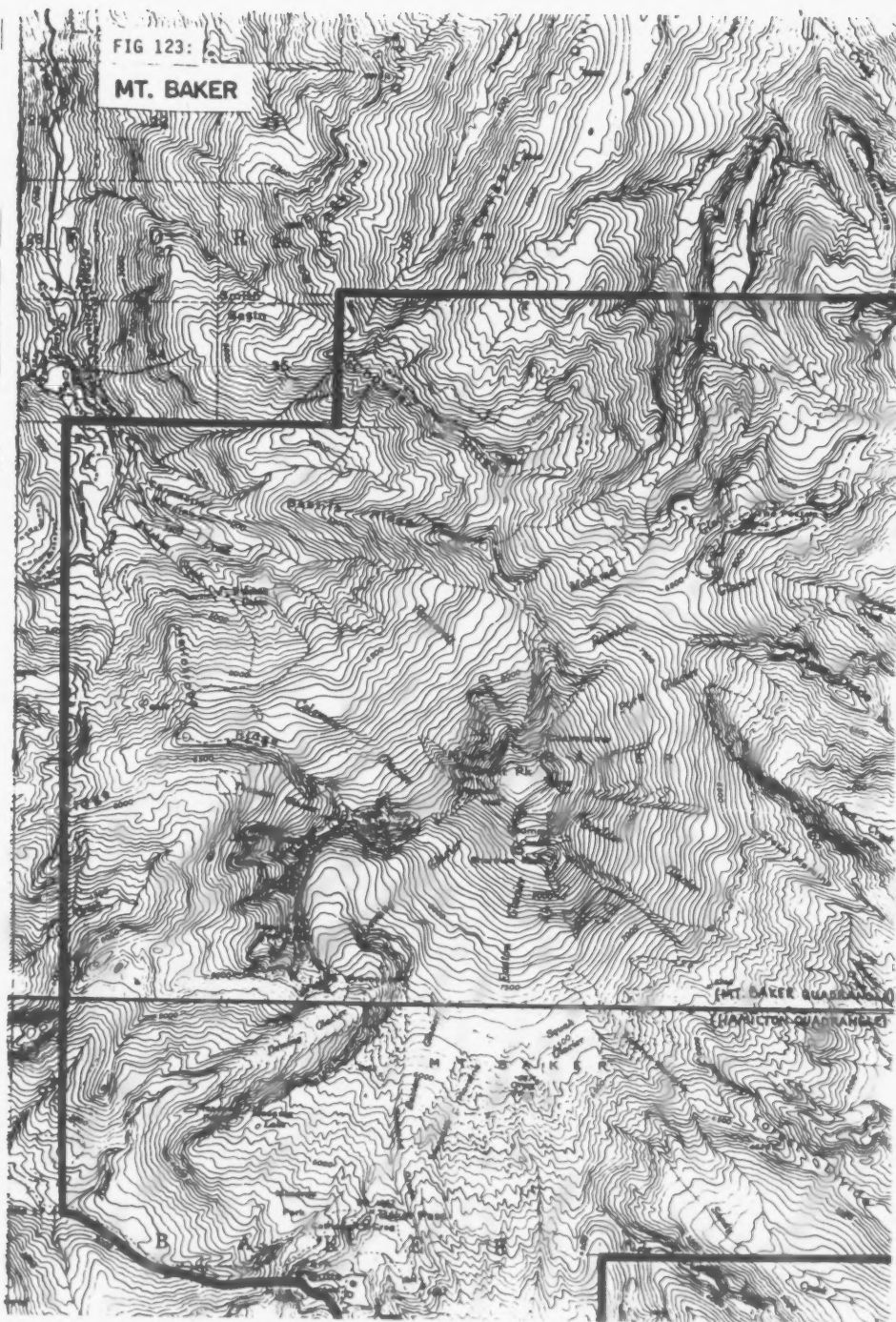
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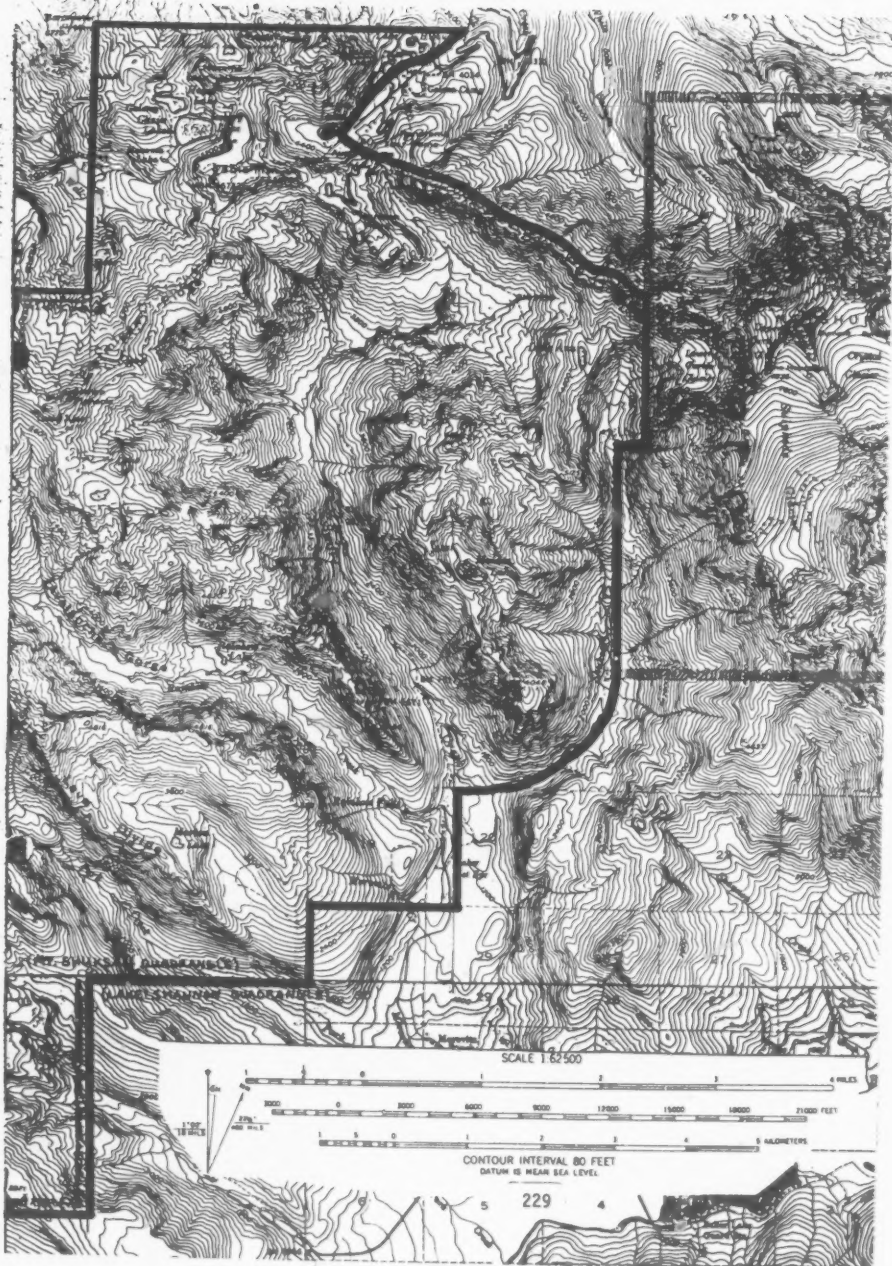
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Priority: 1a





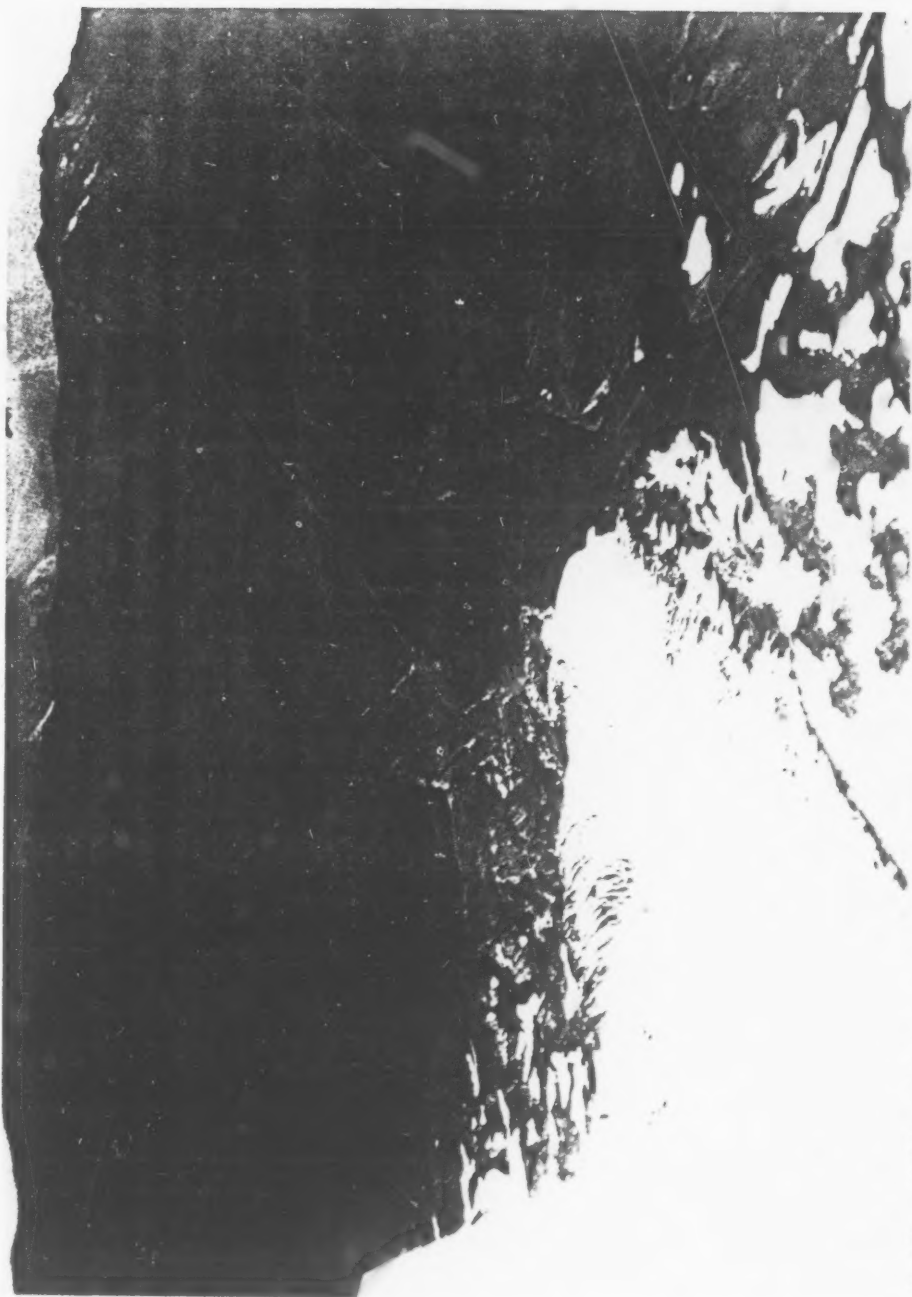


FIG 125: EASTON GLACIER, MT. BAKER, WASHINGTON

TWIN SISTERS, WASHINGTON

Location: Whatcom County, Washington. Hamilton Quadrangle (1:62,500). T37N, 38N, R6E, 7E. 30 km (20 mi.) east of Bellingham, Wash.

Approximate size: 54.4 sq.km. (21 sq.mi.)

Themes represented: Igneous rocks; glacial processes and landforms; movements of the earth's crust.

Geologic description: The Twin Sisters consist entirely of dunite thought to represent a portion of the earth's mantle far beneath the surface. It is a shallow slice of rock apparently brought to the surface along a major fault. The olivine in the dunite is very fresh, an unusual feature for such a large dunite body. It's geologic occurrence is also unusual since the body seems to be a portion of the earth's mantle brought to the surface from great depth.

Erratics of granite left by the Cordilleran continental ice sheet are found at altitudes up to 160 m (5,300 ft.) along the flanks of the peaks, indicating the height of the ice sheet. Younger alpine glaciers have carved cirques and left moraines in some of the valleys.

Ecology: The vegetation on the Twin Sisters dunite is unusual because only rare species can exist on the Mg-Fe rich soil of the olivine.

National significance: The Twin Sisters are truly unique. They are the largest fresh body of dunite of its size in the country and its shallow base associated with a major fault provides an equally unique geologic setting.

Land ownership and use: U.S. government, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Mt. Baker National Forest. Some small mining companies quarry olivine for refractory material and some logging has taken place on the flanks of the mountain.

Dangers to integrity: The principal threats are from mining of olivine and logging.

Data sources and other knowledgeable persons: Personal observation; Donal Ragan, Arizona State Univ., Tempe, Arizona.

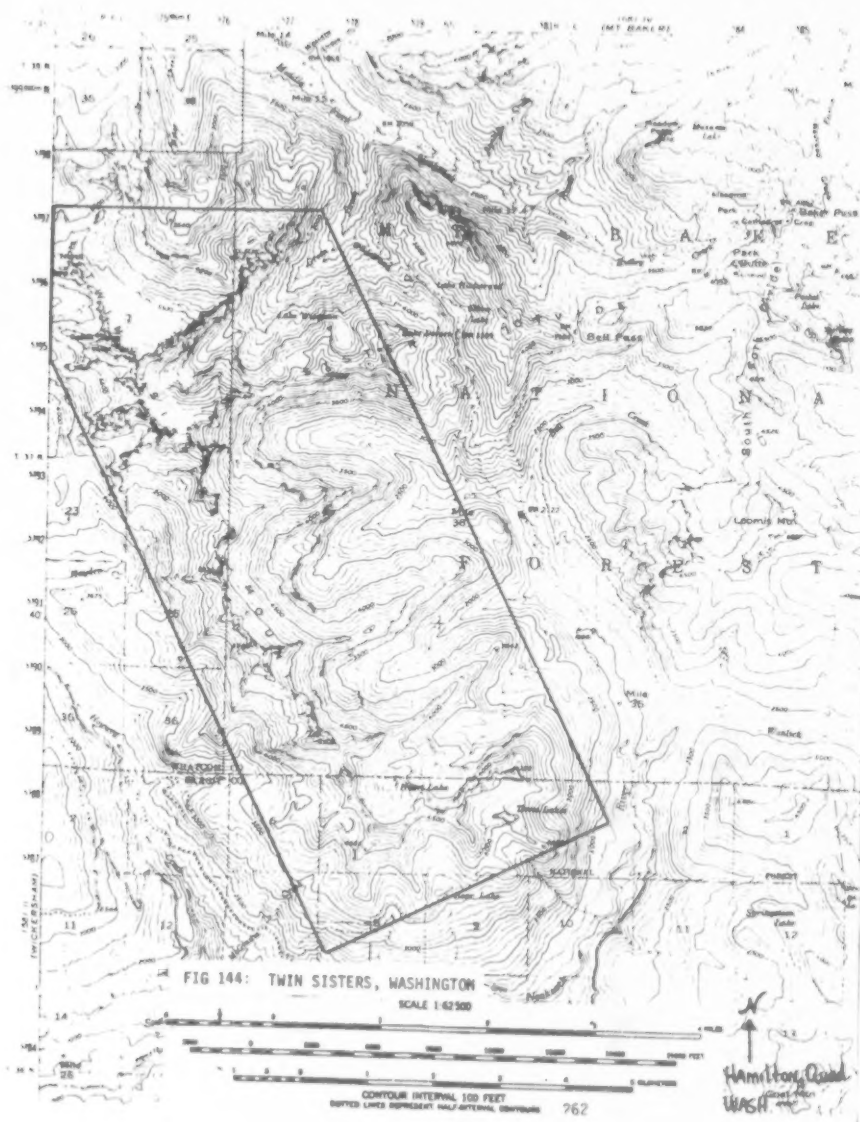
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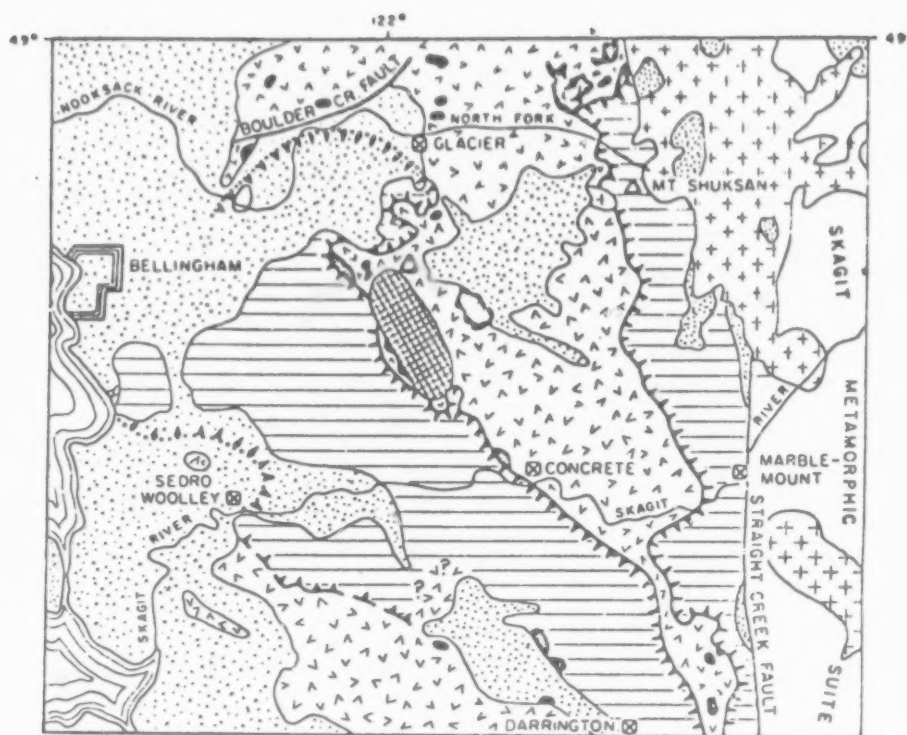
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FIG 146: TWIN SISTERS, WASHINGTON





LEGEND

-  GRANITE INTRUSIVES
 -  SURFACE-ACCUMULATED UNITS, QUATERNARY
OMITTED EXCEPT IN COASTAL PLAIN
 -  SHUKSAN METAMORPHICS OF THRUST PLATE
 -  CHURCH MOUNTAIN PLATE AND AUTOCHTHON
 -  TECTONIC SLICES OF BASEMENT CRYSTALLINES
 -  TWIN SISTERS DUNITE
 -  SHUKSAN THRUST, DOTTED WHERE COVERED
 -  HIGH-ANGLE FAULT
- } LATER THAN SHUKSAN THRUST

SCALE
0 5 10 20 30 MILES

FIG 145: Geologic map in the vicinity of the Twin Sisters dunite (after Misch, 1966)

Christensen, N.I., 1971

AMERICAN BORDER PEAK, YELLOW ASTER BUTTE, WASHINGTON

Location: Whatcom County, Washington. Mt. Shuksan Quadrangle (1:62,500). Adjacent to the U.S. - Canadian boundary.

Approximate size: 15 sq.km. (5.8 sq. mi.)

Themes represented: Movements of the earth's crust; glacial processes and landforms.

Geologic description: The area includes a geologically complex zone of imbricate thrust faulting associated with the Shuksan and Church Mt. thrusts. Slices of Yellow Aster basement crystalline rocks are intricately thrust with Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group. The imbricate thrust faults are exposed in the rocks above timberline between Twin Lakes and American Border Peak.

The type locality of the Yellow Aster Butte crystalline complex is at Yellow Aster Butte. These rocks consist of ancient basement crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. They are the oldest known rocks in the Cascade Range, K-Ar dated at about 500 million years. These ancient basement rocks have been brought to the surface along large faults and exposed by erosion.

During the last Ice Age the area was extensively glaciated by the Cordilleran Ice Sheet, a major continental glacier which overwhelmed all but the highest peaks in the Cascades. Glacial erratics from Canada are scattered throughout the area.

Ecology: Yellow Aster Butte includes some fine examples of sub-alpine parklands, including flower-rich meadows. This theme is, however, better represented in several other areas proposed for landmark designation under the ecological theme study.

National significance: The area is geologically significant because of the well-exposed imbricate thrust faults which have intricately intermixed rocks of different age. In addition, few places in the U.S. show evidence of continental glaciation in the high mountains, along with alpine glacial features.

Land ownership and use: U.S. Government, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Mt. Baker National Forest. It is used for recreational purposes. Some old mines lie within the area but mining ceased many years ago.

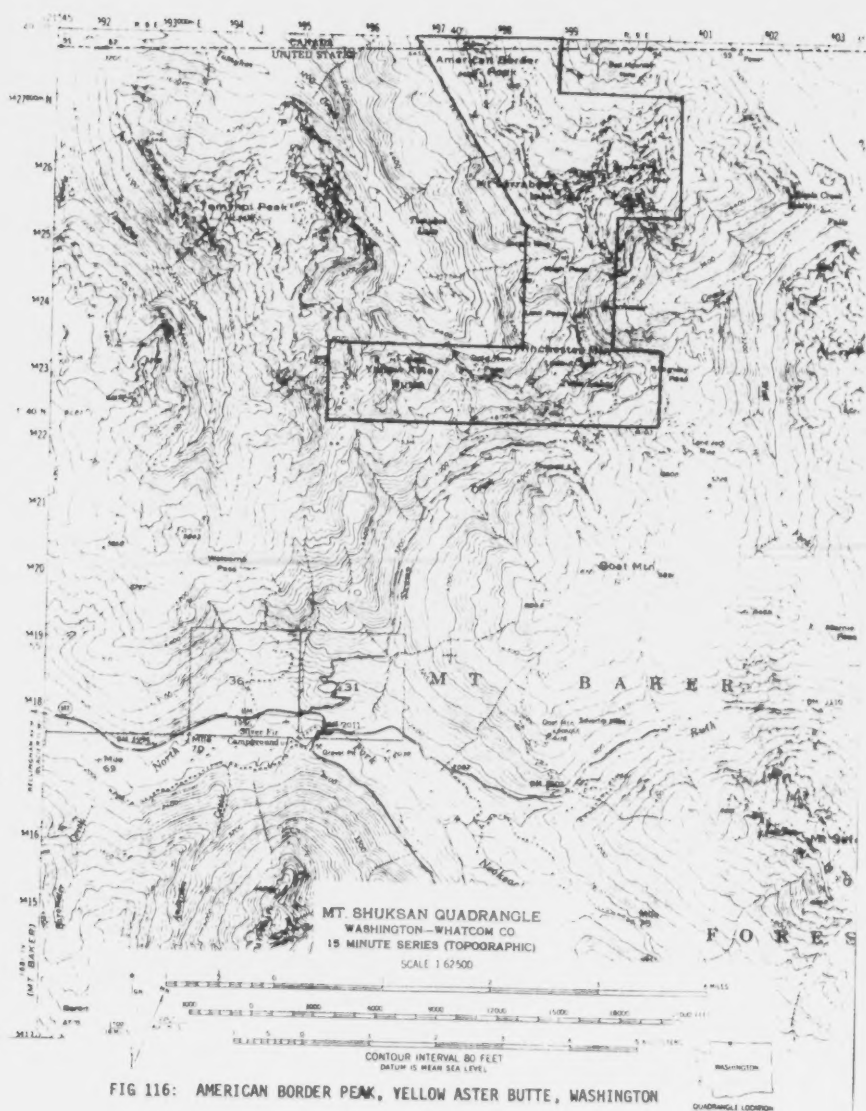
Dangers to integrity: A number of mines were active earlier in the century, but none are now in operation. Most of the area lies outside the present limits of logging and much of it is above timberline.

Data sources and other knowledgeable persons: Personal observation; E.H. Brown, Western Washington University; Peter Misch, Univ. of Washington (emeritus), Seattle, Wash.

References:

Misch, P., 1966, Tectonic evolution of the northern Cascades of Washington State: in Canadian Inst. Mining and Metallurgy Spec. v.8, p.101-148.

Priority: 1b



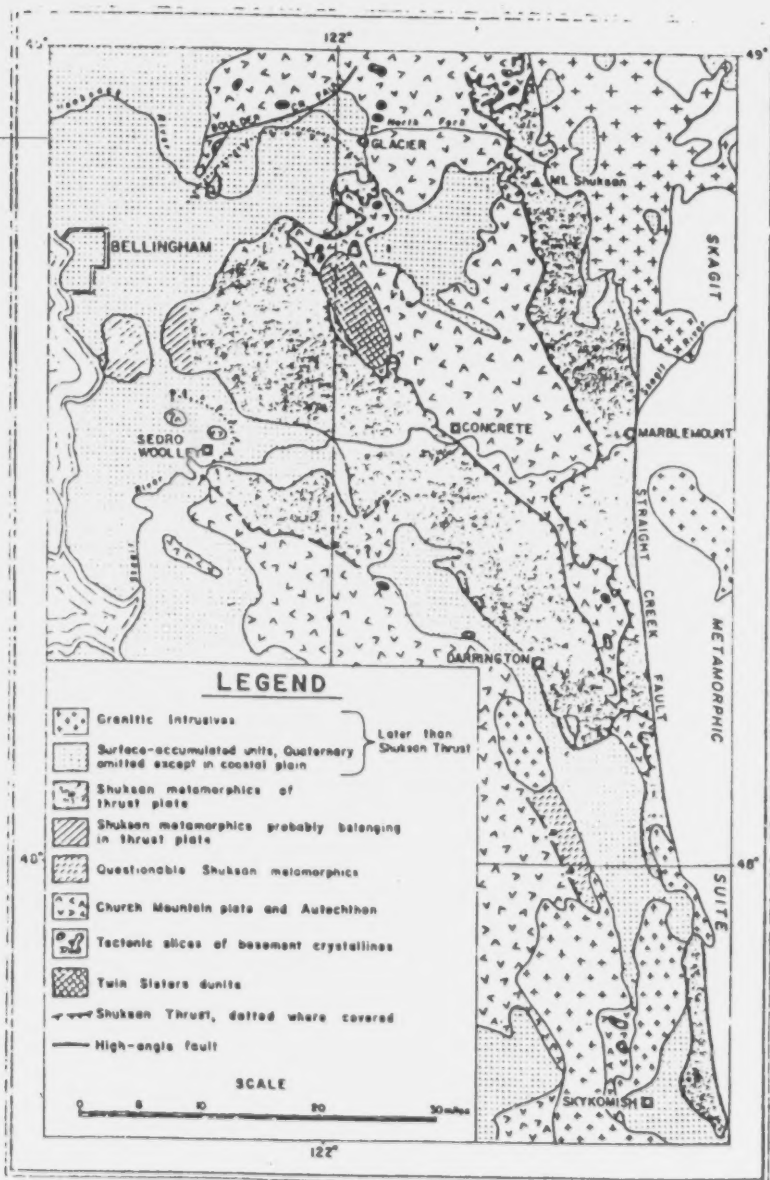


FIG 117: Diagrammatic map showing known extent of Shuksan thrust plate and associated slices of basement rocks.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Established for Mutual Service and for the Promotion of the Proper Use, Enjoyment and Protection of America's Scenic, Wilderness and Outdoor Recreation Resources

1982 - 1983

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American Wilderness Alliance
Denver, Colorado
Angora Hiking Club
Astoria, Oregon
Boeing Employees Alpine Society
Seattle, Washington
California Alpine Club
San Francisco, California
Cascade Wilderness Club
Bellingham, Washington
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Spokane Mountaineers, Inc.
Spokane, Washington
Summit Alpine Club
Tacoma, Washington
Tampabay Conservation Club
San Francisco, California
Tule Club of Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Wanderers
Olympia, Washington
Wasatch Mountain Club
Salt Lake City, Utah
Washington Alpine Club
Seattle, Washington
Washington Kayak Club
Seattle, Washington

RECEIVED

MAY 27 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle



9418 48th Ave. W, #6
Mukilteo, WA 98275
26 May 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
2988 Federal Office Building
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174

Dear Senator Gorton,

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, an association of 44 outdoor and conservation oriented clubs in the Western States, with over 400,000 members, has consistently advocated and supported the protection of outstanding wilderness areas. For this reason, the Federation is extremely interested in the passage of a Washington Wilderness Bill, and is pleased to present this testimony concerning Senate Bill S.837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, in connection with the hearings held in Spokane and Seattle on 2 June and 3 June.

Bill S.837 is commendable as far as it goes, but is unfortunately inadequate. The areas listed in Title I of that bill are based on the hastily done and discredited RARE II proposals, and are insufficient. Not only should all of the areas listed in Title I be preserved and protected as Wilderness Areas, but the acreage for each should be much larger than that listed. Furthermore, all of the areas listed in Title II, with sufficient acreage for each, should also receive Wilderness Area status and protection. In addition, other worthy areas, listed in neither Title, should also receive Wilderness Area status and protection.

The Federation supports the "Conservationists' Wilderness Proposal", presented in detail elsewhere. This proposal contains 2,500,000 acres in over 26 areas throughout Washington's public lands. Some of these areas are additions to existing Wilderness Areas; others are new, separate areas. This proposal contains great diversity of ecosystems, a wide variety of geographic locations, outstanding recreational opportunities,

President: Florence Baughn
P.O. Box 548, Bismarck, Mont. 59715

Vice President: Frank Fickman
5438 153rd St. S.E., Bellevue, WA 98004

Secretary: Faye Ogline
5629 27th N.E., Seattle, WA 98105

Treasurer: Virginia Danks
E 1103 14th, Spokane, WA 99202

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Harold A. Hunt
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Seattle, WA 98102

WASHINGTON, D.C. REPRESENTATIVES

Brook Evans
645 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVES

Jim Burmester
1516 Melrose Ave.
Seattle, WA 98122

unique wildlife habitats and watershed protection. All are very special areas, worthy of becoming Wilderness Areas. This proposal is nevertheless balanced; while it preserves those lands whose unique values are best protected by Wilderness Area status, it also leaves vast amounts of land available for other uses. Over 85% of the state's commercial forest land would still be available for timber production, including the most productive timber lands, where logging creates the least environmental impact. Other recreational activities, especially those requiring development, and other industrial/commercial/residential uses still have extremely large amounts of non-wilderness land available for them.

To the Federation and its individual members, this issue is very important. Therefore, the Federation most respectfully but urgently requests that a final Washington Wilderness Bill closely follows the Conservationists Wilderness Proposal; including all the areas listed in Title I of S.837 with expanded acreages, all the areas listed in Title II with sufficient acreages, and other worthy areas that may be identified in these hearings.

Please include this testimony in the record of the hearings for S.837.

Yours truly,



Rick Jali
State Vice President
Western Washington

12917 S. E. 186th Place
Renton, Washington 98055
June 16, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We would like to go on record as being in support of Washington's Wilderness Bill - S837. We have hiked into many of the areas being recommended for wilderness status and want to save them from being logged. These areas of pristine beauty are so few, provide habitat for a diverse species of flora and fauna, and once logged can never be returned to their original state. They'd be lost forever to future generations and somehow that doesn't seem fair.

Also, Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete part of the present Goat Rocks Wilderness to allow for expansion of the existing White Pass Ski area could set a dangerous precedent of deleting an already designated wilderness to benefit private enterprise. Please don't allow this to happen.

I'm sending along a second copy of this letter to be included in the Congressional Hearings Record.

Sincerely,

Virginia E. Evans

James M. Evans

Virginia E. Evans

James M. Evans

810 W. Fulton
Seattle, WA 98119
June 3, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I'm writing this letter in support of the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983," S. 837, which you and Senator Gorton recently introduced.

I would, however, favor the addition of most of the remaining roadless lands in the State of Washington to Title I of the Act for designation as protected wilderness. I feel that wilderness has much value, particularly in the American heritage. Wild lands where people can find solitude for contemplation are fast diminishing as population expands and shifts westward. In addition to the cultural values of wilderness, there are economic arguments in favor of wilderness as well. It has great recreation potential for hunting, fishing, pack trips, hiking, climbing, and cross-country skiing and all of these activities can be used to boost our already significant tourist industry. These lands also serve to protect the headwaters of many of Washington's rivers, of significant concern to the fishing industry of the Northwest since naturally spawned fish are a hardier stock than those raised in fisheries. Many types of flora and fauna exist in this setting, forming a genetic pool that future generations may have to draw on when the single species forests favored by the logging industry wither from some unknown blight. The counter arguments, chiefly offered by the logging industry, predicting great economic impacts seem largely specious to me. It has been estimated that if all the roadless area in the State of Washington, including National Parks, already designated wilderness areas and other remaining roadless lands, were removed from the potential forest production it would reduce the annual cut by only 4%. This figure could be compensated for by better management and logging practices. The reason that these areas have remained unlogged until now is their marginal timber value due to inaccessibility, inability to support a regrowth of timber and steep, erosion-prone terrain.

I also oppose the precedent setting language contained in the Act which would remove land from the Goat Rocks Wilderness for possible use by the White Pass ski area. It is my understanding that the ski area can be expanded without this land.

I support including much of the present roadless area surrounding Glacier Peak in the wilderness system. I have hiked and climbed in these areas, especially Blanca Lake, Monte Cristo, Lake Valhalla and Lake Chelan and would like my children - presently four years old and six months old - to be able to enjoy these wild areas when they start hiking and fishing.

Sincerely,

WES DAVISON

Wes Davison

Jonathan Cook
4005 15th. Ave N.E. #4
Seattle, WA 98105

☎ KI-82-041-4021

The Absolute Necessity of Preserved Wilderness Areas

It is of the utmost importance that we the citizens of Washington State preserve the few wilderness areas that we have left through firm and vigorous support of H.R. 662 and S. 837. If these measure do not receive firm support, we run the risk of jeopardizing our most precious resource, the untrammeled mountain trails, lakes, streams and pleasing vistas that this state abounds in.

I have lived in this state all my life, and I have watched and thought about the wilderness preservation issue for some time. Moreover, I have looked at it from both sides of the fence, for I have worked as a professional logger and forest worker for many years as well as being a hiker and fisherman who enjoys the woods.

As a logger who has done my time in the woods, I have seen the adverse effects of logging in fragile or scenic areas. I have seen the erosion, the cutting of trees not marked as a part of the sale, and the damage to stream beds from sloppy road building practices. I have also seen the inability of Forest Service or other government employees to enforce the restrictions against these acts when confronted by blustering loggers who knew anyway that the worst they may get is a small fine. To avoid this destruction, we must put the wilderness areas we value out of the reach of commercial exploitation.

The Eagle Rock and Boulder River areas must especially be protected. Boulder River is far too steep to be logged by any on-ground methods that will not significantly damage this fragile and lovely valley. I have hiked up Boulder River myself, and though I am no expert, it is clearly far too steep a valley to be logged efficiently except by helicopter, and the great size of old-growth timber is not at all suitable to helicopter logging.

More importantly, it is imperative that we preserve some areas of old-growth timber just so our children can experience the wonder and rapture of looking at the kings of the forest towering several hundred feet overhead. If we take away this opportunity, we are taking away a little bit of the wonder of the earth in all its glory, and every time we do this, we devalue the future of our children, and that is a crime.

I also strongly support the preservation of additional North Cascades National Park lands, the Indian Heaven area near Mount St. Helens, the Dark Divide, the Juniper Forest, the Kettle Flagg, and Cougar Lakes.

6-2-83

Dear Senators:

I am writing this letter because I am a citizen concerned about the protection of wilderness areas in Washington State.

After travelling throughout much of the U.S. and comparing various areas of this country, I chose the Pacific Northwest for my home. One of my major reasons for this choice was the overwhelming amount of wilderness here: the mountains, ocean, lakes and rivers. I had found a place that offered numerous areas where I could enjoy my favorite pastimes: hiking, backpacking, camping, bicycling and cross-country skiing. I would like the state of Washington to remain the outdoor mecca that it is. Thus, I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I want the vast majority of roadless land in Washington to be permanently protected by Congress from development by the Forest Service. I would strongly like to see these areas included in the National Wilderness Preservation System: Olympics, Cougar Lakes, additions to Glacier Peak, Mt. Baker and Pasayten wilderness areas.

I also want to express my opposition to Rep. Morrison's plan to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This disregard for wilderness protection must not be allowed to take place. I totally support leaving Hogback Mountain and Merrium Peak in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I feel that the loss of wilderness in Washington is permanent. If this deletion is permitted to occur, I feel it

would just be the beginning of removal
 of land from nationally protected wilderness
 areas. These public lands would then
 only be used for "private profit" and
 would probably turn into eroded
 wastelands.

To summarize, I support the National
 Protection of Wilderness Areas.

Sincerely,
 Melissa K. Baker

MELISSA K. BAKER
 4122 3RD AVE. N.W. #2
 SEATTLE, WA 98107



BERNARD BAKER
 5571 WELFARE AVE
 SAINBRIDGE IS., WA 98110

June 3, 1973

Testimony before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the U.S. Senate, and Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson.

My name is Tom Shindler, I am a resident and property owner in Clallam County, on the Olympic Peninsula.

Though I haven't worked my whole life as a logger, I have worked in several phases of the logging industry, and, like many of my neighbors, consider my chain saw one of my best friends.

We in Clallam County are heavily dependent on the wood products industry, consequently, we have suffered even higher unemployment than the rest of the state recently. Because of this, there is a broadly based local effort to diversify our economy. One of our most promising possibilities is to promote increased tourism to the Peninsula. We have an abundance of natural beauty, and it isn't all in Olympic National Park.

S. 837 is potentially a thing of great value for the Olympic Peninsula. It will benefit our timber industry with the predictability created by the "sufficiency" language, but it is important to note that our recent wood products depression was not a result of a shortage of timber, or timber land. Our people are without jobs because of a wood products demand problem, not a supply problem, and it is expected to be long term.

Our greatest benefit will come from the designation of the several wilderness areas surrounding Olympic National Park. When these are established, protected forever, and, most important, put on the map, we will have a valuable new attraction for visitors, and therefore an economic asset that will help us through the inevitable downturns in the timber industry.

But, in order to be really valuable, economically, these areas must be designated with the greatest possible integrity.

(next page)

The wilderness areas must be self-contained, with a complete wilderness experience available, and fisheries habitat protection, not just bits of land between clearcuts and the Park. So, to provide the greatest value to the nation and the Peninsula, the proposals, as written in S. 837 need the following minor, but important corrections.

1. Most important! Both halves of the Greywolf River Valley must be included in the "Buckhorn Wilderness". This is an incredibly beautiful and rugged valley, the steep cliffs and gorges are not good timber land, and the narrow river is not an appropriate boundary. All eligible land within the Greywolf drainage should be in the wilderness area.
2. The Wilderness boundary should include the entire Dungeness Trail. The first mile is arbitrarily left out, it's small, but an important area. (Good for edible mushrooms)
3. The Northern boundary of the "Brothers Wilderness" should be re-drawn as close as possible to the Dosewallips River. The presently proposed boundary would leave a large swath of timber harvesting along an otherwise very scenic access road to Olympic National Park. That present boundary proposal is arbitrary and illogical
4. Lena Lake, or at least the area surrounding it should be included in the "Brothers Wilderness" as well
5. More of the rugged, treeless slopes around Mt. Eleanor and Washington should be included in the "Mt. Skokomish Wilderness", as this area is among the prime attractions within the proposal.

(next page)

6. The only correction that is not a minor boundary change: The roadless lands of the South Fork of the Skokomish River Valley, and that portion of the McKay Cr. drainage not inside ONP should be made a wilderness area. The land is unique, impressive, and very accessible to population centers.

S. 837 treats us better than it does most of the rest of the state, for which we are grateful, but the above changes would give us something of much greater value, at minimal cost. Besides making the wilderness areas more complete units for tourist viewing and recreation, the above changes would drastically increase the protection given to the salmon and steelhead runs on the Greywolf, Dungeness, Dosewallips, Hamma, Hamma, and S. Skokomish Rivers. Our fishing industry is struggling as it is, they don't need anymore damage to existing runs. The annual timber yield given up by these changes would be for less than 1% of the Peninsula's output. This, I feel, is well worth the value of the economic and ecological stability the complete wilderness areas will provide.

In addition I would like to support the efforts of others in this state to have wilderness designated near them, for the same reasons. In particular the Greenwater River, and Mt. Baker are two I have seen, and deserve protection, but I know the others probably deserve consideration as well.

Thank you for considering the needs and wishes of our people on the Peninsula.

Tom Shindler
499 Little River Rd.
Port Angeles, WA 98562

3 June 1983

Testimony for the
Congressional Hearings
on Wilderness Areas in
WA. State - S.B. 837

JOHN PEARD
1704 E. 5th
Olympia, WA. 98501

The proposed protection afforded to Washington State's unique wilderness areas by Senate Bill 837 is not adequate to meet the needs of the many species of plants and animals dependent upon wilderness areas throughout the state.

Research conducted in Washington state and other areas of the Pacific Northwest during the last 10 years has demonstrated that modern forest management practices (harvesting extensive areas of forestland on rotation cycles less than 120 years) result in a significant reduction of plant and animal diversity. Large areas of undisturbed wilderness distributed throughout the state (with connecting "corridors") are necessary to preserve and protect many of our native plant and ~~animal~~^{ANIMAL} populations. Without such protection, the distribution and abundance of these plants and animals will become increasingly limited - jeopardizing their rightful existence and partnership in Washington ecosystems.

The number of species of plants and

Animals whose populations may rely on large well distributed wilderness areas are many, including owls, eagles, hawks, cougars, bears, bats, woodpeckers, squirrels, voles, wolves, caribou, martens, fishers, and many species of plants that find optimum habitat in older forests.

For the benefit of native Washington wildlife (and other reasons not elaborated here) I support the protection of all Title I and Title II lands (as designated in S.B. 837), and urge you to include them in the National Wilderness system.

The Washington Wilderness Bill should also address the absence of areas protected as wilderness in Southwest Washington. This entire region of our state is without significant areas designated as wilderness. Concern for protecting portions of the unique wilderness characteristics of this region (watersheds, wildlife habitat, scenic and historic resources) should be a priority. Proposals for creating wilderness areas in Southwest Washington should be developed.

Finally, I am opposed to the declassification of lands that currently have wilderness status. Congressman Morrison's proposal for the deletion of 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area should not be seriously considered.

Sincerely,

John Beard

11025 NE Wing Point Way
Bainbridge Island, Wa. 98110
June 3, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senators:

I urge your strong support for a Washington Wilderness Bill and your strong opposition to any form of "release legislation".

As a "senior citizen" and a lifelong resident of the state, the greatest pleasure to me, my family of five children and our four grandchildren has been the continual enjoyment of our great mountain areas with their wide diversity of ecosystems. Because of relative mild climate we enjoy this recreational resource the year round, from hiking and climbing in the spring, summer and fall to the snowshoeing and cross country skiing in the winter.

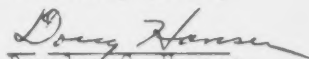
With the advent of better technology in producing lightweight recreational gear I see greatly increased use of our roadless areas the year round by individuals and entire families from all over the United States and the world. We can be so proud of what we have to offer in our state but we must take steps to protect additional roadless areas which are now threatened.

For example the Glacier Peak Wilderness should include a wide range of ecosystems including lower river valleys as well as subalpine meadows and alpine peaks. Also we should make certain that the Pacific Crest Trail is protected.

A good strong Washington Wilderness Bill now will assure the proper character of our state for all future generations. But please make certain that it can't be tampered with by a misguided development oriented Administration.

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the Hearing Record for S837.

Sincerely yours,


Douglas C. Hansen

cc Congressman Ertchard

Testimony: Senate Bill 837
Public hearings: June 3, 1983

I am submitting this written testimony to the Senate Hearing Committee for SB37: "The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983". The scope of this testimony is general and although I will not mention any roadless area by name, I advocate as many areas with boundaries as large as possible for reasons which I will cover in the testimony. Please include this statement in the hearing record.

I am an architect. As such, I am an advocate of development. In addition to providing the necessary shelter for human survival at the most basic level, the man-made environment can enhance life and ultimately stimulate human and cultural growth.

The city is the man-made environment on its largest scale: a single "place" where, through cooperation, diversification, and complexification, society can attain what would otherwise be impossible. This is what distinguishes "life" from "existence", culture from barbarism. As our society becomes more complex, our achievements more varied, and far reaching, and our knowledge of the physical and spiritual environment more detailed, we are continuing, if only unconsciously, the evolutionary process. On closer inspection, however, we as a group, are moving further and further from the concept of society: The cooperation and diversification that affords us with many quality-of-life benefits. Greed and selfishness have developed out of this system. Although the roles may remain, that is to say, we continue to offer "life enhancing" goods and services, it is only because we stand to benefit materially/individually, what once was give and take/mutual benefit, has become single minded profit--the hallmark of the free-enterprise system. Under the guise of corporate identity (i.e. individual anonymity) we have rationalized these actions and actually turned them 180 degrees into a code of ethics to strive for and uphold with blind faith and company loyalty. The roots of cultural evolution and quality-of-life have all but shriveled to nothing.

In nature--from which we have although not intentionally and hopefully not irrevokably removed ourselves--stands our lesson. It is only in areas where man remains of secondary importance that words like purity, harmony and equity have meaning. These are not amenities for the few, and should not be concepts confined to books of religion or philosophy. Our lives were once intertwined with these ideas, and they must, again, work their way back into our cancerous environment.

For the future, for our culture, for our planet, for evolution, we must first agree that development and growth; society and culture are not ends in themselves, nor should they be means to individual ends, but means to quality-of-life ends. If we start from this point, a first turn back to the proper orientation would be a commitment to preserve our natural heritage. Not merely as an expansive playground but as a rejuvenator from the pressures of society, a life-sustaining resource and moreso as a mentor in cooperation and mutual benefit.

This commitment is especially important in light of rampant, ill-conceived, poorly planned growth and development which plagues our present culture. It is not development that I protest, however, all development conceived by profit seeking materialistic minds is inherently bad.

As industry representatives and real-estate developers mount their arguments against the conservation and preservation of wilderness, they will, no doubt, compile impressive charts, graphs and tables quantifying the value of this land in terms of their own profits (although under the heading of "our state's economy" or "the jobs of the people"). We must, in this review process, be wary of the true purpose behind their convictions and also remember that the value of wilderness is not quantifiable.

In The State of Washington, so blessed with a strong natural heritage, we have here an opportunity to do considerable good. I am aware of the roadless areas outlined in Title I of S 837. This list falls considerably short of what it can and should be. Title II areas must be added to Title I with sufficiently large boundaries. I also feel strongly that the "goat rocks boundary adjustments" is a grave mistake. Not only would it feed the pockets of greedy private (i.e. selfish) developers, but most importantly, it would set a dangerous precedent: allowing for total and complete dissolution of our too-long-in-coming wilderness system. With the deletion of a single acre of existing wilderness, we would lose, in the long run, the victories gained by the addition of all existing wilderness since the Wilderness Act of 1964. Once this happens, man's dissociation from nature will be irrevokable.

Respectfully submitted

Paul Fischburg

322 16th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122
(206) 329-3870

W.G. Malloy
8715 N.E. 10th ST.
Vancouver WA.98664

6/2/83

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510.

Dear Senator:

I am writing in support of your bill, S.837 with the inclusion of Titles I and II.

I oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's scheme to remove 2500 acres ~~from~~ the present Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

Some few places must be preserved where a person can know and enjoy wildness and naturalness and beauty, somewhere the chainsaw and poison spray hose can't reach.

As a former hunter and backpacker I know the importance of this for those who will come after me.

Sincerely,

W. G. Malloy

W.G. Malloy.

Randy Lee Unger
6803 So. Fawcett
Tacoma WA 98408
May 23, 1983

Testimony
Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing
Seattle, Washington
3 June 1983

Honorable Senators Henry M. Jackson and Slade Gorton:

I would like to thank you for introducing S. 837, which has begun the final step in a comprehensive approach to Washington wilderness, and for arranging the hearing today. I would urge that several of the areas specified in Title II of the bill be considered for immediate inclusion in the wilderness system. Two of the areas I and my family have particularly enjoyed are contained in the Clearwater and Goat Rocks additions. As in Alaska, we have an opportunity to preserve a part of our nation's heritage for our children, an opportunity that will not come again. I trust that you will give these proposals your support and that you will fight against threats to our existing wilderness, such as the Morrison Goat Rocks deletion.

A copy of this testimony will be sent to my representative, in the hope that he will enthusiastically work for a House version of this essential legislation.

sincerely,

Randy Lee Unger
Randy Lee Unger

June 1, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
U.S. Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Washington Wilderness

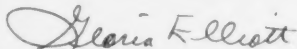
Dear Senator Jackson:

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. My husband, our two children and I have lived in Washington for going on five years and have enjoyed cross-country skiing, backpacking, hiking and sightseeing in our beautiful state, especially in the Cougar Lakes, Olympics, Indian Heaven and Goat Rocks Additions. We feel strongly about preserving these wilderness treasures as a heritage for our children and their children, etc. I know how thankful I am that areas such as these have been protected in the past and as more and more pristine areas are being developed I feel it is essential to protect the ones that are left.

My family opposes Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. This desecration of our Wilderness System must not be allowed to take place. We also support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I urge you to do all you can - let your conscience be your guide and help preserve these treasures for future generations.

Sincerely,



Gloria Elliott
17822 NE Homestead Dr.
Brush Prairie, WA 98606

3139 Dover St. #2
Longview, WA 98632
30 May, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
713 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am concerned with both parts of the Wilderness Bill. The recommendations of the Carter Administration are of course basic to preservation of our wilderness. But the additions suggested for study need more attention if they too are to be available to our children and grandchildren.

Wilderness areas that I visited twenty years ago and again recently have been drastically changed because so many more people go there now. The areas are almost too crowded to be called "wilderness" any more. It is principally to the Northwest that people come for the wilderness experience. Complaints that we should not have to allocate even more of our state this way are irrelevant: In Washington, wilderness is one of the things we have to offer the nation. Other states contribute other things to the national treasure.

I am most familiar with areas suggested for addition in Southwest Washington. I am particularly concerned that these areas be protected: Indian Heaven, Mt. Adams addition, Goat Rocks addition (with NO deletions), Tatoosh, Glacier View, and Dark Divide.

Note that all these areas have unique scenic and geologic features and ARE ONLY marginally suitable for logging, so they can be preserved with minimum damage to our material economy.

Areas in other parts of the state for which I feel a particular concern are the Olympics addition, Cougar Lakes, the addition on the west side of Glacier Peak, and the Pasayten addition toward Iron Gate and Chopaka Lake.

Sincerely,

Wm. G. Smith III

William G. Smith III

548 Haussler Rd.
Kelso, WA. 98626
30 May, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
713 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We are concerned with both parts of the Wilderness Bill. The recommendations of the Carter Administration are of course basic to preservation of our wilderness. But the additions suggested for study need more attention if they too are to be available to our children and grandchildren.

Wilderness areas that we have visited since moving to the Northwest three years ago are threatened by the proposed Goat Rocks deletion. It is principally to the Northwest that people come for the wilderness experience.

Complaints that we should not have to allocate even more of our state to wilderness are irrelevant. Washington wilderness is one of the things we have to offer the nation. Other states contribute other things to the national treasure.

We are most familiar with areas suggested for addition in Southwest Washington. We are particularly concerned that these areas be protected: Indian Heaven, Mt. Adams addition, Goat Rocks addition (with NO deletions), Tatoosh, Glacier View, and Dark Divide.

Note that all these areas have unique scenic and geologic features and ARE ONLY marginally suitable for logging, so they can be preserved with minimum damage to our material economy.

Areas in other parts of the state for which we feel a particular concern are the Olympics addition, Cougar Lakes, the addition on the west side of Glacier Peak, and the Pasayten addition toward Iron Gate and Chopaka Lake.

Sincerely,

Chris Edwardson

Cindy Edwardson

Chris and Cindy Edwardson

3148 Laurel Road
Longview, WA 98632
30 May, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
713 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am concerned with both parts of the Wilderness Bill. The recommendations of the Carter Administration are of course basic to preservation of our wilderness. But the additions suggested for study need more attention if they too are to be available to our children and grandchildren.

Wilderness areas that I visited twenty years ago and again recently have been drastically changed because so many more people go there now. The areas are almost too crowded to be called "wilderness" any more. It is principally to the Northwest that people come for the wilderness experience. Complaints that we should not have to allocate even more of our state this way are irrelevant: In Washington, wilderness is one of the things we have to offer the nation. Other states contribute other things to the national treasure.

I am most familiar with areas suggested for addition in Southwest Washington. I am particularly concerned that these areas be protected: Indian Heaven, Mt. Adams addition, Goat Rocks addition (with NO deletions), Tatoosh, Glacier View, and Dark Divide.

Note that all these areas have unique scenic and geologic features and ARE ONLY marginally suitable for logging, so they can be preserved with minimum damage to our material economy.

Areas in other parts of the state for which I feel a particular concern are the Olympics addition, Cougar Lakes, the addition on the west side of Glacier Peak, and the Pasayten addition toward Iron Gate and Chopaka Lake.

Sincerely,

Ruth Deery
Ruth Deery

3148 Laurel Road
Longview, WA 98632
31 May, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
713 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am concerned with both parts of the Wilderness Bill. The recommendations of the Carter Administration are of course basic to preservation of our wilderness, but other additions suggested for study need to be designated as wilderness so that they too will be available to our children and grandchildren.

Wilderness areas that I visited twenty years ago and many times since have too often drastically changed because so many more people go there now. The areas are almost too crowded to be called "wilderness" any more. It is principally to the Northwest that people come for the wilderness experience. Complaints that we should not have to allocate even more of our state this way are irrelevant and misleading. In Washington wilderness is one of the things we have to offer the nation. In return the economy benefits from tourism.

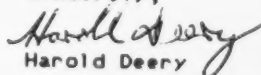
I am familiar with the areas suggested for wilderness addition, especially those in Southwest Washington. I am particularly concerned that these areas be protected: Indian Heaven, Mt. Adams addition, Goat Rocks addition (with NO deletions), Tatoosh, Glacier View, and Dark Divide.

Note that all these areas have unique scenic and geologic features and ARE ONLY marginally suitable for logging, so they can be preserved with minimum damage to our material economy.

Areas in other parts of the state for which I feel a particular concern are the Olympics addition, Cougar Lakes, the addition on the west side of Glacier Peak, and the Pasayten addition toward Iron Gate and Chopaka Lake.

The wood products industry must convert to a "second growth" economy instead of 'mining' the marginal timber in the remaining roadless areas.

Sincerely,


Harold Deery

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 137 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We wish to convey our concern about the recent proposals to delete a portion of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area in the Cascade Range for what is described as a "world class" ski resort. The land in question is presently an excellent cross-country skiing site, and contains a portion of the Pacific Crest trail. It is unfair to sacrifice one user group for another, simply on the basis of touted economic gains if the change is made.

A closer examination of the claims by the pro-deletion group will serve to magnify the weaknesses of their proposal. White Pass is not known for the cold, dry-snow conditions of typical ski resorts such as Aspen and Sun Valley. In addition, the vertical drop will not meet the standards of such areas. Highway 12 is a two lane road. Increasing the capacity to 4 or 6 lanes would be incredibly expensive, and be a burden on the state's taxpayers which could far exceed the ski area's contributions to the state coffers. Housing, restaurant, and utility capacity would also need to be expanded.

tremendously, not only to save vacationers, but also to handle the work force required to man such a facility. The benefits are certainly questionable in light of these considerations!

The most important factor, however, is the precedent such a deletion could set. The sanctity of our wilderness areas would forever be in question if such a boundary alteration were allowed. The present administration hardly needs additional aid to fuel its attacks on the small percentage of our country that has been preserved for future generations.

Finally, we would like to emphasize our enthusiasm for seeing more critical areas set aside under wilderness or national park and refuge designations. Of particular concern to us is wetland areas. The fragile environment in which we live is immensely dependent on estuaries, lakes, and similar areas, both as essential development sites for a multitude of food chain members, and as a barometer of the health of our world. We hope you will work to protect and preserve such important habitat, wherever it occurs.

Sincerely,

Simon D. Sudar

Robert A. Sudar

May 31, 1983

Testimony for Wilderness Bill
S 837

Submitted by
Helen W. Leonard

To:

For Henry Jackson
For Slade Gorton

I wish to go on record supporting
Wilderness Bill S 837.

I oppose the deletion of a portion of
the existing Wilderness area on White Pass
for an extended ski area.

The Indian Haven area should be included
It is historic Indian country.

The F.S. I understand, recommends in-
cluding the Tatoosh area that borders Mt.
Rainier Natl Park. It is a beautiful area aside
from the park and a popular hiking and
climbing area and as such should be
preserved as it is.

Those areas listed in title II should

or classified as Wilderness also as they are
border areas.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Leonard
1828 Maple #104 W.
Longview, W.A. 98632

3126 Columbia Mts. Rd
 Longview, WA. 98632
 May 27, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gordon;

Thank you for introducing S 837, The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Please include this letter in the hearing record on June 3, 1983.

The areas designated for wilderness in Title I should have adequate boundaries with significant expansion to Rare II recommendations to provide buffer zones to protect the character of the wilderness. The areas are: Olympics, Cougar Lakes (South unit) Salmo-Priest, Tatoosh, and additions to Glacier Peak, Mt Adams, and Pasayten Wilderness areas.

The additional areas listed in Title II should be unequivocally designated as wilderness and should include Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker and Norse Peak and also Mt. Rainier Additions and Goat Rocks Additions.

If one looks at a map of Washington these areas seem small in comparison to lands already developed. We need these areas to protect unique scenery, animal and plant habitats and natural resources.

I have hiked in Indian Heaven several times to Upper Kenna Lake, in the Goat Rocks, Cougar Lakes and several other of the wilderness areas, and know they deserve permanent wilderness status. Wilderness designation is not a lock up but rather a protection of a productive ecosystem whose values we have not totally researched.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion. Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek must be left in the National Wilderness System.

Wilderness areas are comparable to valuable old paintings in beauty and value. Once gone they are irreplaceable.

I support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Please keep what little wilderness we have intact.

Sincerely yours,
 Mrs M.E. Covert

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF WILDERNESS

Submitted by Elsie Stoller
1306 So. Third
Kelso, WA 98626

TO: Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton

I am grateful for your introduction of S. 837. However I believe the bill should be modified to include other areas that should be designated for wilderness status. There needs to be significant expansion of all the areas in the RARE II recommendations. Also all the areas in the Title II section of your bill should have adequate protection and be given wilderness designation. All areas in the Title II section as well as some in Title I need adequate boundaries that would insure the greatest support for preservation.

Thank you for your attention to this testimony and I would like it included in the record of the hearings held in Seattle, June 3, 1983.

Elsie Stoller

2857 Rose Valley Loop Rd
Kelso, WA 98626

I would like to have my comments added to the wilderness hearing record. I live in southwest Washington. My family has enjoyed exploring and visiting various areas of the state, but particularly the corner of the state where I live. I am aware of many of the areas being considered from personal visitation. Instead of talking about each of them, I would like to confine my statements toward those areas which are closer to my home. With the increasing gas prices and overall expenses of trips, I find that, more and more, I am staying nearer to my living area. It is important to recognize that there are few areas in southwest Washington of wilderness quality which are left to be considered. The few before you today are the few which still have the potential for such designation.

The Tatoosh is a high ridge sticking prominently out of the southwest corner of Mt. Ranier Park. Its steeply tilted meadows were once considered for addition to the park itself. As part of this proposed addition, the Backbone Ridge and the narrow river valley between the two ridges are outstanding. The Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River rushes through a deep gorge. It extends from Ranier Park, where it is a big attraction, down between the two ridges and through a deep forest. It is easily visited by following elk trails. Visitors are treated to several beautiful waterfalls and at least two spectacular waterfalls. In just a mile or two, visitors are as secluded from the noise and bustle of roads as in many larger areas. The area is also valuable because of its lower elevation which allows visitors in months before the higher alpine areas. It is excellent for observing elk and is a known habitat for spotted owls. The Backbone and Muddy Fork provide a unique and logical addition to the Tatoosh wilderness proposal.

The area called Dark Divide (USFS - Amoeba) is an octopus-like area encompassing high, sometimes very rugged ridges. Logging activity has already crept very close and threatens it in several places. It has some fragile meadows and steep trails which have already been so carelessly mismanaged that deep ruts have been torn in the soil. A previous comment to the USFS brought a acknowledgement that 'maybe the area should not be open to ORVs.' However, nothing has been done to protect the area. It needs official designation.

Indian Heaven is one of those rare islands in a sea of commercial timber. Its many lakes dot the land of high meadows and rock. It is recognized even by the USFS as a special place.

The additions to the Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams are merely logical ridge protrusions that were omitted by the illogical planning with straight lines. Their rightful addition to adjacent wilderness areas is easily seen from either air or ground observation.

I have spent some considerable time in the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness with my family. We have found it a land of phenomenal variety, from dry, rugged ridges to marshy, boggy, mosquito farms. What is amazing is that anyone could experience this area, especially the beautiful area north of Chinook Pass and not be amazed that it is not protected. It needs to be given national recognition and protection.

Lastly, after studying in some detail the proposal to delete a large segment of the Goat Rocks Wilderness area, I am disturbed. Several things disturb me after looking at the map and seeing where it is and what it would mean. The fact that the proposal is a speculative one for private gain and precedent-setting is a major concern. There is no national security at issue here. That would be of legitimate concern. This is merely an attempt to rob the public to experiment for private interests. There is no guarantee of profit. In fact, there may be little chance of profit. The land is not of world-class quality. Even if it were, there are no housing facilities nearby, nor room to adequately develop proper housing. There are no large population centers anywhere near that does not already have better and closer ski developments. Further, such a development would be in already heavily-used summer recreation land and in immediate vicinity of the Cascade Crest Trail. Finally, even if there were a hard guarantee that EVERY area proposed by the public would be included in the wilderness system as a compromise, it would be highly suspect. Short of that, it is totally unacceptable.

Sincerely,

Noel McRae

Noel McRae.

Thomas D. Nelson
202 Cole Road
Kelso, WA. 98626

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

20510

5/31/83

Dear Senator Jackson,

I support the wilderness designation for the Tatoosh - Backbone Ridge. I spent a day hiking into the muddy fork of the Cowlitz River which runs between these two ridges. It is a beautiful and, as yet, unspoiled area. Your support of the Tatoosh - Backbone Ridge area as a wilderness designation is urged.

I am opposed to giving up any portion of the Coast Range wilderness area for commercial use as proposed by the White Pass proposal or any other precedent setting proposal of removal of wilderness designation.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Nelson

May 30, 1983

Dear Sirs:

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER IN SUPPORT OF THE CITIZENS CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS. AS A CITIZEN AND REGISTERED VOTER I URGE YOU TO DESIGNATE AS WILDERNESS ALL AREAS LISTED UNDER TITLE I AND II OF THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT.

I HAVE NEVER SEEN EAGLE ROCK, THE BOULDER RIVER, OR THE KITTLE RANGE. IN FACT, I AM NOT PERSONALLY FAMILIAR WITH MOST OF THE AREAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. YET KNOWING THESE PLACES EXIST, UNALTERED BY MAN, ADDS IMMENSURABLY TO THE QUALITY OF MY LIFE. I HOPE YOU, AS OUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THERE ARE MANY OF US WHO MAY NEVER HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO HIKE OR CAMP IN THESE AREAS AND YET WE STILL FEEL DEEPLY ABOUT THEIR PRESERVATION.

I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO REPRESENTATIVE SID MORRISON'S PROPOSAL TO DELETE 3500 ACRES, INCLUDING HOOBACK MOUNTAIN AND MIRIAM CREEK, FROM THE COAT ROCKS WILDERNESS AREA FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE WHITE PASS SKI AREA. WHILE MAKING A MOCKERY OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964, THIS PROPOSAL WILL SERVE TO UNDERMINE THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM AND IN-

CREASE SKEPTICISM AND APATHY AMONG THE PUBLIC. TO
PAY THIS PRICE PLUS DESTROY A WILDERNESS FOR PRIVATE
PROFIT IS UNACCEPTABLE.

SINCERELY,
VICKI STROBEL

P.O. Box 858

Kalamazoo, La.

98635

May 30, 1983

Dear Sirs:

I strongly oppose Representative Sid Morrison's proposal to delete land from Goat Rocks Wilderness Area for expansion of the White Pass Ski Area. In my opinion the enactment of this proposal could set a precedent that would render meaningless the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Every summer I head for the back country whenever I can. I enjoy untouched timber and streams and the chance to see wildlife in its natural habitat. I find wilderness experiences re-charge me mentally and spiritually. I've hiked and camped in several of the areas listed under Title I and II of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, including the Olympics, Pasayten, and Indian Heaven. Someday I hope to see the rest, unmarred by roads, clear-cuts and other development.

Lets assure the wilderness
experience for future generations by
enacting Title I+II of the Washington
State Wilderness act of 1983.

Sincerely,
Steven Schwaif
P.O. Box 858⁰
Kalama, WA.
98625

SENATOR JACKSON

SENATOR GORTON

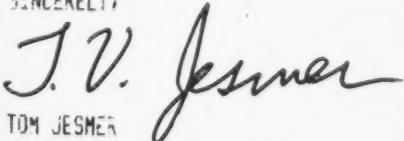
CONGRESSIONAL HEARING COMMITTEE

AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHWEST MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION (NMA) TRAIL DIVISION AND IN BEHALF OF OUR 2500 FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE 220,000 OFF ROAD MOTORCYCLE RIDERS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT WE ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO BILL S.337. THIS BILL DOES NOT SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE. IT HINDERS EXISTING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED AND PAID FOR BY ORV-ATV FUNDS. WHEN WE HEAR PHRASES LIKE "PROTECTS A LARGE EXPANSE OF WILDERNESS FOREST", AND "EXCELLENT FOR HIKING", AND OTHERS THAT SAY "WE WANT IT AND WE DO NOT WANT ANYONE ELSE TO USE IT!", WE DO NOT FEEL THESE ARE GOOD REASONS TO DEED OUR PUBLIC LANDS TO THOSE WHO FEEL THEY ARE THE "ELITE" FEW.

A FEW OF THE AREAS WE ARE WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ARE THE LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH AREA WHICH IS RICH IN SCENERY. THIS AREA HOWEVER IS DEFINATELY NOT WILDERNESS AS IT HAS AN EXISTING ROAD SYSTEM, AND IS USED BY HORSE, TRAIL-BIKE AND FOOT TRAFFIC ON THE EXTENSIVE TRAIL SYSTEM. ADDING JUNIPER FOREST TO THIS BILL IS A CLEAR ATTEMPT BY THE ELITISTS TO FORCE THE MOTORIZED USER FROM A SMALL PATCH OF SAND STILL OPEN TO THEM. AND AREAS LIKE MOUNT BAKER, WHICH IS FAR FROM WILDERNESS, HAVING BEEN LOGGED, WITH AN EXTENSIVE ROAD NETWORK. CLOSING THESE AREAS WOULD BE VERY COSTLY TO THE STATE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

IN SUMMARY I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT WE ARE OPPOSED TO BILL S.337 AND ANY OTHER BILL THAT WOULD CLOSE EXISTING TRAIL SYSTEMS TO THE OFF ROAD USER.

SINCERELY,



TOM JESMER
PRESIDENT, NMA TRAIL DIVISION
16011 2ND PL W
LYNNWOOD, WA. 98036

4221 132nd S.E.
Snohomish, Washington 98290
June 2, 1983

Senators Gordon and Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sirs:

I would like to take this opportunity to support the proposed additions to the Federal Wilderness System in the state of Washington. In particular, I adamantly oppose any commercial use of the Monte Cristo area, particularly Goat and Twin Lakes.

As a mother of an eight year old son and an active Den Leader in Cub Scouts, I have found these areas rich not only in natural beauty (a beauty not readily available to my city bound cubs), but highly educational and unique in its contribution to Washington State history.

I reiterate: as a long standing Washington State voter I insist--no--demand that the Washington State that I grew up in and love be preserved by my elected officials for the generations of eager Cub Scouts to come. While I am very aware of the necessity of maintaining an active timber industry in Washington State, I feel that the benefits derived for all by maintaining these areas as wilderness regions more than outweigh these economic pressures.

Respectfully,

Barbara A. Haner

Barbara Boslaugh Haner

June 3, 1983

Elona R. Vowels
13892 34th Ave NW
Marysville, Wa 98270

Senators Slade and Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am a naturalist, an artist, a mother, a tax payer,
and a registered voter.

I have been frequenting the Goat Rocks and Glacier View
areas for years as did my family before me. Maintaining
these areas as wilderness now and in the future will in-
sure my children's children the beauty and education
that nature has to offer, in the way that my great grand-
parents knew it.

My opposition to desecrating these and other wilderness
areas is shared, I'm sure, by the countless thousands of
others who are not aware of your proposals or possibly
feel that their letters would never be read or counted.

Respectfully,

Elona R. Vowels

Elona R. Vowels

1355 State St. #A
 Marysville, WA 98270
 June 3, 1983

Senators Gordon and Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Sirs:

I have on many occasions enjoyed the recreational activities available to my family and I in the Monte Cristo and Goat Lake areas. I feel at this time that I must oppose any alterations to the above areas. In particular, I vehemently oppose any commercial use of these areas.

My family moved to this area 15 years ago mainly because of the abundance and availability of mountains, forests, lakes, and wildlife. My father was in the service and we have lived all over the United States. The Northwest is unique in the fact that there is such a variety of places to go to get away from it all.

In the U.S. today there is very little true wilderness left. I'm not talking about the State Parks exactly, but the undeveloped wilderness. A great portion of Washington tourist trade comes from people who enjoy these same areas. A majority of the people who move here are doing so for the same reasons my family and I did. If these places are destroyed what is there left?

Respectfully,

Ginda C. Anderson

Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

It has come to my attention that a very important Hearing is occurring in Seattle regarding present and possible future conditions of presently unprotected wilderness areas in the state of Washington. I have noticed that many areas are presently "up for grabs" for use and exploitation by special interests such as developers, timber harvesters, and others. I have personally witnessed the peace and serenity of areas such as the areas flanking Mt. Baker and the Sawtooth area as well as the Olympics and the area known as the Dark Divide. I cannot believe that these areas are even being considered for this destruction. No question; destruction. Perhaps this is the death of the last of God's country.

The last of areas where peace and a sense of meaning can still be found. And what will happen when these unprotected areas are gone. Will the parks and protected areas be next. When man's technology finally destroys the last of the wild.

Or perhaps this is the time that we can reserve and protect our wilderness areas for ourselves and future generations. I am not a radical or an extremist but I feel a duty to relay my feelings on this to you. I remember one day someone telling me that I was an environmentalist. I realized that I am, but not an environmentalist searching for a cause but rather an individual whose feelings and sense of responsibility have led to be an environmentalist. I hope that you search your feelings now. I have searched mine. Thank you Pat G. Nye

Congressional Hearings On
Washington Wilderness

I am writing this letter to be included in the report on Washington Wilderness. I am not a hiker, skier, fisherman, hunter, or do much camping anymore. But I am a native Washingtonian of almost 50 years and I love this state. I have traveled to many other places, and it was always so wonderful to come back to our beautiful Evergreen State. I always felt very privileged to be able to live here. Everywhere I traveled people had heard of our beautiful state, and I could never control my pride, and enthusiasm, for it.

I work in a store and meet many people from other places and states who plan on making there home here

because of our state's outdoor recreation and beauty, a place where there is still some breathing room, a good place to raise a family.

We are so fortunate to still have some of our wilderness left. But I can see it fast disappearing. If we lose any more of our wilderness, if we do not stop this trend right now we will lose this state's priceless heritage. Development or loss of our wilderness under the guise of helping our economy or providing more jobs does so at a terrible price. Our future lies in our Wilderness and if we do not protect and preserve it we will lose our state, economy, jobs and all. This state has great attraction to offer people - industry

because of its natural wonders, beauty, outdoor recreation, tourist attraction, skiing, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, water recreation, mountain climbing, etc., etc. I don't think we as a state can let anyone, especially for the sake of Creed, destroy this.

I have much faith in the integrity of men such as Sen. Jackson, Sen. Gorton, Rep. Mike Lowry, and many other conscientious representatives from this state who are working hard for its welfare and preservation. I cannot believe a representative from this state such as Rep. Morrison could betray his own state.

I can only beseech our representatives and senators to fight for the preservation of our wilderness. If you do not you will be doing a harm that can never be undone. You will destroy a state!

Thank you
Sally Nipert
14004-156th Ave SE.
Renton, Wa. 98056

1023 N.E. 71st
Seattle, Washington 98115
June 2, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S. 837

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

I would like to submit this letter as a part of the record for the hearing to be held in Seattle on June 3, 1983, on the proposed Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

First, I would like to thank both of you for your concern about the fate of Washington's remaining wild areas and for your initiative in proposing S. 837.

Second, I wish to express my support for that part of S. 837 which designates certain roadless areas for immediate inclusion in the Wilderness System. These areas, as I understand the bill, include areas on the south and east borders of Olympic National Park, the south unit of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness, the proposed Salmo-Priest Wilderness Areas, and additions to the Pasayten, Glacier Peak and Mt. Adams Wilderness Areas.

It is my understanding that S. 837 also lists certain other roadless areas in Washington for further study and possible inclusion in the Wilderness System at a later date. I strongly believe that substantial portions of these additional areas should be immediately designated as wilderness areas. Having hiked, cross-country skied and/or fished in several of the areas proposed for possible inclusion in the Wilderness System, I have a great appreciation for their beauty and an equally great concern for their future. Therefore, I especially urge you and your fellow senators to designate the following areas for

immediate inclusion in the Wilderness System: the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness, the Norse Peak section of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area, the proposed additions to the Goat Rocks Wilderness, and the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The Forest Service's proposals for additions to the last-named area (the Glacier Peak Wilderness) are inadequate. Instead, I support wilderness classification for most, if not all, of the Glacier Peak additions listed by S. 837 for further study and consideration. In particular, I urge you and your colleagues to include the North Fork Entiat River and Larch Lakes area, the Cascade River area between North Cascades National Park and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, the Monte Cristo and Big Four Mountain areas, and the northwestern shore of upper Lake Chelan within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I would also like to voice my opposition to Representative Morrison's proposed swap of acreage in the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness for new wilderness areas elsewhere. This proposal to remove the Hogback Mountain-Miriam Creek area from Wilderness protection in order to permit expansion of the White Pass Ski Area is ill-founded for two reasons. First, the construction and operation of ski lifts in this area will destroy the opportunities that cross-country skiers now have for a very unique skiing experience. Cross-country skiers can now purchase one-ride lift tickets at White Pass, ride the lift to an elevation of 6,000 feet where skiing conditions are far superior to those at lower elevations, and then ski the beautiful ridges, forests, meadows and bowls of Hogback Mountain and the Miriam Creek area in relative quiet and solitude. These areas offer excellent slopes for telemark skiing without the noise, crowds and commercial development associated with downhill skiing. During the past winter alone, my wife and I skied the area around Hogback Mountain half a dozen times. If the White Pass Ski Area were permitted to expand its operations to Hogback Mountain, the area would become just another downhill ski resort and one of the best and most accessible cross-country ski touring areas in Washington would be lost.

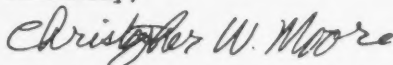
Second, and perhaps more importantly, enactment of Representative Morrison's proposal would set a dangerous precedent for deletion of existing wilderness areas from the Wilderness System. As such, this proposal threatens the very existence of the Wilderness System and should be flatly rejected.

I also oppose any language in the Washington Wilderness Act which would preclude the Forest Service from considering wilderness classification as a possibility for areas not included in the Wilderness System by S. 837.

My concern for the protection of the areas I have discussed above, and for the protection of wilderness generally, stems in part from my love of hiking, skiing and fishing in Washington's unspoiled mountain terrain. But my concern goes beyond my own recreational desires. Preservation of portions of our National Forest land in a natural state is essential to the protection of countless species of wildlife and to a continued source of pure drinking water for human beings. Moreover, wilderness protection for substantial areas of land will reduce the deleterious effect that massive deforestation and development have had and will continue to have on our global climate.

Finally, there is the psychological value of wilderness. I know that I will never be able to visit the vast majority of the territory that is now protected and potentially could be protected by our Wilderness System. Yet I take great comfort in knowing that there are substantial areas of land that have not been significantly altered by the hand of man. For the peace of mind that comes with the knowledge of existing wilderness, I thank the Theodore Roosevelts, Bob Marshalls and other conservationists of an earlier era. By fulfilling our responsibility to preserve at least some portion of our planet in its natural state, we too have the opportunity to earn the gratitude of future generations. Let us not forego this opportunity.

Sincerely,



Christopher W. Moore

839 N.E. 82nd St.
Seattle, WA 98115
May 27, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
United States Senate
1010 5th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for introducing (with Senator Slade Gorton)
Senate Bill 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act
of 1983.

Including the areas recommended for wilderness under
the 1979 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation by the
Forest Service is a noble beginning. I understand that
the 365,000 acres designated as wilderness under the
bill are intended as a starting point for discussion.

My husband and I are concerned over several important
issues. We feel strongly that additional areas, left
out of the Forest Service recommendations, should be
included. For example, Boulder River, the North Unit of
Cougar Lakes, the Clearwater, and, in the Glacier Peak
Wilderness, Lake Valhalla, Sloan Peak, Monte Cristo,
Huckleberry Mt., Goat Lake, Ragged Ridge, Lake Isabel,
Cascade River, Buck Creek and Jag Creek. Mount Baker
certainly should be included.

We urge you to include protection for salmon and steelhead
spawning habitat. The fish require clean, clear spawning
streams, and these can be saved by giving adjacent forest
wilderness status.

We are concerned that we save wilderness for the children
and grandchildren of the present generation. Let them
make some of these decisions. Do not make a Bangladesh
of our part of the world.

We are retired people who have ourselves enjoyed the pristine
beauty of the areas mentioned. We urge you to make the
courageous and statesmanlike decisions to save the wilderness,
to stand firm against the inclination of the present adminis-
tration and Mr. Watts in particular to cut it down, use it
up, and let the next generations do without.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,
Helen R. Nieberl
Helen R. Nieberl

Anton Nieberl
Anton Nieberl

R. Hedemann
15620 20th Ave. Puyallup
9133

June 1, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

I wish make known my support of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness area.

Areas such as Cougar Lakes, Clearwater, Goat Rocks and the various additions to National Parks and Forest Land, should not be destroyed by opening these lands to logging, ~~mining~~ mining and down hill skiing interests.

Also Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion is insane. Both Hogback Mountain and Miran Creek should be left in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I have lived in the ~~the~~ South Hill area of Puyallup for 5 years. During this time I have watched a beautiful rural landscape be transformed into urban sprawl and a strip of fast food restaurants. This was due to poor planning and outside pressure of various economic groups. I would hate the same thing happen to our wilderness areas ~~to~~ through bad decisions on their management.

Save our Wilderness Areas!! Sincerely, R. Hedemann
15620 20th Ave E Puyallup

5-1-83

DEAR SENATORS GORTON & JACKSON

I'm 15 yrs old and just found out about the Wilderness Act. I want the same chances you had when you were young to enjoy the great outdoors. I really enjoy hiking and rock climbing and if this act passes this would handicap my progress greatly. AREAS such as Boulder River, Clear water, Cougar lakes, DARK Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak additions, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan, Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, Salmo Priest, Goat Rocks & Mt. Rainier I have used or wish to use very much.

I just moved out from KANSAS three years ago AND the mountains out here have drastically fascinated me since. There's not enough ~~the~~ weekends in that period of time to climb all the mountains there is to climb. Please don't do this now or any time because I want future generations to have the same chance we did. Even though this seems like a small portion of the

WASHINGTON WILDERNESS AREA it's
 like every thing else it just gets
 worse AND worse I DONT HAVE ANY
 POWER to do so I'm just ANOTHER
 teenage kid but you do/so I'd
 GREATLY appreciate it if you at
 least considered it.

ROY
 ALBRECHT

25406 S.E. 138th
 Issaquah, WA. 98027

May 26, 1963.

Re: Designation of the Clearwater/ Carbon Ridge Wilderness

I thank you for your willingness to listen to the input of citizens concerning the designation of areas for various uses. I recognize that there will be many different persons with differing points of view. It is not easy to discern what is the right course in such a situation.

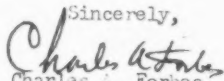
I make bold to express my point of view in this matter and I hope that it will be beneficial to those who are making the decisions.

I have these points to make in supporting the position that the above named area deserves to be set apart for wilderness use.

1. I believe that it would be beneficial economically. One of our most useful assets is the uniqueness of our state for tourists. They add to the economic benefit of many businesses in our state. A special thing that we continue to have in Washington is wilderness area. The Clearwater, located as it is, would be a very special area for this purpose. Tourists coming here to use that would be able to have access from two good highways. There would be accommodations and supplies available to them readily. More would benefit from this than the use of this area for timber harvest.

2. I believe that it would be good to make this a wilderness area also because of its accessibility for people of our state. It is close to two metropolitan areas. Therefore it is easy to make use of it by a goodly number of persons. It serves for such things as groups of children who can be introduced to our wilderness; senior citizens who do not need to drive for a great distance to be in a wilderness area; persons who have work schedules that do not allow them extensive time to enjoy the wilderness. The usability of this area is very important.

Thank you for considering this matter and I hope that you will be moved to seek to have it granted wilderness status.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Forbes
141 Candlewyck Dr. N.
Tacoma, Wa., 98467

Edwin G. Payne
2535 - 102nd Avenue N.E.
Bellevue, Washington 98004

May 26, 1983

Senators Jackson and Gordon,

As fellow Washingtonians I am certain that you are as intent as I am on preserving the Clearwater Wilderness. Once these special areas are savaged by development or logging they are quite probably gone forever.

The economic gain from excluding the Clearwater from the Washington Wilderness Bill simply does not meet the test of common sense. So little would be gained and so much would be lost.

Please - preserve the Clearwater!

Respectfully,

Edwin G. Payne

839 N.E. 82nd St.
Seattle, WA 98115
May 27, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
915 2nd Ave.
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you for introducing (with Senator Henry Jackson) Senate Bill 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

Including the areas recommended for wilderness under the 1979 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation by the Forest Service is a noble beginning. I understand that the 365,000 acres designated as wilderness under the bill are intended as a starting point for discussion.

My husband and I are concerned over several important issues. We feel strongly that additional areas, left out of the Forest Service recommendations, should be included. For example, Boulder River, the North Unit of Cougar Lakes, the Clearwater, and, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Lake Valhalla, Sloan Peak, Monte Cristo, Huckelberry Mt., Goat Lake, Ragged Ridge, Lake Isabel, Cascade River, Buck Creek and Jug Creek. Mount Baker certainly should be included.

We urge you to include protection for salmon and steelhead spawning habitat. The fish require clean, clear spawning streams, and these can be saved by giving adjacent forest wilderness status.

We are concerned that we save wilderness for the children and grandchildren of the present Americans. Let them make some of these decisions. Once the wilderness is gone it can never be replaced. Do not help make a Bangladesh of our part of the world.

We are retired people who have ourselves enjoyed the pristine beauty of the areas mentioned. We urge you to make the courageous, difficult and statesmanlike decisions to save the wilderness, to stand firm against the inclination of the present administration, and Mr. Watt in particular, to cut it down, use it up, and let the next generation do without.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Nieberl
Helen R. Nieberl

Anton Nieberl
Anton Nieberl

26 May 1983

Senators Horton and Jackson:

I am supporting the designation of the,
Clearwater/Canton Ridge, as wilderness

Thank you for your participation and support.

Wayne E. Clark

2102 Sullivan Dr N.W.

Big Harbor, Wa. 98335

Hollocket Precinct #1

MRS COLIN CLEGG
2705 - 105TH S E
BELLEVUE WA 98004

May 20, 1983

To Friends (or enemies) of
Clearwater Wilderness:

(Enough is enough! Do we want
this precious Clearwater area to
look like the miserable moon-scape
mess on Olympic Peninsula?

Sometimes a thin fringe of trees
hides a few miles of the shameful
shambles of gray earth, gray
and rotting tree segments. Whoever
permitted that operation no doubt
is around yet and panting to
do more of the same to Clearwater
— for cold cash.

Sincerely,

Lucile H. Clegg

Dear Margie

This is to let you
know I support designation
of the Clearwater/Carbon
Ridge Wilderness.

I have also written
Senators Gordon + Jackson
advising them of my
concern on this matter.

Mary L. Tucker

10625 Woodhansen Lane
Bellevue, Wa. 98004

Douglas and Paula
Lindsay
660 Wildwood Blvd. S.W.
Issaquah, Wa. 98027

Seattle Hearings
Washington Wilderness Bill
Federal Building, Seattle.

Friends,

I am writing to voice my support for designation of the Clearwater / Carbon Ridge Roadless Area as a Wilderness area. This is a magnificent and valuable wild area with close access to major urban areas. The chance to preserve for our use such an incredible river valley along with alpine areas is very rare.

Please remember in your deliberations about how much area to include as wilderness, that our children and grandchildren will wonder why we did not preserve so much more!

Please create a Clearwater Wilderness!
Respectfully, Douglas
Lindsay

Guide men:

Re: the Washington Wilderness Bill - The Clearwater area in particular

We wish to go on record asking for your strong support of the above Bill

A 21,000 acre area, one with a great diversity of alpine lakes, old timber, wild life habitat, mountain meadows, all this near Puget Sound population centers, make this area uniquely worth saving. As the present people thank those of the past who, farsightedly, put aside our National Parks, wilderness areas, City Parks such as Central Park and Golden Gate Park, so might future people thank those who now preserve some of our common heritage for the future

Thank You

Eugene Gallows

Kate Gallows

2724 No 32nd St

Tacoma, Wa 98407

1724 South Prospect
Tacoma, Washington
May 26, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

We urge your support of the Washinton Wilderness Bill and particularly the Carbon/ Clearwater Ridge Wilderness.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mr & Mrs
(Couples)
23
David A. A. A.
1730 S. Prospect
Tacoma, W. 98405

M. Shuler - Luntan
505 So 56th St
Tacoma, wa 98408

Alice Gallawa
1724 So Prospect
Tacoma, wa
98405

Edward J. Gallwas
1724 So Prospect
Tacoma, Wn
98405

Regina Gallawa
11046 Tempo & R Drive SE
Olympia, wa 98501

1785

x 1724 South Prospect
Tacoma, Washington
May 26, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We urge your support of the Washington Wilderness Bill and particularly the
Carbon/ Clearwater Ridge Wilderness.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mr & Mrs.
Kurt Aug.

1730 S. Prospect

Tacoma WA 98405

M. Huber - Hunter

505 So 56th St

Tacoma, WA 98408

Alice Gallwas
1724 So Prospect
Tacoma, WA
98405

Edward J. Gallwas
1724 So Prospect
Tacoma, WA, 98405

Regina Gallwas
11046 Tempo Sh Dr SE
Burien 98148

29 MAY 83
6414 76th ST. & N.
TALON, N.A. 98467

CHAIRMAN
CLEARWATER WILDERNESS HEARINGS
FEDERAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WA.

DEAR SIR:

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS STATE-
MENT IN THE OFFICIAL HEARINGS RECORD
AS STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE CLEAR-
WATER WILDERNESS AS RECOMMENDED
BY THE FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER
GROUP.

OF THE MANY GOOD & SOUND
REASONS PUT FORWARD SUPPORTING
WILDERNESS STATUS I AM PARTICULARLY
IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT THIS
LOVELY AREA OF LAKES AND WILDLIFE
COMPRISING 71,000 ACRES IS LOCATED
AT THE BACK DOOR OF A VAST POPULATED
MEGALOPOLIS. THIS CONTRAST WITH THE
LOW LEVEL OF THE RIVER VALLEY MAKES
THE AREA UNIQUE FOR YEAR AROUND
WILDERNESS EXPERIENCES FOR YOUNG
AND OLD A LIKE.

Sincerely yours
T. Russell Mager
T. Russell MAGER

1806 Maple Lane #13
Kent, WA 98031
May 30, 1983

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson:

I would like to express my support for preserving the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Roadless Area as wilderness. I have personally visited this area and feel it is worth preserving as wilderness. This area is especially important to me because it is very close to my home in Kent. A Clearwater Wilderness would also be enjoyed by many other people in the Seattle-Tacoma area. As our increasing population puts more and more pressure on Mt. Rainier National Park we will need more areas such as a Clearwater Wilderness to provide wilderness type recreation.

Sincerely,
Gary L. Westerlund

This is a statement of my support for
the designation of the Clearwater/Carlson Ridge
Wilderness.

Nell Harwin

15321 SE 48th Dr.

Bellevue, Wa. 98006

1789

Margie Goulden
Route 1, Box 405 AB
Sumner, Wa. 98390

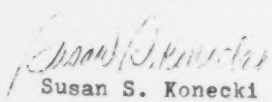
Susan S. Konecki
P.O.Box 1353
Vashon, Wa. 98070
May 30, 1983

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to support inclusion of the Clearwater Wilderness in the Washington Wilderness Bill. Living on Vashon Island, my husband and I make quite a bit of use of the Mt. Rainier park area, and strongly support park status designation for this beautiful buffer zone to the national park.

Thank you for your attention,

Sincerely,


Susan S. Konecki

38107 212th Ave. SE

Auburn, WA 98002

May 28, 1983

Presiding Officer
Washington Wilderness Congressional Hearing
New Federal Building
Seattle, WA

To whom it may concern:

Please include this letter as part of the official record of the Congressional Hearing on Washington's Wilderness.

I strongly urge the Washington congressional delegation to include the Clearwater area as part of the Washington Comprehensive Wilderness Plan.

I have had a very close association with the Clearwater for a period of eleven years. This close association has been through a class in mountain biology which I teach. A part of the class time is spent studying in the Clearwater, Celery Meadows, Summit Lake and Bear Head Mountain. I take a class from Green River Community College into the above mentioned areas for one week and for a second week we traverse the North Unit of the proposed Norse Peak Wilderness area.

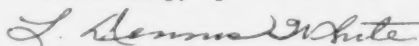
I cannot over-stress the need of wilderness for educational purposes. In the search of the literature on the value of wilderness I find more and more accounts of educational value of wilderness. My students are amazed at what one can learn in an undisturbed area only an hour from our campus.

One of my friends in the US Forest Service suggested I take my class to Mt. Rainier for our study. I pointed out that the heavily used park does not provide the same opportunities that a roadless area such as the Clearwater provides. Not only can the area serve as a classroom, it can provide an area for research into the many areas of needed investigation in montane biology. Base line data related to undisturbed habitat in several life zones can be attained from the Clearwater.

Please consider the many values that can be derived from a decision to make the Clearwater a needed part of Washington's Wilderness.

Thank you.

Yours truly,



L. Dennis White

May 30 - 1983
 1701 - Post 128th
 Tacoma - 98495

To Whom It Concerns;

My statement supporting the Clearwater -
 Carson Ridge follows; Please include in bill.

In my opinion it is a critical part of the
 wilderness of this state that must remain as
 wilderness - We have too little wilderness
 as is and to delete any of it would be too
 much of a sacrifice to our country and people
 of this state, now, and generations to come. Any
 monetary gain from the timber would be a
 very foolish trade-off. As a former educator
 I know how precious like this area ^{we} needed
 for ecological studies in colleges and
 High Schools. Don't sell out our future
 generations!!

Sincerely
 Fern R. McAland



Spotted Owl

Friends of the Clearwater

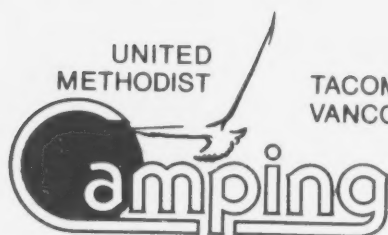
The title II areas of Bill S 837 should be included in the preserved wilderness system.

Seemingly increasing numbers of people are participating in the available recreation of wilderness areas. A loss of this land would add to the impact on remaining areas. Preserving the habitats of animals, birds, forests & plants needs to be of consideration.

I'm especially interested in the Clearwater area because of my proximity and also the East Olympics.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion proposal.

Vera Heilman
1321-12th St. S.W.
Burialup, WA 98371



TACOMA /
VANCOUVER REGION

Jeff Strong
11000 50th Street NW
Gig Harbor, Washington 98036
(206) 266-2684
216 NORTH G
TACOMA, WA 98403
756-3338 (WR)

WASHINGTON WILDERNESS HEARINGS,

THROUGH MANY YEARS OF WILDERNESS EXPERIENCES, BOTH SOLITARY AND ~~AND~~ WITH GROUPS, I HAVE KNOWN FIRST-HAND OF THE INCALCULABLE VALUE OUR WILDERNESS HAS AS WILDERNESS. WE MUST TREASURE AND PROTECT EVERY ACRE OF ROADLESS LAND THAT REMAINS.

THIS IS NO TIME FOR SHORT SIGHTED-NESS. COMMERCIAL VALUES ARE A PITANCE COMPARED TO THE EDUCATIONAL, ECOLOGICAL, RECREATIONAL, AND SPIRITUAL VALUES WHICH THIS MAGNIFICENT LAND OFFERS. ~~WE~~ WE MUST STEADFASTLY SUPPORT THE PRESERVATION OF THIS WEALTH FOR OURSELVES AND THE CITIZENS ~~OF~~ OF FUTURE CENTURIES.

FOR THIS REASON, REP. HARRISON'S GOAT ROCKS DELETION MUST BE STOPPED. THE CLEARWATER AREA MUST REMAIN ROADLESS AND UNLOGGED TO PROVIDE IMPORTANT BUFFER BETWEEN MT. RAINIER AND PUGET SOUND POPULATION. GLACIER PEAK'S SHROUNDBGS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO CRUMBLE INTO MINES AND ROADS. ^{THE} COUGAR LAKES AREA, TOO, MUST REMAIN WILD ALONG WITH EVERY OTHER ~~ACRE~~ ACRE THAT CAN BE SPARED. ANY LANDS THAT TRULY CAN'T BE PRESERVED NOW SHOULD BE GIVEN A "SOFT RELEASE" WHICH WOULD ALLOW FUTURE WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WISE EFFORTS,

P.S. PLEASE INCLUDE THIS
IN THE TESTIMONY FOR
WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
HEARINGS.

Jeff Strong
JEFF STRONG

Forest Service Hearings on Washington Wilderness Bill
Scheduled for June 3, 1983, Federal Bldg., Seattle.

To Senators Jackson and Gordon, Forest Service Officials
and Friends:

Dear Sirs:

I wish to testify in support of the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Especially important are the Clearwater - Carbon Ridge, Clearwater Valley, Bonider River, Cougar Lakes, Glacier Peak and Goat Rocks. I strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's deletion of the Goat Rocks area from Wilderness classification.

At age 78, I am no longer able to make the long hikes into the mountains which I made in years past, but it is doubly important now to know that the wilderness areas still exist. From our farmhouse windows we can see the denuded slopes of the Cascades where clear cutting has made brown wastelands of our former old growth forests. I hope my younger friends and relatives, and future generations, may still have wilderness preserved for them, not destroyed.

Our nation needs more wilderness designation, not less.

Yours respectfully
Mary E. Houston

22926 SE 464 St.

Enumclaw, Wa. 98022

June 1, 1983

1795

Rt. 1 Box 405 AB
Sumner, WA 98390
June 3, 1983

Hearing on Washington Wilderness Bill
Federal Bldg., Seattle
June 3, 1983

Gentlemen,

You will be making a decision shortly about the wilderness areas that will affect Washington State's future; as well as my future and that of many plants and animals who have no say in the matter. As a hiker and backpacker, I have experienced the peace and solitude, the scenic beauties, the richly laden flora of many of these areas which are being considered for wilderness status. And it angers me greatly that with so much timber available state-wide, that companies insist on harvesting in the more beautiful and more richly endowed areas of our state. And what really irks me, is a one-Sid Morrison who has the gall to suggest that part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness be deleted in order to accommodate private enterprise.

The proposed wilderness areas amount to very little when compared to all the timber and private business resources state-wide. What is destroyed by your decision this year will be lost for an eternity. The animals of the woods, on the most part are territorial. They do not just "get up and move" like we are accustomed to in the habits of the American people. They cannot encroach on others' territories; so naturally they must die. And what about all the plants that cannot survive the destructive forces of man and machine? Some day we may experience a need for them; not just their beauty, but for medicinal purposes. I believe in one Creator for all species of plant and animal life on this world. And that Creator certainly is not going to re-create what man chooses to destroy. And man, even though he may think he is the greatest of all creatures, will never compete with the original Creator of the world.

There are some special areas I have been and want to return; and I have viewed pictures or slide shows of other areas where I want to go someday. Some of these are the Clearwater, the Greenwater, Cougar Lakes, SE Olympics, Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, and the Mt. Rainier additions. Other areas proposed for wilderness, I have never set eyes on. But please give me that chance in the future. I have much territory to cover in hiking and backpacking the wilderness of Washington State; and I plead with you, allow me that opportunity, allow my family and friends that opportunity, and allow other Washingtonians and tourists that opportunity.

As a free-lance writer, many of my ideas spring from my experiences in the forests, on the trails, climbing the summits, looking out over the vastness of our beautiful wild lands. When I share my experiences through the written word, people all over the state and the country can enjoy, even though vicariously, what I am so fortunate to experience personally.

When people suggest that the wilderness can be a "psychological high", please don't scoff. Getting away from the insane urban and sub-urban rat-race, and "escaping" so to speak, into God's country, man is renewed and revived and returns to his weekly schedule with new energy and a more positive attitude. If more people would choose this form of recreation (as opposed to Saturday afternoon in front of the TV with a 6-pack of beer), I really believe that there would be a great improvement of mental attitudes toward work, home, and society.

"Any fool can destroy trees", John Muir once said. If he were to share the wilderness today, he would probably also agree that man's greatness can be observed in his respect for Nature and for wild things. For the truly great man bows humbly to the creations of Nature.

Sincerely,

Margie Goulden

Margie Goulden

P.O. Box 97062 Tacoma WA 98497

The Friends of



Chambers
Creek

May 29, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

One of the greatest resources in the State of Washington is its wilderness areas. Though its value has been often overlooked in years past, the ever-increasing population growth in this State is now bringing the true value of our wilderness areas into sharper focus. As our State's population continues to increase, the wisdom of 1983 decisions to enact wilderness legislation to protect areas such as the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes and Glacier Peaks additions may become as significant as past decisions on the Louisiana Purchase.

Our organization represents hundreds of members who have joined together to try to protect a small creek canyon in a heavily developed residential area. How much easier such protection would have been if our governmental leaders of the past had foreseen the need for this type of natural retreat in today's time.

As president of our organization, and as a taxpayer and private citizen, I ask that you make brave and bold decisions regarding the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 to assure that future generations of this State and Nation will have adequate wilderness areas remaining for enjoyment in the 21st century and beyond.

Sincerely,

ART PETERSON
President

Statement for inclusion in the Washington State hearings on wilderness

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This statement is one of personal reaction in support of S. 837 ("Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983") and in opposition to Representative Sid Morrison's attempt to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

The recent attacks on wilderness -- as well as on our national parks' rights -- is simply not acceptable. Once areas are invaded by roads, uncontrolled timber harvesting, and other types of commercial ventures, there is no way to restore them; they are a permanent loss of the people to greedy special interests. We should never allow already protected areas to be deleted from that protection; we need to be adding to our heritage while it is still available.

Therefore, I write in support of both Title I and Title II of Senators Gorton and Jackson's S. 837, which would designate as wilderness not only those areas recommended by the Carter administration but additional ones of importance, specifically -- but certainly not exclusively -- the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge, an area that contains elements of particular importance to those of us with a deep feeling for beauty, elegance, and soul-satisfaction.

Let us not allow more of our heritage to get away from us either by deletion or by lack of foresight. What we lose we can never get back.

Gladys M. Hemenway
Gladys M. Hemenway
2602 So. Union B-503
Tacoma, Washington 98405

Copies to:

Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Norm Dicks

May 25, 1983

Statement for the Hearing Record of the Washington State Wilderness Legislation, U.S. Senate, June 3, 1983, Seattle, Washington.

I am writing in support of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I believe that a strong wilderness bill must be passed in Washington State to preserve our incredible natural heritage.

The areas that I am particularly familiar with in the Conservation Proposal are the Clearwater, Lake Chelan, the Olympics, and the Tatoosh and Glacier View areas of Mt. Rainier. For many years conservationists have struggled to save the Clearwater--the last old growth area remaining around Mt. Rainier. The evidence is incontrovertible that the area should be protected as wilderness. I have hiked in Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Olympics, and Mt. Rainier areas extensively and am convinced of the need for wilderness designation for these lands.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion, not only because the Goat Rocks are wilderness, but also because the deletion is a totally unacceptable attack on the wilderness system and the principle of the 1964 act.

I urge you to support the Citizen's Proposal and include all of the acreage requested. I urge you to oppose Rep. Morrison's deletion proposal.

I have followed wilderness legislation in other states, notably Colorado, and I believe that the citizens of Washington State, and of the nation, are entitled to have a portion of the land set aside as wilderness, just as other states have done.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary F. Layman

Mary F. Layman

801 N. "M" St. #2
Tacoma, WA 98403



Spotted Owl

Friends of the Clearwater

June 3, 1983

Statement for the Hearing Record of the Washington State
Wilderness Bill S.B.837 Seattle, Washington.

The Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Area has had public support for nearly ten years because of its popularity with backpackers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, and educators in Pierce County.

When the U.S. Forest Service solicited public input on the Roadless Area Review II Survey the Clearwater was the most mentioned area in Pierce County, (receiving 227 handwritten letters) and one of the most popular areas in the state. Despite meeting most wilderness criteria it was not recommended for wilderness. One reason for non-wilderness stated by the Forest Service was, "It was over used by the public."??

Concerned citizens did not give^{up} their dream of a Clearwater Wilderness. We proposed a wilderness bill and sent draft copies to our legislators. We wrote brochures and made a slide show to introduce the area to more people. We had a garage^{sale} to raise money for the Friends of the Clearwater. With the help of the Tatoosh Group of the Sierra Club we had a Hiking Guide to the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Area printed.

Friends of the Clearwater ~~was~~ formed in 1980 to help us direct our efforts. We sought endorsements from our state legislators, public officials, and local organizations.

The Clearwater has been featured in the Tacoma News Tribune and has been mentioned numerous times in the Letters to the Editor of our local newspapers.

Harold Wood, President of Friends of the Clearwater was sent

to Washington D.C. to testify on behalf of the Clearwater at
the U. S. House wilderness hearings May 7, 1982.

We think this kind of support for the Clearwater Area deserves
positive action from our Senators and Representatives. Please
include the Clearwater in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Respectfully submitted,

Jan Verduin

Jan Verduin, on behalf of the
Friends of the Clearwater
Endorsement Committee
705 121 East
Tacoma, Wa. 98445



Friends of the Clearwater

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE CLEARWATER WILDERNESS

The Clearwater/Carbon Ridge proposed wilderness Area would conserve forever a valuable recreational, ecological, hydrologic, and scientific asset in Pierce County. The Clearwater Wilderness proposal, advocated by the FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER, has been endorsed by the following organizations:

- * Pierce County Democratic Central Committee (unanimously)
- 1. Second District Democratic Club
- 2. Pierce County League of Women Voters
- 3. Tahoma Audubon Society
- 4. Puget Sound Fly Fishers of Tacoma
- 5. Cascade Chapter, Sierra Club
- 6. Tacoma Branch of the Mountaineers
- 7. U.P.S. Environmental Law Society
- 8. Enumclaw Plateau Preservation Society
- 9. Tacoma Mushroom Society
- 10. Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
- 11. Washington Native Plant Society
- 12. Washington Wilderness Coalition
- 13. Washington Environmental Council
- 14. Friends of the Earth
- 15. The Wilderness Society



Friends of the Clearwater

PIERCE COUNTY STATE LEGISLATORS

ENDORSE

CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

State Legislators throughout Pierce County have endorsed the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Wilderness Proposal as advanced by the FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER and other groups.

The State Senators and Representatives who have endorsed the Clearwater come from every legislative district in Pierce County.

The endorsing legislators include:

State Senators

Marcus Gaspard (25th Dist.)
Lorraine Wojahn (27th Dist.)
Ted Haley (28th Dist.)
A.L. Rasmussen (29th Dist.)
Barbara Granlund (26th Dist.)
Frank J. Warnke (31st Dist.)
Ted Bottiger (2nd Dist.)
A.H. Shinpoch (11th Dist.)

State Representatives

Wayne Ehlers (2nd Dist.)
Art Wang (27th Dist.)
Brian Ebersole (29th Dist.)
Eugene V. Lux (11th Dist.)
Avery Garret (11th Dist.)
Ernest Crane (31st Dist.)
Mike Todd (31st Dist.)

In addition, a number of public officials in South King County have likewise endorsed the proposed Wilderness. These include 47th District Representative Frances North, 33rd District Representative Lorraine Hine, Enumclaw City Councilman Mike Stenson, and 8th Congressional District candidate Beth Bland, currently Mayor of Mercer Island.

Statement for the Hearing Record of the Washington State
Wilderness Bill S.B. 837 U. S. Senate June 3, 1983, Seattle, Wa.

I am writing in support of a strong comprehensive wilderness bill. I have flown over Washington State and seen the bald checkerboard of clearcuts.. I drive often to Mount Rainier National Park and every year I am more and more impressed at what a haven it is from the chainsaw as the acres of trees beside the road on the way to the park are eliminated one by one.

I especially want the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge, Greenwater, Glacier View, and Tatoosh Range in Pierce County preserved. Already these few wilderness areas are being fully used by the public. Taking these areas away from the public (via clearcutting) will result in more and more people impacting Mt. Rainier National Park.

Secondly I am upset by the Representative Morrison proposal to alter the Goat Rocks Wilderness boundaries. Changing the boundaries sets a bad presedent for the treatment of areas designated as Wilderness. It also is a bad idea because of the proximity of the Pacific Crest Trail to the proposal.

Respectfully submitted,

Jan Verduin
Jan Verduin
705 121 East
Tacoma, Wa. 98445

Statement for the Hearing Record; Washington State Wilderness Bill
S.B.837 for U. S. Senate

June 3, 1983

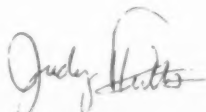
I am writing in support of strong wilderness legislation for Washington State.

I enjoy hiking and I am particularly concerned that the Clearwater Area be preserved. I have taken the 2½ mile hike to Summit Lake on a hot August day and was overwhelmed with both the beauty of the area and its high recreational value. Families were enjoying swimming in the lake and children were fishing. Backpackers were all around the lake. The lake enhances the view of Mount Rainier in the distance.

On another occasion I hiked to Bearhead Mountain (also in the Clearwater) in the fall. The best wild huckleberries I've ever tasted are along this trail! This area must be saved.

I've read of the Representative Morrison proposal of changing the boundaries of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. I think this idea is a dangerous precedent. It should also be opposed because of the closeness of the Pacific Crest Trail which needs to be protected.

Thank-you for your attention.



Judy Fritts
705 121 St. East
Tacoma, Wa. 98445

June 1, 1983

COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

RE: Washington Wilderness

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include the following in the record for the hearing on Washington Wilderness.

The wilderness areas in Washington State should be preserved for the benefit of not only ourselves, but for our successors as well. Substantially more lands should be given Wilderness designations for protection -- even more than you provide for in the watered-down bill of S. 837 -- and certainly no land whatsoever should be deleted from Wilderness as Representative Morrison is attempting to do in the Goat Rocks Area. Eliminating wilderness areas for private use and profit creates a very bad precedent. I love to ski, and expanding the White Pass Ski Area may seem very attractive; but I think there are alternatives that will serve the skiing public as well, if not better, and without jeopardizing the Wilderness Preservation System.

Since I live in Pierce County, I am particularly concerned about preserving the areas around Mt. Rainier, including the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes and Goat Rocks additions.

I suggest placing the burden of persuasion on those who seek to alter or destroy the wilderness character of wildlands to show that such alteration or destruction is imminently needed for the health, safety and welfare of the public, and that the benefits therefrom will significantly outweigh the benefits of wilderness -- particularly

in the long run of our society. All of the roadless areas and wildlands should be accorded such protection. And a date should be set within which such persuasion of the Congress must occur -- e.g., ten years. If Congress has not been persuaded within that time, all wilderness areas including those presently reserved for further study, should automatically become part of the permanent Wilderness Preservation System. No roadbuilding or development should be allowed, of course, during that interim period.

Presuming that my suggestion is not politically feasible, I would accept S. 837 only as a last ditch compromise. But I earnestly hope that you will try to expand those areas to be preserved as wilderness under the terms of the final statute.

One last concern. I do not believe that Title II of S. 837 creates any commitment or concrete results toward wilderness designation. What is the purpose or intention and likely result of Title II?

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

GREGORY A. SYLVESTER

GAS:rp

7226 So. G St.
Tacoma, Wa. 98406
May 25, 1983

Congressional Hearing:
Washington Wilderness
Seattle, Wa.
June 3, 1983

To whom it may concern:

I am writing this letter in lieu of not being able to attend the Congressional Hearing on Wilderness in Washington state. I will establish at the outset that I support wholeheartedly the idea of increased wilderness protection in Washington state, and as actively as I can, I uphold the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. At the same time, I will mention that I deplore Representative Sid Morrison's proposal to delete portions of the already established Goat Rock's Wilderness area.

Although I have experienced the natural scenic splendor, beauty, and bounty of many of the areas in question, there are two locations that I will single out in this brief letter. First of all, there is the Clearwater area north of Mount Rainier. It warrants the attention and consideration of us all. This area is rich in low land forests (some old growth) and alpine meadows as well. Its topographical variety is matched only by its historical heritage. There are remnants of old mining and prospecting operations, as well as all the work done by the C.C.C. (Much of the Clearwater Loop Trail and its various shelters are byproducts of the C.C.C. era). This unique area harbors the potential for invaluable experiences and learning both geographically and historically which we are all obliged to protect.

The other area I feel moved to comment about is the Glacier View addition to Mt. Rainier National Park. No single spot in Washington State affords such views of sheer splendor and complete and utter devastation both at the same time. The views of Rainier and surrounding crags is awesome. Identifiable features both north and south along the Cascade crest are seemingly endless. The views to the west over miles and miles of St. Helens clearcuts are heartbreakingly ugly. The land is stripped naked - a series of scarred and skinned ridges and valleys that continue on for as far as the eye can see. This spot should be preserved as a monument to man's capacity for destruction. Somehow it seems very appropriate that the park should be extended to encompass this vantage point, with majestic Rainier looming large as that constant reminder and symbol for natural scenic beauty and wonder that is an intrinsic part of us all.

Sincerely,

Alan L. Wolfe

Alan L. (Skip) Wolfe
(206) 474-5117

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

3 June 1983

Seattle, Washington

Hearing on the Washington Wilderness Bill

Gentlemen:

We urge you to designate as wilderness the 21,000 acre Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area.

We live in Sumner, and are familiar with the area. The Clearwater valley is practically in our back yard. It's an easy drive from Seattle and Tacoma, and is well loved by local folks. We know of people whose families have hiked and hunted and fished the area for several generations.. The trails are popular for day hikes among families with small children.

The Clearwater valley is the last remaining low elevation virgin forest in the area. Its small stand of mature timber constitutes one of the last havens for the rare spotted owl. The high meadows along the ridges provide displays of alpine wildflowers that are unparalleled.

Some of the timber interests would like to log this valley, so that it looks just like the unbroken miles of clearcuts that surround it to the east, north, and west. We suggest that it is not really necessary to clearcut every square mile of National Forest, and that the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area will be far more valuable to the public if it remains untrammelled by man.

Please protect this area as a wilderness area, for future generations to appreciate.

We request that this statement be included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Sally W. Soest

Sally W. Soest

Jon F. Soest

Jon F. Soest

Route 1, Box 583-A

Sumner, WA 98390

Additional note: Please do not support the withdrawal of lands from existing wilderness areas for the purpose of private commercial gain.

620 North C Street
Tacoma, WA 98403
June 3, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate Wilderness Hearing
Seattle, WA. - June 3, 1983

A vital Part of my life is the opportunity to spend it in the out of doors, hiking, climbing, kayaking, cross country skiing and backpacking. As logger's saws cut closer and closer to the roadless areas, it becomes increasingly urgent that legislation be enacted to save these areas before they are all gone. I am very pleased that our Senators have introduced S. 837, "The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983". It is good to know we have legislators who "care".

Since Title II only lists areas for consideration, I would like to urge protection for areas of which I am familiar, as well as all areas of significance which protect opportunities for wilderness experience, scenic qualities, and habitat for animals, especially threatened and endangered species.

The Clearwater drainage on the north side of Mt. Rainier National Park can be saved as a complete ecological unit. It is a small area, but is unique, and as far as I can observe, the only area of it's type left in the Park vicinity.

It is too bad that when "they" established Mounta Rainier National Park (and any park) that the boundry didn't follow the ridge lines so that the sights and sounds of "progress" would not intrude on the senses of a traveller within. Previous to this time it hasn't mattered much since the loggers hadn't made many inroads, but now more and more boundries are delineated by clear cuts to the very edge. Glacier View is one area that creates this visual screen for Mt. Rainier's west boundary, as do the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness and the Mt. Rainier additions. *on the South & East*

The Cougar Lakes Wilderness provides a beautiful experience whether by foot or horseback. It's protection of the Yakima Valley watershed is also a "must". It would be a cri me if this area were exploited for commercial gain.

Indian Heaven is another jewel which should not be "scalped". It is important to the Indians even now, and the locale for a wilderness experience I would like to repeat.

The Juniper Forest in Eastern Washington is an important "oasis" for plants and animals native to arid climates. It should be protected from destruction by the joy-riders on off-road vehicles. Plants and animals calling this home have no other place to go - the area is surrounded by farms.

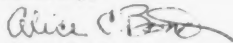
The map of the Olympics in your legislative package looks as though the proposals will address the problems of natural boundaries.

I hope these additions can be obtained. And the dams - are they necessary? Let's at least save some of our free-flowing rivers!

As to Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion proposal - Wilderness once established must not be treated in a transient way. The precedent is too great. Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek must be left in the National Wilderness preservation system. If commercial interests are allowed to invade established preserved areas, there is no end to the whitling away of our preserves. The Pacific Crest Trail which I have travelled, goes through this area - lets keep it wild.

Thank you for "hearing" us. Please do all in your power to preserve what is left of Washington State's wonderful heritage!

Sincerely,



Alice C. Bond
620 North C Street
Tacoma, Wa 98403

June 3, 1983
 Chuckanut

Sub-Committee on Energy and
 Natural Resources

Dear Sirs;

I am a member of the Mt. Baker Club which was organized in 1911 and has been in continuous existence since then. This Club was at that time the organizers of the famous Mt. Baker Marathon - with runners starting by train or car from Bellingham to Glacier, from where they went by trail to the top of Mt. Baker and back to Glacier - and back to Bellingham by any means. This was put on 3 yrs. in succession.

This race is the predecessor of the present Ski to Sea relay race at Blossomtime.

The Mt. Baker Club is still actively hiking and the areas proposed in the Mt. Baker Wilderness Bill are some of our favorite trails.

I have also participated as a club Member in the 3 day - Labor Day 1982 work party, which restored the Hinckley Lookout, included in the Wilderness area.

It is a region of magnificent scenery, lovely meadows of wildflowers of many varieties. The view from the Lookout is fantastic on a clear day.

I urge the passage of the Wilderness Bill to preserve this Heritage for posterity. Anne Hauenstruck

809 Chuckanut, Bellingham, Wash. 98226

1503 Barrel Springs Lane
Bellingham, WA 98226
June 1, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton;

S. 837 is a very important, long-awaited bill for everyone in the state concerned with preserving a small portion of our wild areas. Title II addresses areas for possible inclusion in that bill. I want to speak specifically on the Mt. Baker area, as proposed by the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association. The Mt. Baker Wilderness Area needs to become a reality. It provides incredible scenic views for the people who live and work in this region. Possibly more importantly, it brings many, many tourism dollars to Bellingham and Whatcom County. In these difficult economic times, every one of those dollars is very significant.

I am employed by Whatcom County, in the Bureau of Buildings and Code Administration as the Zoning Technician for the City of Bellingham and Whatcom County. I review all building

applications that our office receives. Consequently, my salary is directly dependent on the amount of construction taking place in the area, which in turn is dependent on the lumber industry. If construction projects were to drastically decrease, I would no longer have a job. Yet I wholeheartedly support the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association's proposal for an established wilderness area. I have reviewed timber analyses and logging practices studies. With the creation of a wilderness area, logging could actually increase, not decrease. Also, the U.S. Forest Service is completing studies that show logging at 3500' and above is actually detrimental to ecosystems & not economically practical. Trees do not regenerate well at these elevations. The majority of the proposed wilderness area is at or above 3500' elevation. I am convinced that creation of a wilderness area would in no way detriment my career and job stability.

I firmly believe the Mt. Baker Wilderness Area will only enhance this portion

of the state. We need that region preserved! I wish my children and grandchildren to enjoy it, in the same unspoiled way I've been able to enjoy it. A Mt. Baker Wilderness Area means dollars to our city and county. I urge you to include the Mt. Baker Area in the Washington Wilderness Bill, as proposed by the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Sue Rosenbaker

June 1, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

I would like to express my interest in the preservation of the special places in our state as wilderness areas. In particular, I urge you to support the expansion of Title I lands recommended for preservation by RARE II, I also urge you to include the unique Title II lands, such as Mt. Baker, Juniper Forest, and the Kettle Range as part of our wilderness system. I especially oppose Rep. Morrison's proposal to delete part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness as a dangerous precedent. The time to preserve our beautiful state for the future is now.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Anita M. Colvin



Mrs. Sven E. Carlsson
610 - 12th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

June 1, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

MORE WILDERNESS FOR WASHINGTON STATE - Logging, mining, dam building, off road vehicles, and ski-area development are the factors that spell danger for Washington's wilderness areas.

Once we lose the wilderness, it is gone and we ask your support for Washington wilderness protection.

We have enjoyed wilderness hiking and hope our children and their children will have the grandest opportunities of all -- experiencing the wilderness.

Degradation of the wilderness system at this point will mean irreparable damage in later years. Please oppose Rep. Morris's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. We have hiked in that area. Hook Creek Mountain and Miriam Creek should be left in the National Wilderness Preservation system.

We have heard, but haven't yet experienced it, that the Salmo-Friest area is a wonderful section and hope it is adequately protected.

Please support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Protect and enlarge areas such as the Glacier Peak area, Clearwater with timber and meadows and spectacular views. Trailbikes should be prohibited in many of the fragile alpine meadows such as those in the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area.

Please protect the Mt. Baker area, another of our incomparable spots for hiking, viewing and enjoying the various aspects of the high mountains. If the forests go for mining, and for logging, the future of this area will really be endangered.

There are other areas just as vital and just as beautiful and just as much in need of protection and enlargement and careful control and we ask that you support and encourage any action that will help maintain and increase our Washington wilderness area.

Sincerely

Mrs. Sven E. Carlsson

May 27, 1983

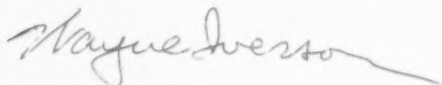
Re: Wilderness Legislation;

As I've made known to you in previous letters, I favor granting permanent wilderness status to the "Wilderness quality" areas as determined by the RARE II study.

In terms of recent considerations of the legislature, this means that I want areas referred to as "Title II" types to be set aside as permanent wilderness (in addition to the "Title I" types). These areas are: Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes (Norse Peak), Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan (Sawtooth), Mt. Baker, Goat Rocks addition, and Mt. Rainier (Glacier View). I also want "Title I" areas to be expanded to boundaries proposed by the citizens' conservation groups. Morrison's proposed deletion of Goat Rocks should definitely be opposed because it is a flagrant violation of the permanence rule for established wilderness areas.

Opposition to conservation proposals is, to me, ultimately rooted in the "James Watt mentality" that private corporations should determine natural resource allocation policy (refer to his auction of oil exploration rights in the Gulf of Mexico a few days ago). This type of thinking has no place in a democracy, let alone in the Dept. of the Interior or Congress.

Sincerely,



Wayne Iverson
409 Donovan
Bellingham, WA 98225

R. David Lucas
3328 S. W. 172nd St.
Seattle, WA 98166
June 3, 1983

To the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness:

I would like to submit, for the hearing record, some of my views on S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983."

I am a resident of Washington state and feel very strongly that our wilderness areas represent a far more valuable resource, on every level, spiritual and economic, when preserved as wilderness rather than consumed for their timber and mineral reserves. My argument is simple: wilderness once spoiled by timber or mineral harvesting, or other development, will never grow back, at least not in historical time; the economic gain realized by harvestation or development will generally directly benefit a few special interests and only in the current generation. Wilderness preserved will yield a continuous return to this and all future generations.

I support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I am particularly concerned about the preservation of many of the Title II areas in the proposed legislation. For example, the remaining virgin forests and alpine environments on the flanks of Mt. Baker are incredibly valuable recreation resources because these areas are near the populations of western Washington and are still quite natural and beautiful. I can attest to the fact that areas like Shreiber's Meadows south of Mt. Baker rival the best of Parks like Ranier National Park for their hiking and cross-country skiing potential.

I oppose vigorously Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. In particular, Hogback Mountain and Mineral Creek definitely should remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,



R. David Lucas



CITY OF BELLINGHAM
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
KEN HERTZ

June 2, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
3327 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I would like to urge your support for comprehensive wilderness protection for the Mt. Baker area. I feel that such action to provide permanent protection to this valuable resource would be in the best long term interests of this community and the adjoining region. Moreover, this action should have positive economic benefits and can be done with a minimum of negative impacts. The Mt. Baker area is an important contributor to the life and spirit of this community, and provides a firm foundation for the strong and growing tourism and recreation industry, as well as attracting personnel in other industries desirable to this region.

I feel that it would be valuable to include the still-natural lands to the north and south of Mt. Baker, plus the Twin Sisters, as well as the mountain itself. The Mt. Baker Wilderness Association appears to have prepared a responsible proposal and I recommend your continued contact with this organization in preparing a plan for the protection of the Mt. Baker area.

Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,

Ken Hertz
Ken Hertz, Mayor
City of Bellingham

KH:djr

June 3, 1983

Testimony before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the U.S. Senate, and Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson.

My name is Tom Shindler, I am a resident and property owner in Clallam County, on the Olympic Peninsula.

Though I haven't worked my whole life as a logger, I have worked in several phases of the logging industry, and, like many of my neighbors, consider my chain saw one of my best friends.

We in Clallam County are heavily dependent on the wood products industry, consequently, we have suffered even higher unemployment than the rest of the state recently. Because of this, there is a broadly based local effort to diversify our economy. One of our most promising possibilities is to promote increased tourism to the Peninsula. We have an abundance of natural beauty, and it isn't all in Olympic National Park.

S. 837 is potentially a thing of great value for the Olympic Peninsula. It will benefit our timber industry with the predictability created by the "sufficiency" language, but it is important to note that our recent wood products depression was not a result of a shortage of timber, or timberland. Our people are without jobs because of a wood products demand problem, not a supply problem, and it is expected to be long term.

Our greatest benefit will come from the designation of the several wilderness areas surrounding Olympic National Park. When these are established, protected forever, and, most important, put on the map, we will have a valuable new attraction for visitors, and therefore an economic asset that will help us through the inevitable downturns in the timber industry.

But, in order to be really valuable, economically, these areas must be designated with the greatest possible integrity.

(next page)

The wilderness areas must be self-contained, with a complete wilderness experience available, and fisheries habitat protection, not just bits of land between clearcuts and the Park. So, to provide the greatest value to the nation and the Peninsula, the proposals, as written in S. 837 need the following minor, but important corrections.

1. Most important! Both halves of the Greywolf River Valley must be included in the "Buckhorn Wilderness". This is an incredibly beautiful and rugged valley, the steep cliffs and gorges are not good timber land, and the narrow river is not an appropriate boundary. All eligible land within the Greywolf drainage should be in the wilderness area.
2. The wilderness boundary should include the entire Dungeness Trail. The first mile is arbitrarily left out, it's small, but an important area. (Good for edible mushrooms)
3. The northern boundary of the "Brothers Wilderness" should be re-drawn as close as possible to the Dosewallips River. The presently proposed boundary would leave a large swath of timber harvesting along an otherwise very scenic access road to Olympic National Park. That present boundary proposal is arbitrary and illogical.
4. Lena Lake, or at least the area surrounding it should be included in the "Brothers Wilderness" as well.
5. More of the rugged, treeless slopes around Mt. Eleanor and Washington should be included in the "Mt. Skokomish Wilderness", as this area is among the prime attractions within the proposal.

6. The only correction that is not a minor boundary change: The roadless lands of the South Fork of the Skokomish River Valley, and that portion of the McKay Cr. drainage not inside ONP should be made a wilderness area. The land is unique, impressive, and very accessible to population centers.

S. 837 treats us better than it does most of the rest of the state, for which we are grateful, but the above changes would give us something of much greater value, at minimal cost. Besides making the wilderness areas more complete units for tourist viewing and recreation, the above changes would drastically increase the protection given to the Salmon and steelhead runs on the Greywolf, Dungeness, Dosewallips, Hamma, Hamma, and S. Skokomish Rivers. Our fishing industry is struggling as it is, they don't need anymore damage to existing runs. The annual timber yield given up by these changes would be for less than 1% of the Peninsula's output. This, I feel, is well worth the value of the economic and ecological stability the complete wilderness areas will provide.

In addition I would like to support the efforts of others in this state to have wilderness designated near them, for the same reasons. In particular the Greenwater River, and Mt. Baker are two I have seen, and deserve protection, but I know the others probably deserve consideration as well.

Thank you for considering the needs and wishes of our people on the Peninsula.

Tom Shindler
499 Little River Rd.
Port Angeles, WA 98562

Dear Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson,

I am writing in regards to our states wilderness areas, and the Wilderness Bill. I am strongly in support of this. I don't want to see Goat Rocks turned into a ski area, I am opposing the Morrison bill.

I would like to see all the areas protected. Both title II & III, Let's stop the fooling around and protect these areas. This would be disgusting if these places were not in the bill. The type II areas including Boulder Creek & Goat Rocks should be taken into great consideration. Let's keep these areas roadless.

I also feel very strongly about the Olympics and the Salmo-Priest area. The Salmo-Priest area is home to Caribou and Grizzly. The Olympics go without saying. These areas are very important to protect. Choose wisely.

Sincerely,
Terre
O'Malley

Rickey Morgan
13045 Olympic Dr SE.
Olathe WA 98359
31 May 83

Dear Senators Jackson and Horton,

I have been an avid backpacker and mountain climber of the Sierras and Cascades. To be brief I've outlined my thoughts on ecology and wilderness.

① I oppose Sec. Watts plan of selling off federal lands to offset the federal deficit. The most valuable resource we have is our parks, wilderness and "open areas". ~~they don't~~ Overcrowding of parks and wilderness areas indicate more areas need be developed and added.

② Wilderness areas and parks offer a chance for people to refresh themselves and be at peace with nature. There are other issues before us such as middle east or arms limitation which seem so important they seem to dwarf the wilderness issue. But, unfortunately, haven't wars always been a part of man's history? And haven't parks and the outdoors offered a refuge and a chance to get away from from the issues - for a while?

- ② More attempts should be made to purchase railroad land grants which checkerboard ~~the~~ much of the mountains of the west if such lands could be developed into a wilderness area.
- ① Trees of the alpine areas + sub alpine grow slow if once logged leave ugly scars for a long time...
- ③ Ecology and wilderness preservation needs to be taught in the schools
- (A) This is one planet that we live on. What we do affects others.
- (B) How about a field trip for a high school class to clear windfalls off a trail or dig a place for an outhouse around one of the overcrowded alpine lakes?
- ④ Olympic National Park ~~the~~ boundaries need be extended to include the high peaks on the east side (from Mt Washington to Mt Johnson).
- ⑤ Lastly and most important, a worldwide attempt (just as important as Salt I or II) to fight air pollution, water pollution and deforestation on our planet.
- (A) If for example, in the next decade Brazil logs off most of the ~~real~~ jungle of the Amazon ~~the~~ world temperatures may be affected.
- (B) CO₂ levels of our planet could

cause drought and then famine. There is a intricate balance that exists in our planet.

③ Whole cities need to be redesigned for more efficient ~~among~~ free movement of goods and people.

① The Japanese ~~to~~ 200 mph train and the 300 mph one that runs on a magnetic field would save ~~car~~ car, bus and plane ~~among~~ on long distance runs.

② We can redesign our cities if we try.

Sincerely,

Ruby Morgan

4716 176th S.W. Apt. C-2
Lynnwood, Wa. 98036
May 17, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

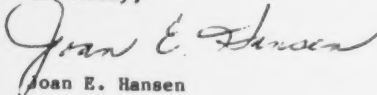
Honorable Senator Gorton;

This letter is to support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and to be included in the hearing record.

I lived for five (5) years on the Olympic Peninsula and saw the utter destruction by logging companies of the forests and wish to protest that the remainder of the Olympics be protected from development by the Conservation Proposal.

I also oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. This desecration of our Wilderness System must not be allowed to take place. I support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,


Joan E. Hansen



OLYMPIC PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 502 - Sequim, Wa. 98302

May 31, 1993

Senator James McClure
Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure:

The Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society wishes to add its support for S. 937, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1993, to that of other conservation and environmental organizations in this State.

We appreciate the inclusion in Title I of a number of the wilderness areas recommended in the RARE II process. However, we are very much concerned about the proposed deletion of 2,500 acres from the existing Goats Rock Wilderness Area. Wilderness boundaries are designed to encompass integral areas which, once identified and established, should not be destroyed by piece-meal deletions. We believe that the exclusion of this Goats Rock acreage would establish a dangerous precedent. We trust you and your Committee members will delete this provision from the bill.

While we believe that there is ample justification for the inclusion of additional wilderness areas to those covered in Title I, we are hopeful that the 'soft release' provision of the bill will lead to their future addition. Here on the Olympic Peninsula there are several such areas. Some of these are included in the U.S.F.S. recommendations, but these, in certain cases, cut across valley bottoms, and, if adopted, would adversely affect winter habitat and destroy the limited remaining old growth forest important to a number of species. It should be noted that the wilderness area recommendations backed by environmental organizations only very minimally affect the total timber harvest potential, but are very important to the wilderness system. The future of additional wilderness areas also is being threatened by proposals to construct dams in some of these areas.

The areas we believe amply merit inclusion in the wilderness system include:

1. The Lower Graywolf Valley (the entire northern drainage area) and the Upper Lungeness Valley.
2. Storm King-Baldy Ridge, Pine Mountain, and McDonald Mountain - all adjacent to the north side of the Park. Their addition would conform the wilderness to watershed boundaries and wildlife migration routes.

3. The Loss-wallips River Valley, the Lake Lena-Hamma Hamma Valley, and the Luckanush River area. While these are all USFS recommended areas, significant exclusions in the first two would disrupt wildlife winter range, cut into a important anadromous fish spawning area, and destroy limited old growth reserve. Also, proposed hydro dams could adversely affect these areas.
4. Wonder Mountain and the South Fork Okanogan Valley areas also are prime areas for inclusion in the wilderness system
5. Colonel Bob and the South Quinalt areas, the former a RARE II recommendation, are adjacent to the west Olympic rain forest area, and also are important wilderness resources needing protection.

We regret that we are not able to attend the forthcoming Seattle hearing on this wilderness bill, but would appreciate inclusion of our comments in your record.

Sincerely,

Harvey Gilin
 Harvey Gilin, Chairman
 Conservation Committee
 Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society

1830

Patent E. Donahut
1015 N 98th
Seattle, Wn. 98103
6-2-83

Mr. Chairman,

As a native resident of the State of Washington, I have had the extreme pleasure of enjoying some of our most precious natural resources, the Cascade Range.

One spot of unsurprisingly beautiful quality is the Boulder River Valley, which I frequent as often as possible. Many friends of mine including the elderly have also visited this rare, low-elevation old growth heaven. Its easy access and central location allow a majority of people to enjoy this unique low-land valley.

In my opinion there are by far many more profitable areas to log other than this valley, which has a considerable amount of useless timber for lumber purposes, and an abundance of natural beauty.

On behalf of myself and many of my friends we urge this plan to leave the Boulder River Valley intact as one of our states most precious inland resources.

With Sincere Thanks

Patent E. Donahut

4018 Latona
Seattle 98105

Dear Mr. Chairman

I want to register my strong support for the preservation of the Boulder River valley. Old Growth forest, such as is found in the Boulder River valley, is a non-renewable resource. Once cut, it does not return.

The Boulder River represents only a very small percentage of the area available for timber harvest. Preserved as wilderness it offers much more to many more people.

The Boulder River is located between Arlington and Darrington just off state highway 530 and so of easy access to the metropolitan area of Seattle-Tacoma-Everett. There is an easy trail that follows the river and that is suitable even for the most inexperienced or uncertain walkers.

In situation, location and aspect the Boulder River is unique and must be preserved.

Christopher Reeves

Christopher Reeves
Seattle

1832

Dear Mr Chairman,

June 2, 1983

As a recently naturalized citizen of this country, coming from New Zealand, and having spent some years living in Europe, I feel acutely aware of the comparative advantages these different areas offer their citizens. I feel it is a tragic irony that a country as large and relatively sparsely populated as the United States has so little to offer its citizens in the way of easily accessible recreation areas. The pleasure of living in the Pacific Northwest is enhanced by the close proximity of a variety of natural environments. No matter how large an area remains wilderness in far-away Alaska or the Mountain States, I feel having areas of wilderness close to home is very important to the standard of living available to us here.

The Boulder River, as such a close-to-home area, holds, in my opinion, a much greater value in its present condition, than it possibly could to the timber industries, when one considers that the once abundant old growth forest is now so scarce in areas near to Seattle.

I strongly hope the Boulder River will remain in its present condition.



Richard Edwards
5747 60th NE
Seattle WA 98105

1833

145 N. Kelsey
Monroe, WA 98272
June 3, 1983

Dear Chairman:

I am concerned with the status of the proposed Boulder River
Wilderness Area.

Such a small example of the lush vegetation that once covered
all of western Washington should be protected so that future
generations will realize how beautiful our state once was.

Please help protect this and other untouched areas.

Sincerely,

Julie Jensen
Julie Jensen

June 2, 1983

Gentlemen;

Please accept this note for your files on the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area and the Boulder River protection program. I would like to support and endorse both the Alpine Lakes program and the Boulder River Program in their most environmentally and ecologically stringent versions. Washington needs these wilderness areas to provide us, its citizens, with recreation, tourism, and a remembrance of the heritage that brought our forefathers west.

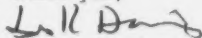
To log these areas, to allow heavy motorized use, or to divert these waters for small hydro use, would be a diminishing of the beauty of nature. This beauty was probably one of the things that helped all of us select this state for our home. Its bad that this beauty cant be measured in actual dollars and cents so we could weigh these issues more evenly, however, please take the tourism industry into consideration when you make your final decision. Dont you agree that visitors to our state would rather see clear, clean alpine lakes, stands of old growth cedar, natural waterfalls, and fields of wildflowers than a cleared hilltop with rain ravaged dirt roads cut all zigg zag through it or a concrete and steel powerplant. What do you show your visiting friends and relatives???

I know that you'll say "oh, they'll reforest afterwards...." but the "TREE GROWING PEOPLE" as they like to call themselves dont replace nature naturally. An evenly planted growth of all 7 yr. old doug fir with no under growth isnt a substitute for the magic of randomly scattered old cedar and hemlock and pine undergrowth with meadowflowers, oregon grape and boletus mushrooms. Consider carefully the dwindling habitats for golden trout, speckled trout, eagles and other birds, and other, less endangered species of animals you will displace if you do not preserve these areas.

As population increases, the areas set aside for wilderness and recreation become fewer and smaller. Its almost impossible to turn an area back into a primeval wilderness once you've tamed it.

Please dont tame the wild beauty that is Washington.

Thank you,



Les K. Harris
20010 75 th N.E.
Bothell Wash. 98011

21608 Calhoun Road
Monroe, WA 98272
June 3, 1983

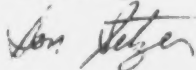
Dear Chairman:

The few natural areas in our state are being threatened by short-sighted greed.

Many species that once inhabited Washington are extinct, and all animals that depend on old-growth forests such as the Boulder river area are threatened with the same fate.

Please help save the trees that animals like the spotted owl and the boreal vole depend on for survival. Keeping the Boulder river as it is will be a beginning.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Don Setzer".

Don Setzer

Beverly Setzer—
21608 Calhoun Rd.
Monroe, Wash. 98272

Dear Chairman,

I am concerned with the threat to the Boulder River area. Our old-growth forests are a unique environment for animals. Certain of these animals inhabit only old-growth forests. Old-growth forests are dwindling at an alarming rate, and as they dwindle, the animals which inhabit them risk extinction. Because the Boulder River is an area of irreplaceable old-growth forests, it should be preserved.

— Sincerely,

Beverly Setzer

THOS. O. WIMMER

7756 SEWARD PARK AVENUE SOUTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98118

June 13, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I am sorry that I was unable to attend the hearing which was held on Wilderness preservation in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter entered into the record as my testimony for preservation of wilderness.

Since about 1926, I have back-packed and hiked into most of the high and even low alpine meadow areas, which are now before you for consideration to be set aside as wilderness.

I can assure you that the changes which have taken place during those years have been very discouraging. It makes a person wonder what they will be like in the next fifty years. It is also quite obvious that we should be looking more realistically at the long term perpetuation of these areas. Fifty years is a relatively short period, particularly when we evaluate what little we have set aside in the past 25 years and what will be set aside by this piece of legislation. Those lands must satisfy the needs and desires for a wilderness experience for all present and future generations, therefore in my mind the long term philosophy must be forever. As you know we are not manufacturing any more wild or wilderness areas. Only the passing of thousands of years can do that. It is therefore extremely important that we manage and use wisely what we have. In light of this I would suggest that it would be just good business for the State of Washington to encourage the establishment of wilderness designation for all the areas under consideration. Otherwise we will do with wilderness like we have done with all of our other natural resources, such as; Our once great fishing industry is practically a thing of the past. Our tremendous forest reserves are rapidly disappearing and our mineral deposits were depleted long ago. The wilderness areas that we are pulling and hauling over today are the last of our natural resources. They should be the backbone for a long term economic base in our state. Except for a few agricultural products and manufactured items, Washington is not located strategically to be a great industrial state. Up until now we have sold off our natural resources, the only ones that are left are the wilderness areas.

People do not come to Washington to see clear cuts, rivers of mud caused by negligent logging practices, sewer plants in parks and smoke stacks that pollute the air and the land. They come to enjoy our scenic beauty, breath the clean air and by auto Boat or by hiking get into the out of the way places.

As you know the clear cuts, cause by the removal of the timber up on the mountain sides are practically continuous the full length on both sides of the Cascade range. The Forest Service should realize that they and the forest products industry must utilize and reforest the lands that they have already stripped clean. They must develop a program of sustained yield management on what they have already abused and have not reclaimed. I ask most sincerely; What is a wilderness with out trees?

After reviewing the list of areas under consideration for wilderness classification, I would honestly encourage you to include them all and let some future generation decide that we have saved too much. Then they can pass legislation to remove some of the areas to be used as they see fit, at least we will have given them that opportunity.

However short of that, if I would have a preference and limiting my recommendation to a few choice areas; my No. 1 priority would be area No. 10, the lake Chelan-Sawtooth region. This area should extend from the shoreline of Lake Chelan to the summits on both sides of the lake from 25 Mile Creek north, up and around the head of the lake down the east side to Gold Creek just across the lake from 25 Mile Creek. This area in my mind is one of the more spectacular scenic experiences in America. There is nothing anymore breath taking and beautiful then the boat trip up Lake Chelan to the North Cascade National Park at Stehekin, a fitting passage way to a great national Park. People can enjoy this experience with too much effort by the elderly and the young people can easily get into the heart of the back country to do their thing.

My No. 2, Preference would be adding the additional pieces to complete the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, a magnificent mountainous country that must be protected.

My No. 3, preference would be the establishment of the long sought, Cougar Lakes Wilderness area, also worthy of preservation.

If you could save all of the areas under consideration, you would be a hero to all of the Americans yet to come, who would surely enjoy this unique experience. In doing this, there must be some places where people can get too and enjoy their particular outdoor interests. I would allow a sort of European Hostel, not ticky tackey, which could accomodate over nite guests for hiking, fishing, bird watching, wild-flower exploration and etc., keeping in mind that the senior citizens also enjoy this experience. But no motorized equipment in the high and back country. This development must also be limited.

Satisfying these desires is developing into big business and will continue to grow as our population increases and America realizes what the State of Washington has to offer to satisfy their desires. Tourism will become one of the mainstay of our economy and one of our largest industries. With a little management and protection, we can sell it and re-sellit year after year and still have it.

I do not envy your responsibility to select the best of the proposed Wilderness areas, because they are all worthy of preservation.

Thank you for the opportunity to make my personal desires known. What ever decisions you make, Please Think Big, because again, whatever you include in Wilderness today must satisfy the needs of all of those yet to come.

Thank you for this consideration.

Sincerely

 Thos. O. Wimmer

cc/Senator Slate Gorton & Congressman Mike Lowry

To be included in the testimony of the Washington
Wilderness Hearings Seattle, Wash. June 3, 1983.

Morton and Martha Wood
4525 N.E. 93rd St.
Seattle,
Wash. 98115.

June 3, 1983.

Honorable
Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson:

We urge you to support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. We have spent many happy hours cross-country skiing and hiking in some of the areas under consideration, and we want our children to have the same access to the wilderness experience that we have enjoyed. This will not happen unless we protect these areas. We particularly know the Boulder River and the Mt. Baker areas which should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Boulder River, besides being remarkably beautiful and unspoiled, has the advantage of close proximity to Seattle and Everett so that many people have access to its beauty. It would be very short-sighted to log this river drainage.

Please oppose with all your energy Rep. Sid Morrison's planned deletion of part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. The integrity of this lovely area must not be compromised for private profit. These lands belong to all of us. I have enjoyed downhill skiing for many years, but I am not willing to have this wilderness carved up to build more ski lifts.

The Forest Service which has traditionally heavily emphasized timber values in its definition of multiple use simply must update its thinking and realize that increased population pressure and shrinking wild areas have drastically changed priorities. We can re-grow more trees on most of our cut-over lands, but we cannot create the inspiring beauty of an old-growth forest. Once we have destroyed that, it is gone forever.

Sincerely yours

Morton S. Wood

Morton S. Wood

Martha C. Wood

Martha C. Wood

Mr. & Mrs. Val Bedard
316 So. 13th. Ave.
Yakima, Wash. 98902
September 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

We received word on the hearings regarding the Washington State Wilderness set for this Friday. Unfortunately, we will be unable to be there to testify in person at the hearings.

We are, however, enclosing a copy of our testimony given for our Washington State Senators at the hearing in Spokane last Spring. Would it be possible for you to include this written testimony as part of the hearings? We would certainly appreciate it.

Hopefully, when the bill reaches the Senate and more hearings are scheduled, we can personally attend the meetings. We hope you will keep us informed of any developements along these lines.

Thank you for your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,

Val & Judy Bedard

P.S. We represent only ourselves in this testimony.

Dear Smelter Horton: Sept 28 '93

I've just written to
 Gen. Hatfield & Packwood urging them to
 keep the Kalinopsis wilderness area, one of
 the finest 'Old' forests any where, under federal
 protection. A judge in Eugene issued
 a restraining order against building roads
 into the area last summer, and it would
 certainly be a pity to let the loggers in now.
 It's located in southwestern Oregon just north of
 the Rogue River. Sincerely, Everett Wheeldon

EVERETT WHEALDON
 314 LOGAN ST.
 PORT TOWNSEND WA
 98368

June 2, 1983

To be Included in the Washington Wilderness Hearing Record:

We would like to take this opportunity to express our support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. We have enjoyed use of many of Washington's wilderness areas and the need for additions has become quite evident in the increased usage of existing areas. We are particularly opposed to the Morrison Wilderness Deletion plan for the Goat Rocks area. This is exactly the opposite type of action that is required and would set a dangerous precedent.

Sincerely,

Jenny Thorson
Eric Thorson

Eric & Jenny Thorson
6225 - 76th St. S.E.
Snohomish, WA. 98290

Box 29-36 NE
 Seattle, WA 98105
 June 3, 1983

U.S. Senate Energy Committee
 Federal Bldg
 915 Second Ave
 Seattle, WA 98178

Dear Senators:

I wish to register my support for
 S 837, the "Washington State Wilderness
 Act of 1983" introduced by Senators Jackson
 and Gordon.

I know that Cougar Lakes, Chewwater, the
 Olympic additions and Boulder River are
 important wildlife habitat.

I am not in favor of Representative Sid
 Morrison's proposal to delete 2,500 acres from the
 Goat Rocks Wilderness Area for the expansion of the
 White Pass ski area.

Sincerely yours,
 Ina Smith

To Senators:

Slade Gorton and Henry M. Jackson,

As a citizen, I am concerned about the preservation of the wilderness. I write to you in support of the citizens conservation proposal for Washington Wilderness. Having been in Seattle for 25 years, I have enjoyed the beautiful area of our state so that I cannot but strongly recommend their preservation for the future generations to come.

I personally know well: (1) Clearwater (3) Cougar Lake (4) Glacier Peak (12) The Olympics and (11) Mt. Baker where we have an apartment that gives us the pleasure to explore the entire wonderful area.

I also strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's "Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion."

I support leaving Hog Back Mountain and Mirian Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours

Piera Chatrian

Piera Chatrian

3029 69th S.E.

Mercer Island, WA 98040

1845

To whom it may concern:

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. As an outdoorsperson and a hiker, I want areas to be preserved for my children and theirs. My family has hiked & backpacked in many of the designated areas such as Bouldier River, Mt Baker and the Olympics. These & the others must be preserved!

I also oppose Rep. Mainwaring's Hot Rocks Wilderness Selection. Once a wilderness is no longer designated 'wilderness' it will be irreparably changed & can never be returned to that primal state. This must not happen. The precedent is mindboggling.

Kindly I support having Hogback M.t. and Mission Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Bev Dahlin
810 Taylor N #321
Seattle Wa 98109

Dear Sirs

I would like to make testimony in favor of expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness and the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Re: Senate Bill 837. I have seen wilderness use expand tremendously in my last 20 years of hiking, and expect that usage will increase. To maintain the semblance of a wilderness ^{experience} for my son and, hopefully, grandchildren I believe now is the time to set aside these areas near our major cities. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

John Chappell
Susan Chappell

John Chappell
2845 NW 116C
Seattle, WA 98117
206-782-3411

1847

1) Mr. Jackson:

June 30, 1983

I live in Ellensburg, Washington.
Several times a month I go driving
across Snequalmie pass. to the
Seattle area. I am amazed/
appalled/frightened at the
numbers of clearcuts on
that area and at how quickly
they appear. I am concerned
about the delicate balance
of the areas ecosystems.
Where do the wildlife who
inhabited the area before
it was clearcut go? Erosion?
It makes me wonder about
other areas of Washington.
One in particular I
feel a great concern
towards is the Glacier
Peak wilderness. Are
we suddenly going to
be appalled at the numbers
of roads cutting into this

#116

Kg

precious wilderness areas?
 We in Washington need
 to consider closely the land
 on which we dwell. Balances
 are rarely upset without
 in depth consideration of
 all aspects.

Our numbers of human
 inhabitants are increasing
 daily. Thus the demands
 for recreation areas increase
 as well. Wilderness
 recreation areas in
 particular. Needless to
 say the importance of
 maintaining diverse
 ecosystems, watershed
 protection etc.

Please support the enlargement
 of wilderness areas.

Sincerely,
 Beverly, Orendak

P.S.

Oppose Bill S. 49. The Alaskan
 Lands provide invaluable habitat.
 Preserve our National Parks
 P.P.S Please support strict Clean Water
 controls.

#116
28

28 June 1983

409 Donovan Ave.

Bellingham, Wa. 98225

Senator Andrew Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing to you in order to voice my concern for the Mt. Baker area here in Washington. I am aware that current legislation, if passed, would make the Mt. Baker area a wilderness area, hence preserve it from logging as well as other "human" made environmental disasters.

As a person who thoroughly enjoys the Mt. Baker area, as well as a Christian, I believe that this God given natural wonder should be preserved for future generations. It is God's will that a "natural" disaster might create an environmental catastrophe, but "human" damage to His beautiful world is completely unacceptable. I therefore urge you to support any legislation that would aid in the preservation of the Mt. Baker area.

Sincerely,

Deborah Nicotau

Michael W. Colley
Aquatic Biologist

2553 NE 96th
Seattle, WA 98115
206 524 8520

Pts add to
Record
+ use

W. Henry Slapo

Kg

June 16, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
513 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Attn: Katherine Besteman

Sir:

I am writing this letter in regard to Senate Bill 837, the proposed Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, in order that my comments may be read into the record.

As an Aquatic Biologist and a recreational hiker, I have spent a moderate amount of time in the upper watersheds of both the Snohomish and Skagit River systems, and can see the wisdom of inclusion of additional lands, especially RARE II, in the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, the non RARE II lands proposed in Title II of the bill are of concern to me because of the possibility that boundaries will not be properly drawn in relation to existing activities.

Currently, a number of projects, including small hydroelectric development, timber harvest, and geothermal power exploration, are underway near to, but outside, proposed RARE II lands. These projects have been located specifically to take into account the future possibility of the RARE II inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. If areas under Title II that abut RARE II lands are arbitrarily defined, then a disservice will be imposed on those who have invested time and money in the pursuit of projects that would be included in Title II areas.

Title II areas should be further researched to insure that boundaries are not randomly selected. I am confident that areas proposed under S.837 will make a worthy addition to the National Wilderness System, and that the Senate will define Title II areas in a knowledgeable and equitable manner.

Respectfully Yours,

Michael W. Colley
Michael W. Colley
Aquatic Biologist

✓ cc The Honorable Henry M. Jackson

P. O. Box 36
Concrete, Washington
98237
May 17, 1983

Slade Gorton
Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Senator Gorton:

I am writing to you to support your Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, which I wholeheartedly favor. I would like this letter to be included in the hearing record for the hearing to be held in Seattle on June 3.

I feel that the areas included in this bill need to be protected, suitable areas for wilderness being very limited. Washington State is fortunate in having some of the most beautiful areas in the nation within its boundaries and they deserve protection.

Of all the areas included, those I am most interested in are those I know best, the Mount Baker area, the Boulder River area and the proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness. I think the Mount Baker area is the most outstandingly beautiful place I have ever seen. I have hiked and cross-country skied there many times and it is especially important to me. There is nothing to compare with it in my opinion. The other places are deserving of protection too, but that is my Number One Favorite.

I would also like to urge that Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion be denied. Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek should be left in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I am very pleased that you and Senator Jackson are making an attempt to save these wonderful places.

Sincerely,

Virginia M. Walsh
Virginia M. Walsh

1852

5701-37th Court S.E.
Lacey, Washington 98503
May 19, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

We are writing in support of Washington's Wilderness areas. Americans need more not fewer such places.

We oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion and support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As we live in Olympia and Aberdeen we are specially concerned with the Olympic National Forest lands and Cougar Lakes.

We cannot get to the hearing in Seattle June 3rd, however we ask that you please include our letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Teresa Granger

Gaby S. Robey & Teresa Granger

Gaby S. Robey

1853

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

Present address:
Box 181 Deer Harbor WA 98243
May 21, 1983

Dr. Clark Gorton
Washington, DC.

Dear Dr. Gorton,

As a life-long field biologist acquainted with most of the areas proposed for wilderness I urge you to support in every way possible your S3 & 37. All areas become increasingly important for the health of our nation and as monuments of the state of our environment.

I especially urge the additions of the Olympic Parks wilderness.

I am completely against as I suspect you too are, the very bad precedent of deleting part of the Olympic Parks wilderness for other development.

Please make this note part of the official record.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Anderson
Zoology Prof., Emer.

May 14, 1993

Dear Honorable *Sen. Benton*

We are all residents in the Ballard community of Seattle. Living and working in Washington state is a real joy for us. One of the primary reasons why we believe the quality of our lives is so great is due to our community get-togethers in the wilderness areas of our state. Our year round activities include cross-country skiing and snowshoeing in winter to hiking and swimming in summer.

We hope you will support the Citizens' Conservation Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. In particular the following areas need to be included: Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak additions, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan--Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, and Salmo-Priest. All of the boundaries should follow the RARE 11 guidelines except for the Glacier Peak additions, Olympics, and Salmo-Priest which would best serve the public with RARE 1 boundaries. Also, additions to existing wilderness areas: Mount Adams (R.1), Pasayten (R.1), Goat Rocks (R.11), and Mt. Rainier: Tatoosh and Glacier Peak both (R.11).

Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion is totally unacceptable. His deletion of 2,500 acres from existing Goat Rocks Wilderness would eliminate a prime area, crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail, from the Goat Rocks: Hogback Mtn. and Miriam Creek. In addition the deletion would virtually preclude consideration of the adjacent further planning area.

Even more important, the deletion would create an unprecedented trend: removing land from wilderness areas for a "private profit from public lands" ploy. (Expansion of a ski resort.) This is an attack on the National Wilderness System itself. We cannot accept a wilderness bill that deletes wilderness.

We will be unable to attend in-person, the hearing in June and therefore request that you include this statement in the hearing record.

Thank you very much for your time and energy and please keep us posted on this issue.

Sincerely,

Friends of wilderness from Ballard
6023 32 NW
Seattle, Wa. 98107

Dr. Khalsa

Dr. Khalsa
Jocelyne Boyon

Jocelyne Boyon
Boyon

Boyon
Maria Mitchell

Maria Mitchell
John Franzen

John Franzen
John Franzen

1855

PETER M. VIAL

27TH FLOOR, ONE UNION SQUARE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101-3143

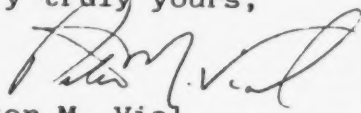
May 18, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I will not be able to attend the June 3, 1983 hearing in Seattle, but I would like you to know that I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I particularly urge the inclusion of the Glacier Peak addition to the Glacier Peak wilderness area, and strongly oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks wilderness deletion. I would appreciate it if you would have this letter included in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,



Peter M. Vial

PMV:jdr

21709 N.E. 18th Way
Redmond, WA. 98052

May 18, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington DC. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I grew up by the sea in Australia and dearly love the ocean. However, since moving to Washington State I have a very definite new love - that of the Wilderness.....tree covered, roadless mountains. I feel I'll do all in my power to protect the beauty of Washington State - it is such a fulfilling, peaceful feeling to hike miles into the "wilderness", the quiet peaceful night and days with no cars, ORV's, radios. Please let us save all that we possible can for future generations.

Cougar Lakes is high on our hiking list, along with all of Mt. Rainier National Park, Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker area. Also, all of the Olympic National Forest.

The purpose of this letter is to have you include it for the "hearing" record on June 3 in Seattle, for the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

Unfortunately the U.S. Forest Service seems to love desecrating all within it's reach - just by the way whatever did happen to the replanting system??

Please do all in your power to oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. I also support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System - just for the record.

We have a beautiful state - there aren't too many areas left with such beauty and homes for the wild life.....please let's keep it.

Sincerely,

Jill Hein

Jill Hein - supported by
Clarence Hein, husband
Timothy Hein, son
Andrew Hein, son.

May 17, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Buildi
Washington, D.C.

Mona Christian
7333 12th NW
Seattle, WA 98117

Senator Gorton,

I am writing in support of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness areas. As there are many wild areas in our state still unprotected from development, I urge you to support all legislation preserving these areas as natural areas.

With the approaching hearings on Senate Bill #837, I hope you, as spokesman for our state and interests, appreciate the urgent need to designate, and expand, the RARE II recommendations for wilderness areas. Along with the Title I areas recommended by the Carter administration, it is essential that the areas listed under Title II also be included in the proposal for the National Wilderness Preservation system.

All the areas in Titles I and II are invaluable to the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest. With so much of the earth being cleared, developed, and eventually exhausted, we must wisely use this chance to protect these areas. Too often action is taken before careful thought, with tragic results to all life. Our beautiful wild areas are too precious to sacrifice.

In particular, I am familiar with the Cougar Lakes, Glaciar Peak, and Mt. Rainier areas. These isolated, life-sustaining and life-giving areas have given me some of the most peaceful days of joy I have known.

As a "transplant" from Iowa, where clearing and development have leveled the land to the point of offering little for pure aesthetic enjoyment, I've come to cherish the mountains and wild areas of Washington. They are part of my life and I deeply resent any plans to exploit, in any way, what "belongs" to all of us, not just to developers, miners, or legislators.

Please include this letter in the hearing record for bil #837. And please consider deeply the long term consequences of how we treat our land, which is ultimately our life support.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Peace to you,

Mona Christian

Mona Christian

MARIAA. PATTEN
2140 Hudson Rd. Port Angeles
Wa. 98362
May 17. 83.

CMS-copy

A LETTER TO BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD
OF THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON WILDERNESS

While applauding Senators Jackson and Gorton for taking action to move a wilderness bill through Congress, there is the threat that S 837 might turn into an "anti wilderness" bill. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete Hogback Ridge and Miriam Creek from the Goat Rocks wilderness area is a direct attack on the National Wilderness System itself. The very essence of wilderness is permanence and this deletion of the Goat Rocks area from publicly owned lands, in order to benefit private business, threatens all wilderness areas with possible future encroachment. A wilderness bill posing such a threat is unacceptable. The roadless areas set aside and designated for protection by previous administrations are limited and must remain protected from unlimited greed! The Forest Service near-sightedness and the heavy influence of industry as seen in the RARE II study, must be strongly opposed, if any wilderness to be left to protect invaluable watershed for future generations.

I strongly oppose cutting a single acre from wilderness areas and respectfully urge the adoption of: Washington citizens "CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS"

Maria A. Patten

copies sent to Sen. H. Jackson, Sen. S. Gorton & Rep. A. Swift

1515 Barrel Sp. Lane
Bellingham, WA 98226
May 19, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing to ask your support of the Washington Wilderness Bill coming up in Congress this summer. I am particularly concerned about the Mt. Baker area. I have done a lot of hiking in the area & have seen people of all ages there. It is heavily used.

Thank you for introducing the bill, & I hope you will continue to support it. Please include this letter in the hearing records.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. This desecration of our wilderness system must not be allowed to take place. I want

you to support leaving Hogback
Mtn. & Miriam Creek in the
Nat'l Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you for your
support of these bills.

Sincerely,

Ellen Jacobs

Include this record in
the court hearings June 3!

P.O. Box 944
Spokane, WA 99210
May 19, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton:

I am writing to urge you to include Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additions to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

As a member of the Spokane Hobnailer Hiking Club we are concerned that our wild areas be maintained--not only for our wild life but for the preservation of our trails.

Please include my letter in the Hearing Record.

Sincerely,

Margaret A. McNeil

1862

Senator Slack, May 9 - 1983
Dear Mr. Senator,

I am in support of the Conservation
Proposal for Wilderness For Boulder
County, Clearwater, Cougar Lake, Clark
Meadow, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak
Additions, Indian Heaven, Juniper
Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-
Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics,
Salmon-Priest, Mt. Adams additions,
Goat Rocks additions, Payson
Additions, Teton and Glacier View,
(2) I oppose the proposed deletion
from the Goat Rocks Wilderness
Area. Kindly include my letter
in the hearing record.

Thank You,

Very truly yours,

Bertha O. Egster

317-S-121-ST

Box 45103

Tacoma

Wash - 98444

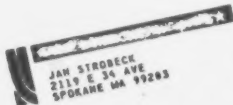
Dear Senator Horton,

I would like this letter to be included as part of the public record of the hearings on the Washington Wilderness Bill. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank both of our State's Senators for introducing this bill, S. 837, The Washington State Wilderness Act, into Congress. I basically support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington's wilderness and probably advocate even more acreage be designated wilderness. The area set aside for the Salmo-Priest Wilderness needs the inclusion of several other parcels to be a meaningful wilderness area, especially for the Selkirk Mountain Caribou - Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato Mountain additions. Also, the Kettle Range wilderness should not be fragmented and should maintain the integrity of the Kettle Crest Trail by including those areas omitted.

The additions adjacent to the Olympic National Park are meaningful and necessary to the overall integrity of that area. I strongly support wilderness designation for the Juniper Forest - even though the amount of land specified is not sufficient. And, lastly, I strongly oppose the deletion of 2500 acres from an existing wilderness area, Goat Rocks, under the guise of "boundary adjustment." Miriam Creek and Hogback Mountain need to stay in our National Wilderness Preservation System, and not set a "pound-foolish" precedent of taking land away from the Wilderness system for someone's personal profit!

I would also like to know how one is chosen to speak at the June 2 hearing in Spokane, especially if one (me!) does not represent any special interests. I would like to speak on behalf of the citizens of this state who are just "folks" and care about the future of this area.

Sincerely,



Jan Strobeck

1864

georgie friedenberg

CH 11

May 19th

Honorable State Senator,

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen regarding the future of our wilderness areas.

We in Washington State, are blessed with natural scenic beauty and wildlife beyond that of most places in this country. After living seven years in New York City, I feel very fortunate to be living in Washington where one has a sense of freedom and space.

I urge you to support the citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness; in particular:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Glacier Peak Additions | 6. Salmo-Puget |
| 2. Mt. Baker | 7. Custer Lakes |
| 3. Lake Chelan-Sawtooth | 8. Pasayten, p. Additions |
| 4. Boulder River | |
| 5. Olympics | |

I also urge you to oppose
Representative Harrison's Great
Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
George Lundenberg
4th District
Bellevue.

Please include this letter
in the hearing record; the
hearing to be held in Seattle
on June 3, 1983

BROOKS RAND, LTD.

625 SOUTH 96TH STREET
SEATTLE, WA 98108
PHONE (206) 763-1224

Senator Henry M. Jackson
1010 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

May 18, 1983

Re: S 837

RECEIVED

MAY 25 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

Dear Senator Jackson:

We wish to express our appreciation for the introduction of this bill. It can resolve many issues that have been a matter of controversy for a long time.

- 1) Mount Rainier additions have been dragging without action since the North Cascade Study Team finished its report in the late 1960's. These additions plus the Clearwater drainage are essential additions to Rainier Park. I also feel that the Cougar Lakes area up to the divide should be a part of the Park, and lands to the east should be in wilderness.
- 2) If Mt. Baker and Mt. Adams were in any other state, they would be in National Parks. At the very least, there should be Wilderness and Recreation Area additions to the lands surrounding those mountains.
- 3) The Boulder River stands uniquely because the topography prevented it from being logged many years ago. Now it stands very close to Puget Sound City, and is a gem.
- 4) The Sawtooth Mountains stand above Lake Chelan. It is hard to understand why they were left out of the North Cascades Park. They belong there, and it is hoped the national climate is such that they can at least be preserved as wilderness.
- 5) When one looks at the Olympic Mountains from Seattle nothing that is visible is in any protected status. The front range of mountains is inundated with visitors. These mountains clearly deserve wilderness status.

These and other bits and pieces of land will be the subject of repeated hassles into the future until they are finally protected.

We are fully aware of the arguments of the timber industry about job losses. We have heard these arguments since our first congressional hearing in 1942. We can say for certain, however, that very little progress has been made in more intensively managing our forest lands. There are innumerable means to radically increase forest growth rates and utilization. We don't think that those arguments should stand in the way of this legislation.

We ask that this statement be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,


R. J. Brooks

/cc: Sen. Slade Gorton
Rep. Mike Lowry

4456 53rd Ave. NW
 Seattle, WA. 98116
 5/24/83 2-7-83
 625-2781 NW

DEAR SENATOR GORTON:
 (HAND DELIVERED)

Subject: For the hearing record on roadless areas in Washington. RS 387
 Including more areas in wilderness in this bill

I am a timberland owner and a member of a Seattle family who has lived in Washington even prior to statehood. Our family has always been concerned about saving old growth forests for future generations to experience the qualities we have often took for granted. We have watched with dismay as lowland valleys/forests which once had only well cared for hiking access trails with cabins every few miles that provided shelter and food disappear in clearcuts and replaced by railroad grades or roads. Turning from memories of the 1920's & 30's to the present, last weekend we traveled up the logged off Greenwater River watershed (northeast of Mt. Rainier National Park) to enjoy a late afternoon hike into Greenwater Lakes.

What we saw can't be erased from our minds: valleys and ridges with not one tree standing even along the river, a gray barren landscape as consistent as Mt. St. Helens National Monument; giant landslides caused by unstable soils, no vegetative cover, and logging roads that have in many cases slid into the river; the token effort of saving a 2-mile section of trail through old growth forest only a couple hundred feet wide in many places where the trail, the river, the old trees themselves, and the lakes have been devastated by fallen trees, mud, rocks and the elements, all caused by the clearcuts farther up-slope; and the thought of lost fisheries, wildlife and respect for natural systems staggers the mind.

When anyone questions the sense of preserving more wilderness for future generations, send them up to Greenwater Lakes -- we hope it is the worst manmade disaster they will see in their lifetimes. It is manmade disasters such as the Greenwater River which must be anticipated and allowed to occur in as few areas as possible. Our remaining roadless areas are steep, difficult of access, and should be not be developed for logging, mining or other uses which remove non-renewable resources (old growth forests and associated wildlife) forever. (See attached ltr 7/11/79 on timber management)

The areas we are especially concerned about are: the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, and Mt. Rainier (Tateosch and Glacier View) surrounding the national park; the areas surrounding Olympic National Park, especially the east and south sides, and the Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, and Lake Chelan Sawtooth, and Eagle Rock additions surrounding the North Cascades National Park and Glacier Peak Wilderness. We have hiked extensively in all but two of these areas and know they have much greater long term values as wilderness areas than as multiple purpose logging, mining, and roaded recreation sites.

¹ Mt. St. Helens devastation was worse, but it could not be prevented. The Greenwater disaster could have:

In general, we support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, and oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion and state Senator Aban Bluechel's amendment. We strongly favor significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations by the USFS (see attached 9/30/78 ltr.)

Two areas that are overlooked because they may be too obvious and that many of us know the most intimately are Eagle Rock and Glacier Peak additions which are adjacent to the North Fork Skykomish River valley. Several important facts support wilderness status:

1. Areas are extremely rugged and inaccessible to normal logging and mining methods. Two helicopter logging sales have been proposed for the Galena unit in 1986-7 in the Salmon Creek drainage of the Glacier Peak addition (see attached 3/18/82 letter), but difficult site conditions (steep slopes) and the economy may cause this proposal to be put off. Almost all timber in both areas is classed as Marginal or Not Accessible.
2. Both areas very close to greater Seattle area (60-70 miles) from downtown. The extremely rugged terrain and many peaks provide maximum wilderness challenges at a closeby location. These areas are almost totally untouched (no trails, roads).
3. Both areas are adjacent to one of the most prolific native fishery streams in the state. This is also the only river in the state designated wild and scenic by state law. The National Park Service has included it as one of the most important undeveloped rivers in our state for preservation of its wild and scenic qualities (video tape available of helicopter flight along its entire length). Zoning in this portion of the county restricts lot sizes to 20 acres each.
4. The economy of the local town (Index) is changed from logging to recreation with the river as a major attraction for white water users and fishermen.

Because our family has maintained a homestead in the North Fork Skykomish valley since 1890 we are especially protective of the surrounding roadless areas and we feel wilderness designation is the only way to preserve the remnants of a once vast natural heritage for future generations. We also feel other roadless areas of the state that we don't have expertise in also should be wilderness for the same reasons. And please remember the statement our former Governor Dan Evans made during the Alpine Lakes Recreation Area hearings: "It is always better to err on the side of preserving too much wilderness rather than too little, for once it is gone, it is gone forever."

We urge you to act on our behalf and on behalf of all our grandchildren as responsible stewards of our wilderness remnant.

Sincerely,

Edward W. Schein

Edward W. Schein

(for 9 family members and uncountable relatives and friends)

Don R. Campbell
Forest Supervisor
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
1601 2nd Avenue Building
Seattle, WA 98101

4456 53rd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98116
7 November, 1979

Dear Mr. Campbell:

COMMENTS ON MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
TIMBER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DEIS

Thanks for all the effort that has gone into allowing the public to review and hopefully help in providing direction to our Timber management policy in the Northwest. I marvel at the work that must have gone into this document.

As I went carefully thru all the impacts of the preferred alternative and the other alternatives, a common question kept surfacing: wouldn't other alternatives to clearcutting, road-building, slash burning, chemical spray release, even age management, monoculture, fertilization, help mitigate these impacts?

In frustration of how to bring my comments together, I have listed potential adverse impacts and mitigating measures or alternatives that should be evaluated and hopefully used.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS

POTENTIAL MITIGATING MEASURES

PHYSICAL

WATER

Clearcuts don't "sponge up" fall storms, logging road failures occur, impacting streams

A selective cutting alternative needs to be included.

Roads used by log trucks during wet periods cause 13 times sediment load of unused road. p.135

An alternative to reduce the specifications of roads so the 1940's road again takes precedent should be explored.

The greater the annual harvest, the more damage from sedimentation. p.136

An alternative that saves ALL western Red Cedar along ALL streamcourses and wet areas, and planting some where other species removed in these streamside management units is needed.

70% of sediment in streams due to roads p.143

SOIL

Roads on steep slopes can't be returned to timber production - cause slides p.144

Alternative to allow only high grade logging on all steep slopes needed.

75% of forest over 40% slope p.62

Preferred Alternative increases roads needed the most p.216

60 miles of long term roads & 10 miles of short term roads needed to access each 10,000 acres of unroaded area. p.183

Roads permissible on 550,600 acres plus 197,000 RARE II deferred, plus 608,000 RARE II potential in future. p.68

Develop alternative to remove logs over snow to reduce impacts.

More alternatives to roads must be considered. Losses in productive land plus impacts must be reduced.

Why*****exit into****

How does Switzerland manage NOT TO clearcut? I saw ~~Swiss~~ systems working everywhere, with minimal impact to standing forest.

ENERGY

Unroaded areas will decrease p.162

Roaded areas will increase p.163

(Bad energy consumption precedent)

Roads produce less salitude. more physical impact p.163

BAD PRECEDENT FOR OUR ENERGY CONSCIOUS WORLD: We must reduce road use and road widths & find other alternatives. Just like we must OBEY ~~the~~ 55mph speed limit to save energy.

p.153 - help public to get salvage by orderly piling (GOOD IDEA)

An alternative with no additional roads is needed to FORCE energy consumption comparisons with alternatives presented.

EIS

This statement is very deficient on offering reduced energy alternatives.

VEGETATION

"Most efficient" species planted p.157

"Alteration". Does this include rehabilitating mixed growth forest?

C-6 Your overlay process to determine types of forest & how to classify seemed well thought out & easy for R&I gathering input. Keep it up!

Western Red Cedar really gets eliminated. An alternative to maintain the 8.3% of cedar in existing old growth stands should be presented and chosen. Cedar can help to protect stream drainages where it also grows fastest.

FIRE & FUELS MANAGEMENT

Slash burning major cause of fires p.179

Nitrogen occurs in needles of trees but 90% in soil. Burning destroys most of this p.147

Of alternatives offered, Alt. II best for fuel-fire hazard p. 178

5300 acres clearcut annually (alt. II)

1600 acres partial cut "

400 acres roads (8 acres per mile)

1000 acres - other

8,300 acres per year per alt II (least fuel hazard of all alternatives considered)

An alternative that develops selective logging rather than clearcutting for alternatives to the clearcut slash problem alone is needed.

If skyline developed as alternative why couldn't "skyline chippers" be developed to chip up limbs into piles to reduce fire hazard, improve water retention, maintain forest duff etc? (explore this alternative)

P.65

Slash burning caused most fires p.66

More road access causes more fires p.175

Old growth burns with slow rate of spread, slash worst - high rate

Natural created fuels no problem p. 67

~~Endo-season~~

An alternative for only skyline logging on all roadless areas should be considered (no road building)

Allow clearcutting only where road systems are presently totally built.

Assess increases /decreases in costs of skyline & other hybrids, versus road costs and timber loss due to fires & energy costs for construction, road use etc.

FISH HABITAT

Do marginal lands include streamside management units? p.112

Alternative should ~~consider~~ discuss NO CLEARCUTTING on ANY WATERCOURSE, intermittent or otherwise. At least 400ft wide strip left in each case. Consider the Western Red Cedar preferential treatment in these areas.

WILDLIFE

Extended rotations & partial cutting reduce habitat loss p.160

Animal control not necessary in non-even aged stands p 50

Discuss alternative to maintain old growth stands throughout the forest to reduce habitat loss.
Snag policy - discuss leaving islands of trees around snags or eliminate clearcutting entirely to reduce habitat loss

VEGETATION

Why is Western Red Cedar not mentioned as characteristic of this northern forest? p.37

Western Red Cedar makes up 8.3% of the existing forest p.37

(a) "Demand" - what about cedar demand? p.80?

Discuss alternatives to chemical brush control. No clearcutting should be considered using the "Gordon Robinson" (forester) idea as a model.

I realize I'm really biased against clearcutting, but I keep thinking about the ancient timber stands in the Near East and Europe that are forever lost, because of over utilization. WE MUST PROTECT OUR FORESTS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO ALSO ENJOY AND USE.

~~MUST~~

Why does the rotation always be rigid at 80-130 yrs? Shouldn't a certain percentage of commercial land use longer rotation periods so that alternative is not lost?

RECREATION

Dispersed recreation at the expense of old growth & trails (unroaded recreation listed last) p.117

Dispersed recreation is certainly one of the main reasons listed for Alt I p.223 (increase in program harvest over Alt II is 28%)

Alt. I has social & economic benefits: more harvesting & dispersed recreation" p.221 (This reminds me of the way the Corps of Engineers used to justify reservoir building: ~~not~~ only to create more recreational opportunities at the expense of forest land, fish runs, aesthetic ugliness, and all the other impacts). They rarely build these single-purpose reservoirs ~~any more~~ now.

Trail total miles (including motorized) is 1128 p.69 Road total miles is 3850. p.68 (what was the ratio in 1940?) What will it be in 2000 if Alt II is chosen? (Again, dispersed recreation wins, & unroaded recreation takes it on the chin.)

Physical damage to wilderness due to overuse p.166 . Yet you propose to increase this overuse by logging more unroaded areas to reduce impact on currently over-logged roaded lands:

Don't fall into trap of using ~~not~~ dispersed recreation as best reason for roads. Our new energy policy and all of roads' adverse impacts won't allow it.

Develop alternative using mini-roads (oversized trails) similar to pre1940's road specs. in tandem with selective logging that can double as trails.

Discuss alternative that reduces total road miles and increases trail miles, to reverse the imbalance. (what was the total trail & road mileage in the 30's?)

A logical alternative is to reduce harvest to stop this overuse in both cases.

CULTURAL RESOURCE

Alt. II best p.217

Timber harvest may be presently restricted due to RARE II areas. BUT ~~not~~ LEAVING THEM ROADLESS IS STILL BETTER THAN MAKING MORE MISTAKES WITH THE REMAINING ROADLESS AREAS. P.46

If errors continue to be made, let's concentrate them rather than messing up the entire forest.

No mention made of old growth values to future generations, only the concern about using this fiber before it decays.

Consider what ~~not~~ Europeans would say if they could instantly replace many of their old growth forests. Are our alternatives making sure our old growth forests won't just be "museums in national parks?"

VISUAL

Landscape architects involved C-2
GOOD

Alt. II best for visual p.167

"Vast areas of old growth remain" p.205
(how will old growth disappear from "special
and marginal" areas")

Slash burning and chemical release
will cause visual impact p.164

I read that old growth stands are
NOT given a status of visual quality p.168
(timber management is NOT A MEANS OF
ENHANCING VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES:)

STREAM SIDE & ROADSIDE
MANAGEMENT UNITS GOOD IDEA.
BUT MORE EMPHASIS SHOULD BE
MADE ON VIEWING OLD GROWTH
FORESTS FROM NEAR & FAR.

CONSIDER ALTERNATIVE OF
INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ON ROAD
VALLEY FLOORS & SELECTIVE
(SKYLINE HARVEST) ONLY ON
HILLS WITH LINE RATION 2-3:
YES
Old growth stands are MUCH
MORE VISUALLY PLEASING BECAUSE
OF DIVERSITY.

"I'm all typed out" but I hope you have received my message. You must be
more creative in dealing with alternatives to clearcutting, road-building
slash burning, chemical spray, release, even age management, monoculture,
fertilization, energy consumption, in order to come up with the best possible
compromise alternative.

I want to stress that I really appreciate the positive difference the USFS
timber management policy has over private industry policy (Weyerhaeuser for
example) but YOU MUST: you are ~~just~~ protecting all of our interests in our
national forests, and the interests of many generations to come.

If we MUST ERR IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING FOREST UTILIZATION, LET'S
ERR IN SETTING ASIDE OR PROTECTING TOO MUCH FOREST LAND RATHER THAN TOO LITTLE.
And please, become more creative at preserving Western Red Cedar as a much
needed resource just as much as Douglas Fir.

Thanks for this opportunity to comment. I only
wish I had more time to help you develop many of
these alternatives I suggested.

Sincerely

Edward W. Schein

Edward W. Schein

Timberland owner (160 acres Skykomish &
Environmentalist, & relative of many
USFS & timber related people.
(Masters degree in Forestry & worked
for Weyerhaeuser for 2 yrs)

4456 3rd Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98146
26 Nov, 1979

Re: Timber management in Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest - Draft EIS

Last week I completed comments on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Timber Resource Management Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The reason I have included them in this note to you is because I want you to be aware of the lack of alternatives to clearcutting, roadbuilding, slash burning (which incidentally has caused ALL of the fires which are being now burning in Puget Sound area), chemical spray reliance, even age management, single species stands, fertilization, and increased energy consumption due to current logging techniques.

Please think the adverse impacts and potential alternatives (mitigating measures) I have listed and see if you can help to encourage considerations and use of some of these ideas.

Especially important is:

Halting road construction in roadless areas (RAE II areas) -- so we don't continue to make the same mistakes roads have created everywhere else in lands open to logging.

Begin to restore Western Red Cedar to its 4-5% occurrence in old growth forests -- presently we only plant less than one-half of one percent cedar in this forest.

Develop more alternatives to slash burning -- the No. 1 cause of forest fires plus many other adverse impacts on soils, encourages clearcutting etc.,

Setting serious about energy conservation by BX building more roads for "dispersed vehicle recreation" rationale,

And developing alternatives to clearcutting and "even-age tree farming" -- leave intensive short term relation for the timber company's land.

Any encouragement you could give responsible officials would be very much appreciated and a boost to concern for carefully preserving our National Forests and land for future generations to enjoy as much as we have during the last 50 years.

Sincerely,

Edward E. Scholz
(timberland owner & a protector of old-growth forests)

PS: Thanks for your support in banning cedar log exports.

END

September 30, 1978

Subject: RARE II Draft EIS comments

Thankyou for giving me an opportunity to comment. I realize the almost insurmountable task of writing an EIS for all these lands. And the same

applies to reviewing the document. Never have I spent so much time trying to figure out how data was obtained, only to finally give up due to time limits.

My bias before reviewing this EIS was to preserve all of these roadless areas as wilderness so that future generations can experience what our grandparents, parents, and our generation have had without any competition.

Just looking at other countries of the world where old growth forests have been unknown for centuries should be a warning for us to preserve the maximum for the future. All of Europe would relish having just a few acres of our Northwest's old growth snags as a national shrine. And think of what the Middle East lost 3000 years ago when the "Cedars of Lebanon" were prized timber and the forested hills were stripped of ~~timber~~ their trees. Not to mention the rapid pace that we are deliberately using up our ~~timber~~ clear VG fir and cedar from our national forests so that we can "save those dying trees" and make the area more productive -- we aren't replanting cedar! We aren't allowing mixed stands to grow! We aren't allowing trees to grow to 100, 150, 200 or more years anymore to obtain the quality of wood we have been blessed with!

To sum up, these roadless areas should remain roadless (even at the expense of existing "logging economies in nearby towns" for at least the next 100 years until the nation has a chance to see what living with all the other old growth forests removed is like. Wilderness designation is the best means at present to guarantee this holding pattern. After the next 100 years, if those forests are more important for wood products than for their in-tact wilderness and natural values to our nation, wilderness status can be changed. However, once we open them up to mining, logging etc., we can never reverse the process for another 3 to 400 years, --forever in terms of road building and mining, as the land can never mend.

Specifically, about these documents and their validity: my area of expertise is the North Fork Skykomish River Basin. My brother and I own 150 acres of timberland (in the family since 1890).

I have tried to review the data you have given for the two areas that intersect this drainage (Glacier Peak 06031 and Eagle Rock 06054) and gave up because I can't tell how you arrived at all your long term effects.

I am very suspicious that you have under valued the economies of leaving these areas untouched:

1. You have not considered historic "cut and move out" economy of logging and mining towns, but have instead assumed these economies based only on cutting old growth timber, must be preserved as long as possible.

Alternative: Change these economies to better utilize existing cut-over land nearby and revalue the roadless areas as increased value of old growth materials available 100 years in the future, rather than right now.

2. You have probably not considered the economies saved by NOT developing the roadless areas: the fisheries habitat preserved (salmon spawning grounds etc), erosion and siltation minimized (downstream costs for dredging, flood controls, flooding etc), pesticide and heat pollution to water eliminated and the hardships placed on downstream economies eliminated.

3. Consider more carefully the potential new "recreational economies" that could be developed in these existing "logging towns" as more and more people find the value in enjoying old growth forests and untouched mountain beauty. Recreational supplies, craftsman enclaves using nearby raw materials, tree nurseries, tree farm manpower needs etc.

Eagle Rock and Glacier Peak roadless areas should definitely be classified Wilderness, especially within the N. Fork Sky Drainage since the area is difficult of access and contains extremely rugged and remote alpine areas.

In the section on long term effects (appendix H) almost all areas were miscalculated for Alternative J: why should that alternative provide minus points for everything BUT "auto & gas" and even with that entry, it was less than any other alternative. Recreational equipment, pollution control and erosion control, road maintenance & construction expense, etc all are examples of other categories that would show roadless areas as wilderness to be much more economically viable. This is not even mentioning the aesthetic beauty of old growth forests as compared with logged, or even age managed tree farming.

In summary I still must opt in favor of wilderness status for all roadless areas with possible exception of a very few set aside for further study over the next 10 years. These forests areas must be held in tact for mankind after the next 100 years.

Thankyou again for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Edward W. Schein
Edward W. Schein

4456 53rd Ave. SW
Seattle, WA 98116
3/18/82

Roger Williams, Timber Management Assistant
Sikyonish Ranger Station
Sikyonish, WA 98208

Dear Roger:

Re: Galena Timber Sale -- logging in Salmon Ck drainage -- environmental impacts

Thanks for meeting with me to answer my questions concerning location, plan and reasons for this timber sale. With additional time to think about this proposal, I have some additional comments that I hope will be addressed in the environmental assessment.

I'm including copies of two previous letters to the USFS for two reasons. One, they express specifics I would like you to address in your environmental assessment. And, two, a pleasant ~~surpr~~ surprise to me, many of the mitigating measures or alternatives that I suggested or thought important are present or potentially can be included in this sale proposal.

To make sure you understand what I mean, I am listing these points mentioned in the two letters into two main groups: Galena timber sale occurs, and Galena timber saved for future generations. Each group is further divided into: mitigation will occur, mitigation may occur, and mitigation won't occur. If I understand your timber sale correctly, you are already taking many of my concerns seriously and are going to mitigate them. The assessment, I hope, will confirm my cautious optimism. So I want to praise you for your effort.

GALENA TIMBER SALE OCCURS:

Mitigation will occur	Mitigation may occur	Mitigation won't occur
use 1940's road specs. (for access to log dump)	Selective cutting (shelterwood)	helicopters energy intensive
only skyline logging on steep slopes (helicopter substituted)	streamside management	eliminating mixed growth forest?
alternative to roads	save all cedar and plant same	habitat lost
reduce road use to save energy.	orderly piling for salvage (at log dump?)	clearcuts may encourage overuse of Ragged Ridge wilderness nearby
no additional roads (if temporary road to log- dump put to bed after logging complete)	maintain % of Red Cedar as exists or increase it	old growth not saved for future generations
mini-road--an oversize trail considered	Use existing cedar to protect stream drainages	logging may cause mistakes we are presently not aware of.
no road access will cause less fires	eliminate clearcut slash problem (don't burn)	(leaving timber uncut will eliminate mistakes)
not considering dis- persed recreation for justification	lift in chipper to reduce fire hazard, improve water retention, maintain forest duff etc.	
	allow clearcutting only where roads are totally built	
	no clearcutting on any water course-- intermittent or otherwise (400' strip left) Give Red Cedar special treatment these areas	

Mitigation will occur Mitigation may occur

Mitigation will occur

80 to 170 year
rotation increased
(to 210 year)

animal control not necessary
leave islands of trees around snags
or eliminate clearcutting entirely
no chemical brush control -
shelterwood instead
save roadless old growth for
future generations
increase trail miles--reduce road miles
concentrate ^{potential} errors on existing roaded
areas.
old growth forests not just museums
in national parks

GALENA TIMBER SAVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS:

surplus old growth
high volume forest
saved for future e
generations
haven't preserved
old growth cutting
"economy"

allow "cut & move out"
economy to come back

Salmon Ck. fishery
not degraded further
erosion & siltation
not increased

downstream costs for
dredging, flood control,
flooding not increased

pesticide & heat pollution
to water not increased

soil degradation eliminated
(no erosion, leaching,
slash burning)

energy wasteful recreation
not encouraged (road
vehicles to ~~the~~ highest
remotest areas)

even age tree farming not
present in roadless areas

revalue old growth areas for 100
years in future
"recreational economy" encouraged
in former logging-mining towns
(untouched mountain beauty - old
growth forests)
minimize road construction expense

some trees will die
~~the~~ today's
lumber market will lose
good quality old growth lumber
the Galena forest won't have
intensive management
conversion period or old
growth liquidation period
will be postponed

Some additional points that I hope the impact assessment will address:

ECONOMIC VALUE OF SALE VS. COST OF CUTTING TIMBER

You mentioned a 210 year cycle rather than a 105 year rotation would have to be used to justify the cost of logging. Will this mean a 420 year planning horizon? Will FORPLAN constraints be reduced because of the cost of helicopter logging? (My source is p.21 10/81 Forest Planning Issue) as follows:

1. Timber, including constraints like: a) rotation at 95% of culmination of mean annual increment; b) non-declining even flow harvest schedule;
2. Visual resource constraints, such as harvest dispersion, minimum tree sizes, and the use of special silvicultural systems;
3. Recreation constraints such as allocations to provide: a) dispersed, natural recreation opportunities; b) old growth recreation experiences; c) quality hunting experiences;
4. Wildlife constraints including constraints relating to: a) harvest size and dispersion; b) special management practices such as snag retention and road densities; c) extended rotations for old growth dependent wildlife; d) riparian zone management.

What is the actual cost of logging timber by helicopter? How does it compare with leaving timber as a reserve for future generations when other aerial methods much less expensive per cubic ft or board ft may be available? What is the economic value of retaining old growth because of increasing scarcity? Another way to answer the cost question is: if roads were already at this site, what would be the cost of conventional logging, replanting etc? How does shelterwood vs. clearcut pencil out? What will be the cost of regeneration planting and species control on this difficult site? And finally, if this site isn't logged what alternative sites could be considered for logging? How do the costs and economic values compare in each case?

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF LOGGING THIS SITE:

What will be done to eliminate landslides or avalanches that may clog Salmon Ck? What yield reduction will be used? (p.23 1-2/82 Forest Planning) 7.5%, 10%, or 15%? What will keep disturbed soil from washing into Salmon Ck, or tributaries during major storms? How will the spawning beds of Salmon Ck. be protected? How will the site be reforested and with what species and what will be the cost? What will be the percent of log damage on these steep, rocky slopes? (I'm assuming the copter cannot carry a standing tree just cut) How many working days will the copter be used? What periods of year? What hours of day? What will be exact flight paths to & from landing to site? To & from valley? How many? How will the loggers access site?

If this sale occurs, can some of the money saved by not building roads to this site instead be used to restore the old USFS trail from roughly Galena to Garland Mineral Springs & beyond past quartz Ck? Even though roads paralleled this trail, many people who would never venture into backcountry or SHOULDNT will be able to walk a few hundred feet to 8 miles or more along the N. fork, through beautiful stands of old growth, and along several significant waterfalls & pools. (see video tape that the National Park Service has on a helicopter flight from the N. fork source to Index - I have a copy if you wish to borrow it) This method of trails paralleling roads has been successfully done all over Europe, especially Switzerland, and also in Mt. Rainier Nat. Park (Paradise to Longdore etc).

By now I sure you're groaning (being a city employee myself) at the work this letter will cause, but again I am impressed with the number of my concerns that you seem to be trying to mitigate. I won't be sending this letter to others until I get to see the assessment. Will the State Dept. of Game get a copy? Could I have a copy OK where in the downtown Seattle office I could look at one? If answers appear in the assessment, I would much prefer that to a personal letter.

Also, I will try to walk the area later this summer to put my concerns into sharper focus. Thanks for your understanding and attention to this complex issue, and for the time you have spent addressing my concerns.

Feel free to call or write if you have further questions.

Sincerely

Edward W. Schein
Work 625-2781
Home 937-2237

5/83

7665 N.W. McDonald Circle
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
May 23, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

Please enter this letter in the hearing record on S 837 (Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983) to be held June 2-3, 1983.

I am a native of the State of Washington and "grew up" with the awareness of the unique beauty of the forests and mountains of the Puget Sound/Western Cascades area. As a child, I could gaze upon the Olympic Mountains from my livingroom. It was my mother who pointed out to me the identity of The Brothers. In adulthood, I have climbed and hiked not only on (in) The Brothers, but in many other roadless areas under consideration in S 837. In addition to The Brothers, I am familiar with the following roadless areas:

1. Skokomish (attempted climb of Mt. Cruiser)
2. Glacier Peak Additions (in particular, the Monte Cristo area and eastern portions)
3. Mt. Baker (what a crime to rip off the Mountain's skirt of trees!)
4. Lake Chelan---Sawtooth (I had a very memorable climb of Silver Star Mtn.)
5. Pasayten Additions
6. Goat Rocks Additions
7. Mt. Adams Additions

I can vouch that these roadless areas are every bit as wild and beautiful as existing statutory Wilderness. Though I now live in the neighboring state of Oregon, I still return periodically to Washington for hiking, climbing and backpacking. In addition to the above areas I have dreamed of and still plan to visit Cougar Lakes, Indian Heaven, and Eagle Rock. I want them to still be wild and undeveloped when I get there.

I strongly support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. The Forest Service RARE II recommendations and the areas listed in part I of S. 837 are simply insufficient.

I strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion---not just because it would destroy two important parts of an existing

Wilderness, but because it would set a dangerous precedent nationwide.

Protection of the areas in the Conservation Proposal will help assure that future generations will also have the opportunity for the same memorable experiences I have had.

Sincerely,

Patricia Loveland

Patricia Loveland

Letter to Senator Henry M. Jackson
cc: Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Rep. Jim Weaver
Rep. Les AuCoin
Rep. Ron Wyden
Washington Wilderness Coalition

Rehabilitation Associates

REHABILITATION MEDICINE
ELECTROMYOGRAPHY &
ELECTRODIAGNOSIS

May 19, 1983

Philip S. Morrison MD
G. Keith Mackenzie, MD, PS
John V. Stephens, MD
Robert W. Atwood, PhD

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

In regards to the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 introduced by you to the Senate this year, I would like to thank you for your support of wilderness areas on the State of Washington. As you are more than aware, both the esthetic and economic qualities of our state are tied quite intimately to our good recreational areas, and protection for these areas at this point in time would seem extremely crucial.

I think it is important that the wilderness areas not only have actual protection themselves, but that their boundaries be protected both now and for future usage. Being from eastern Washington, I am, of course, most interested in the Kettle Range area and the Salmo-Priest area. I have hiked in the Salmo-Priest extensively and would urge your support for protection of this small area. A good example of how not to protect an area is what the Canadians have done directly across the border from Salmo-Priest, which looks more like it has been the site of a bombing exercise for the Royal Canadian Air Force than for any sensible logging plans.

Also, in relation to the rest of Northern Idaho, which has been virtually decimated by logging and was poorly planned for nature (which has led indirectly to significant decline for sports fishery in this area and subsequent loss of tourism), I would urge protection of that area.

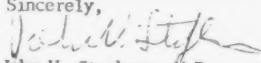
In this same vein, I would also urge opposition to Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion bill.

Your past and future support of Washington wilderness and concern for the environment as a whole on a national level is greatly appreciated.

It is my understanding that there will be hearings in Spokane on June 2nd in regards to some of the issues just mentioned, and though I will not be able to attend, I wish that you would consider my letter and include it in the hearing records.

Thank you once again for your interests. (

Sincerely,


John V. Stephens, M.D.

JVS/cb

5/20/83

Kevin R. Mart
1021 High St.
Bellingham WA
98225

Honorable Senator Slade Gordon:
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C.
20510

Dear Senator Gordon:

I am writing you in regards to the upcoming Congressional Hearings on Washington's Wilderness Areas. Since I will be unable to attend the meetings in Seattle & Spokane, please include the following in the hearing record:

"I, Kevin Mart, support the inclusion of all proposed areas into the Wilderness Areas Act. I would like to especially give support to including the Mt. Baker, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Pasayten Additions, Glacier Peak Additions and Cougar Lake Wilderness Areas. These are all specific places I have explored and would much like these inclusions and additions to be made.

- 2 -

Although I have never visited the proposed Salmo-Priest or Kettle Range areas, I know it is a wild and important portion of our state that deserves serious consideration.

It has been brought to my attention that efforts have been made by Rep. Morrison to delete certain areas within the Goat Rocks Wilderness for expansion of the White Pass Ski Area. This deletion would eliminate a prime area crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail.

This deletion of Hogback Mtn and Miriam Creek is an attack on the Nat'l Wilderness System, one which stands for wilderness as permanence. The line must be drawn between profits from the land financially and esthetically. Haven't these decisions already been made?"

Thanks for your time, and for the sake of those who follow us on this planet:

Support inclusion,

Reject deletion!

Sincerely,

Kwame Ninsin

1886

Angola, N. Y. 14006

9211 Lakeside

May 23 1983

Sen. Slade Gorton

Sen. Office Bldg. Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Gorton,

Kindly save all the wilderness in
the State of Washington for our great
Wilderness System! It is urgent we do
this early before development or any
intrusion occurs in these precious areas.

The wildlife needs all the wilderness
left - to survive. We ask you
to have vision to save these cherished
lands - for generations to come.

Which we could make the hearings
in Seattle and Spokane. Let this letter be
made part of the Minutes.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Mrs. Richard C. Stevenson

JUN 13 1963

May 22, 1963

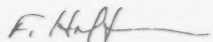
Senator Slade Gorton
513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I wish to voice my strong support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Of the proposed areas or additions, I am personally familiar with the Glacier Peak, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, Indian Heaven, and Juniper Forest areas.

I believe Representative Morrison's proposed deletion of 2500 acres of the Goat Rocks wilderness to be not only unnecessarily damaging locally, but of great concern nationally as a precedent for ravaging existing wilderness wherever private commercial gain is potentially possible. Hogback and Miriam Creek should remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include my comments in the hearings on wilderness. Thank you for your support of wilderness,



Frank Hoffman
1020 Bancella St.
Seattle, Wa 98162

Dear Senator:

Please include the following in hearings~
record on the Washington State Wilderness
Act of 1983

I ask that bend all efforts toward binding
all areas recommended for inclusion under
S 837 to survifal in perpetuity as "Wilder-
ness," that you oppose Rep. Morrison's
proposal to delet the Goat Rocks' Area
from The Act, and that you vow this will be
only the first such legislation to reserve
natural areas in their natural condition in
perpetuity.

Sincerely,

Emily J. Horswill

Greg Schirato
303 W. Dravus
Seattle, Wa. 98119

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gordon,

I am writing to let you know I strongly support the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983", S.837 which you introduced.

There are many critical areas in the RARE II recommendations that should be given wilderness status. Such areas as the Salmo-Priest are important habitat areas for the Caribou, a climax species which is very uncommon in the state of Washington. The proposed Olympic Wilderness Area is also an important wintering area for the Roosevelt Elk. However, all of the RARE II areas are of importance and should receive wilderness designation.

Further, I feel Title II is an important part of the bill. Wilderness Designation for such areas as the Clearwater would be a positive step since much of the surrounding area receives excessively high logging and recreational pressures.

In addition, I feel the Goat Rocks deletion is intollerable. This would set a dangerous precedent by removing land from wilderness designation. Private individuals should not be able to profit by exploiting resources that belong to all individuals.

Roads built in the National Forests would destroy much wildlife habitat and disturb such animals as elk. Ward and Cupal (1980) "Telemetered Heart Rate of Thres Elk as Affected By Activity and Human Disturbance" have shown that elk try and maintain at least a 1/2 mile buffer between themselves

and roads. In conclusion, I feel wilderness areas are important because, due to our lack of knowledge of the ecosystem and political pressures often land and resources are poorly managed or exploited, and areas that receive minimal impact and management, such as wilderness areas, are important to conserve for present and future generations.

I would like this letter included in the hearing record in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

Your continued support for wilderness is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Greg Schirato

Greg Schirato
Margaret Schirato

438 21st Street
 Bellingham, WA 98225
 May 23, 1983

Senator Slade Horton
 Senate Office Building
 Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Horton:

Because of job commitments I will not be able to attend the Wilderness hearings in Seattle on June 3. but I want to commend you on your sponsorship of the Washington Wilderness Bill (S.837).

I and my entire family (3 generations) are enthusiastic wilderness trekkers. We are very much interested in seeing all the areas listed in Title II of this Bill added to the wilderness areas already preserved in our state. Wilderness is a precious heritage that we do not really own but only have in custody for our grandchildren. It can easily at any time be destroyed, but it can never be replaced.

We also urge you to resist any effort of the Forest Service to sell federally owned timber lands.

Sincerely yours
 Howard L. Harris

Please include this letter in the mailing record.



Dear Sir,
 5504 21st St. S.
 Seattle, Wash. D.C.

I am writing concerning the
 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984".
 I request that this letter be part of
 the June 3, 1983 Seattle Living record
 on this wilderness legislation.

The course of wilderness is
 progress! We must not accept a
 wilderness bill that dilutes wilderness!
 I oppose P.A. 84-01 which attempts to
 delete 2,500 acres from the Mount Baker
 National Park. The most serious
 "Not Under Wilderness" area, the
 "Mount Baker" - in any form.

I support significant
 expansion of the Mount Baker

Recommendation. I am for the
Boulder River, Juniper Forest, Kettle
Pond, Mt. Baker, and Clearwater.

We must give maximum support
to the wilderness designation of
these areas.

I urge you to stand for a strong
Wilderness Preservation System! I
support leaving Hogback Mountain and
Mud Lake in the National Wilderness
Preservation System.

We must not remove lands from
Wilderness area for a "private" profit
from "public lands" sale!

Wilderness, if preserved with
permanence will be a source of
inspiration, recreation, and spiritual
enrichment for generations to come.
Sincerely, Alice P. Blomson

HARRIETT M. CODY
RITA L. BENDER

Attorneys at Law

May 23, 1983

*300 New England Building
219 First Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98104
206/587-0050*

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
711 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton
513 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Mike Lowry
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: S. 837 Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983
Written Testimony for Public Hearing 6/3/83, Seattle

Gentlemen:

I am writing again to express my concerns about S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Because I will be unable to personally attend the public hearing on this proposed legislation in Seattle on Friday, June 3, 1983, I am asking that you submit this letter into the hearing record in lieu of my oral testimony.

I strongly support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and urge you to support significant increases in the wilderness designation which appear in the existing Title I of this legislation. I am particularly concerned about the inadequate proposed expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness, and the Pasayten Wilderness additions, since the RARE II recommendations for expansion of these areas do not provide for adequate protection of designated wilderness areas from contiguous areas which have been or will be logged or otherwise developed in the future. I have been an active backpacker and mountain climber my entire adult life and have spent many extended periods of time hiking and camping in these areas. I have become increasingly aware of the threat which logging and mining interests and other development activities pose to existing wilderness and the importance of providing significant buffers between wilderness areas and non-wilderness areas. The Cougar Lake addition to wilderness designations is another critical area which needs immediate protection.

The proposed Title II of S. 837 includes many precious areas which should receive immediate wilderness designation. We cannot afford to defer designating these areas as wilderness: Indian Heaven, Glacier View, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Norse Peak, Kettle Range, Juniper Forest, and Eagle Rock. Because the wilderness designations in Title I are woefully inadequate, I hope you will support an increased number of present wilderness designations by moving all of the areas in Title II for immediate protection.

Finally, I am absolutely opposed to the proposed deletion of 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area, which has been a designated wilderness since 1946. Any legislative proposal which would delete existing wilderness designations will undermine the legislative intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which was intended to secure wilderness designations for the public for all time.

Thank you for including this brief statement of my concerns in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Harriett M. Cody
Harriett M. Cody
Attorney at Law

HMC:ps

1896

MAY 24 1983
May 19th

Honnell Rod Chandler,

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen regarding the future of our wilderness areas.

We, in Washington State, are blessed with natural scenic beauty and wildlife beyond that of most states in this

country. After living for seven years in New York City, I feel very fortunate to be living in a place where one has a sense of freedom and space.

I urge you to support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, in particular:

1. Glacier Peak Additions
2. Mt. Baker

3. Lake Chelan-Sawtooth.
4. Boulder River
5. Olympics
6. Salmo-Puget
7. Cougar Lakes
8. Pasayten Additions

I also urge you to oppose
Representative Harrison's
Lost Rocks deletion.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
George Friedenberg
41st District

Please include this letter in the
hearing record; the hearing to
be held in Seattle on June 3, 1983

May 31, 1983
20729-13th. Ave. So.
Seattle, WA 98148

Senator Slade Gorton,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton

Please include this letter in the record of the Washington Wilderness hearing in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness as presented by the Washington Wilderness Coalition and others.

Wilderness may not be essential to our survival, but it is essential to our living well. Wilderness supports a great diversity of plants, animals, habitats, and ecosystems. Many of these can only exist in wilderness. Most cannot thrive except in wilderness. These natural treasures enrich our lives enormously whether we merely observe them distantly, or intensely study them and apply the knowledge learned to gain some tangible economic benefit. Our lives are also greatly enriched by the quiet, the solitude, and the lack of human disturbance in wilderness areas. For some of us, as we spend most of our lives in the din and frenzy of civilization, it is comforting just to know that these quiet places exist. I cringe to think of looking from Seattle across to the proposed Olympic Wilderness and seeing clearcuts instead of forested ridges.

Arguments that it is necessary to leave the proposed wilderness areas open to commercial exploitation are spurious. They are national treasures, already in the public domain. It would be unconscionable to allow the destruction of public treasures so that a few could make private profits. This is true in the case of the proposed deletion from the Goat Rocks Wilderness area. Miriam Creek and Hogback Ridge should remain within the Goat Rocks Wilderness area. They should not be deleted so that the privately owned White Pass ski area can expand. Representative Sid Morrison is wrong in saying that White Pass could become a world class ski resort. It has neither the necessary vertical



GIRL SCOUTS

Totem Girl Scout Council
3611 Woodland Park Ave N.
Seattle, WA 98103-7994
(206) 633-5600

May 31, 1983

CMS

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator,

The out-of-doors holds a special meaning to Totem Girl Scouts. We serve more than 20,000 girl and adult members in ten Northwestern Washington counties. For the past 50 years our members have been introduced to an attitude of reverence and respect for nature. Countless thousands of Totem's Girl Scouts have enjoyed the adventure of camping, hiking and exploring the solitude of nature on council-owned properties.

Many of these properties are situated near wilderness areas. As specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964 "The essence of wilderness is permanence". Because of the special experience the out-of-doors has meant to Girl Scouting we strongly urge the enactment of legislation to protect and preserve our priceless wilderness heritage.

Sincerely,

TOTEM GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL

Mary Beth Tompane

Mary Beth Tompane
Interim Executive Director

MBT:ec

132-03

1900

13 JUN 1983 2:02

Shirley Einarsson
1309 Clements Circle
East Wenatchee, WA 98801

May 31, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I wish to go on public record as fully supporting the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, which includes the areas you and Senator Jackson have proposed in S.837. I also wish to go on record as strongly opposing the proposal of Representative Sid Morrison to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area for possible expansion of the White Pass Ski Area.

Any attempt to decrease the amount of land designated as 'wilderness' is an attempt to destroy one of our irrevocable resources: the pristine wilderness unique to the Pacific Northwest. At some point in the development of our great country we must discover that preservation of our wilderness heritage is essential. 'Progress' cannot always be measured in terms of dollars and cents; it must also be measured by how we cherish our national heritage and our lands. The wilderness is there for all of those who wish to pursue the challenges it offers. Should its delicate balance be altered, it is no more. Once altered, these areas are irretrievable. I beg you to have the foresight to preserve these wilderness areas for all generations to come.

Sincerely,

Shirley Einarsson
Shirley Einarsson

cc: Senator Henry M. Jackson
Representative Sid Morrison
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Seattle hearing

Page 2.

drop nor the necessary weather. In any case, White Pass should not receive what amounts to a Federal subsidy.

The Goat Rocks deletion should be removed from S. 837. All of the areas and acreage in the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, including the Olympics, Cougar Lakes, and Eagle Rock should be given Wilderness designation in S. 837.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Grant Coomer

Grant Coomer

1902

1 June 1983

Richard & Elsie Zarnowitz
1486 Oriental Av
Bellingham, Wa. 98226

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you for your many answers and explanations in the past to my letters regarding issues of concern to me.

We were very pleased to learn that you and Senator Jackson have jointly introduced S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. We have been informed of the public hearings being held in Seattle on 3 June, but we will be unable to attend. Our letter is in lieu of testimony at the hearing and we wish it to be part of the record of the public hearing input.

We are not members of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association, but feel that they have done a good job in bringing to public attention the need for more wilderness designation (actual designation, not just study or consideration) of many unprotected wilderness areas in Washington. We note that Title I of S.837 designates only those lands recommended for wilderness by the Carter administration. There seem to be some glaring omissions or token-only boundaries among those recommendations. Those of us who are interested in preserving representative portions of our shrinking natural heritage for the increased population to come, for the ecologic integrity of those areas, for the wildlife habitat so necessary for continued health of our natural wildlife treasures, FEEL WE MUST INSIST ON A REAL EXPANSION OF THOSE OLD RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE SUPPORT ALL OF THE AREAS INCLUDED IN TITLE II OF S.837 FOR ACTUAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION WITH FULL PROTECTION. THIS INCLUDES AREAS THAT PRESENTLY HAVE INADEQUATE BOUNDARIES.

Further, we have learned that Rep. Sid Morrison has proposed to DELETE 2500 ACRES from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This scheme, proposed for a profit-making ski area expansion, would eliminate a prime area which is crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail. We cannot conceive of such a destruction of an established Wilderness Area. REP. MORRISON'S "GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS" MUST BE DEFEATED SO SOUNDLY THAT SUCH A BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST WILL NOT EVER BE PROPOSED AGAIN.

We support the "soft release/sufficiency" compromise included in S.837. Timber industrialists don't like that, of course, but we feel wilderness has taken a back-seat to the rapacious profit-making use of our National Forests for long enough--too long, really. We want a change.

IN SUMMARY, WE SUPPORT THE CITIZENS' CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS. WE HAVEN'T YET BEEN TO ALL THESE PLACES, BUT KNOW PEOPLE WHO HAVE, AND HAVE SEEN PHOTOS OF THEM, AND HOPE SOMEDAY TO SEE THEM. IF WE DON'T PERHAPS OUR GRANDCHILDREN WILL. WE WANT THESE PLACES TO REMAIN FOR ALL THOSE YET TO COME WHO WILL LIVE OR VISIT IN THE NORTHWEST. THEY BELONG TO THE PEOPLE, NOT TO THE SAW AND THE BULLDOZER.

TO BE SPECIFIC, WE SUPPORT THESE AREAS FOR INCLUSION PERMANENTLY AS WILDERNESS:

JUNIPER FOREST	KETTLE RANGE	SALMO-PRIEST
LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH		INDIAN HEAVEN
MT. ADAMS ADDITIONS		GOAT ROCKS ADDITIONS
COUGAR LAKES		MT. BAKER*****
BOULDER RIVER	GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS*****	
EAGLE ROCK*****		
OLYMPICS	CLEARWATER	MT. RAINEIR ADD'S
DARK DIVIDE*****	PASAYTEN ADDITIONS	

Thank you for holding the public hearings and for S.837, and your many beneficial actions for preserving our natural heritage.

Sincerely,

Richard & Elaine Zarnowitz

1904

May 28, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Wash. D.C. 20510

Re: WA. State Wilderness Act - S. 837

Your utmost concern for
Wilderness is greatly appreciated
by my family — 8 of us — as we
especially value Wilderness Areas.

I do hope you have experienced
the very special quality of a
Wilderness area. — it's rare and
also irreplaceable by the best efforts
of man.

Please approve Title I and
II and resist removal of land
for profit from the protection of the
Wilderness designation. We have too much
spoiled land in our country already.
Kindly include this in your
hearing record.



Dr. & Mrs. C. K. Iverson
3609 - 72nd Place SE
Mercer Island, WA
98040

Sincerely,
Liana Iverson
(Mrs. Carol K. Iverson)

1905

Mark Schorn
9854 So. Meridian St.
Payallup, WA 98273

Slade Gorton, US Senator
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

(MS-0021)

Honorable Senator Gorton,

As I sit here on Park Butte gazing at Mt. Baker and surrounding peaks, I realize that this is truly the most beautiful land I've ever set foot on. I'm not an articulate well versed writer so I don't know if I can express fascination this area imparts nor the need to keep it protected. The only adequate form of protection is to designate it a Wilderness Area.

The entire Pacific Crest needs protection. This includes Goat Rocks, Cougar Lakes, Glacier Peak and the Puyallup Wilderness areas. The areas have little logging potential and are extremely fragile. That is why roads into the areas need to be avoided. Access into the Cascades is extremely easy as is and plenty of recreation abounds for all levels of "outdoorsman". Please include this letter in the record of the Wilderness Hearings held in Seattle as I can't attend the meeting. Also congratulations on your compromise Budget resolution, a fine example of how the ~~law~~ legislative process should work.

Thank you,
Mark Schorn

NORTH CASCADES AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 305
Bellingham, Washington 98227
March 30, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S 837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983"

Dear Senator Gorton:

The North Cascades Audubon Society (NCAS) urges the inclusion of a Mt. Baker Wilderness in S 837. We specifically endorse the boundaries proposed by the Mt. Baker Wilderness Association. Many years and much thought have gone into these boundary proposals with participation by all interested parties and potential users. These boundary proposals represent adequate protection for sensitive areas and minimum conflict with nonwilderness usage. With respect to sensitive areas within the proposed boundaries NCAS has two particular concerns:

- (1) Noisy Creek, which empties into Baker Lake, is flanked by prime old growth forest. While it may be economically feasible to log this area in the future we believe it deserves permanent protection as a valuable habitat. Spotted owls, which require old growth habitat, are now nesting in this area. The U.S. Forest Service's Spotted Owl Management Program is temporarily protecting this area. Because of the area's demonstrated value as old growth habitat we believe it deserves the more permanent protection provided by Wilderness designation.
- (2) Peregrin falcons, an endangered species, are nesting within the proposed boundary area. The nest is being monitored by the Washington State Department of Game. The exact location of the nest site is confidential, but this information should be available to you from the Washington State Department of Game or from the U.S. Forest Service. Again this is proven habitat value of the area.

Thank you for introducing S 837. Please include this letter in the hearing record on S 837 which, I understand, will be heard before your subcommittee.

Yours Very Truly,



Howard L. Cockerham III
President, NCAS
2921 Ellis St.
Bellingham, WA 98225

1907

4228 N E 92
Seattle, Wa. 98115
May 30, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson and Senator Corton,

Since I will be out of town on June 3rd, I will be unable to attend the Wilderness Hearings in Seattle. Therefore I would like this letter to be included in the hearing record.

I would like to see an expansion of the Rare II recommendations for wilderness. It is very important that the boundaries to these areas be protected.

The areas in "Title II" and their boundaries must also be given a wilderness designation so these places will remain wild and beautiful.

I oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's plan to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness area. This would set a bad precedent for removing lands from already established wilderness areas as well as destroying some prime backcountry.

I work at the Swallows' Nest, a mountaineering store in Seattle, and I am very much aware of the growing numbers of wilderness users. I see every day the increasing numbers of people who are going to the mountains for recreation. People come in to the store every day and ask me where they can go for a hike and not see mobs of people. We need more wilderness areas, not less!

We must not be short-sighted. We need all the wilderness areas we can possibly save.

Sincerely,

Willa Halperin
Willa Halperin

Copy to: Rep. Joel Pritchard
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

1908

May 30, 1983
15819 SE 44th St.
Bellevue, WA 98006

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Statement for the record of the June 3, 1983
hearing by the Subcommittee on Public Lands on the
Washington Wilderness Bill, ~~XXXXX~~ in Seattle

Dear Senator Gorton,

Later in this year you and all other members of the Washington State Congressional delegation will be receiving copies of Washington Wilderness: The Unfinished Work, published by The Mountaineers, so I will not in this letter repeat the "testimony" presented by me in pages of that book.

I do hope you will examine the volume carefully. It was the last previous such book published by The Mountaineers, The Alpine Lakes, that helped Governor Dan Evans convince President Gerald Ford he should sign the bill establishing the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. Governor Evans has quoted President Ford as saying, as he turned over the pages, "It is such beautiful country! It must be saved!"

An argument for wilderness which I did not elaborate in ~~that~~ ^{The new} book seems to me equally compelling with the "appeal to the spirit." My family roots in Washington State go back just several years short of a century, and over that period many of my family -- and friends -- have worked -- and do still work -- in the timber industry. The health of that industry is of deep concern to me, personally as well as in the larger social context.

The Northwest timber industry presently is operating as if conditions of the past can be projected indefinitely into the future. Everyone knows this cannot be done. That is why the Weyerhaeuser Company is transferring its future to the Southeast, and proclaiming it will temporarily abandon the Northwest, except in a sort of holding-waiting operation, unless its terms are met and it be allowed to liquidate the entire forest inventory of the region.

In my view, two things must be done to place the Northwest timber industry on a stable basis for the century ahead, becoming a permanent, dependable contributor to the economic life of the area.

For one, the nation, state, and local governments must take such steps in land-zoning and tax incentives to provide the industry with an assured land base in the best place for growing trees: the low elevations of the west-of-Cascades portion of the state. As a matter of public policy, large areas need to be permanently classified as "forest land," secure by statute from development for what the tax assessor calls "higher ~~xxxx~~ and better uses." Given such protection, it will be possible for landowners to continue growing wood, without the constant temptation -- or necessity -- to sell out to speculators or subdividers.

1909

Given the proper zoning protection and tax breaks (carrot and stick), even residents on their 5- and 10-acre spreads could be encouraged to contribute to the yield. The "Tree Farm Neighbor" concept that Weyerhaeuser has developed needs to be pushed harder, by government. As an extension, a procedure needs to be devised whereby a person might sell a half-dozen trees every four or five years, as recommended by a forester as the proper harvest, the zoning/tax breaks given only to those who do contribute to the harvest.

By this means the industry would be provided space on the best tree-growing land.

The second thing to be done is to exclude it absolutely from the worst tree-growing land -- and this the Washington Wilderness Bill would to a very large extent do.

The point is that so long as the industry is permitted to "mine" timber at high elevations and on steep slopes it will do so, because though it will be a one-time harvest comparable to digging up gold, and not "farming," and though it will destroy soils, water quality, and fisheries, these are costs borne by the whole of society, not by the timber industry, which thus is able to show a profit from the "mining" operation.

Only when the industry is forbidden its old habits of the past will it turn its imagination to developing new techniques suitable for the future.

The industry will not develop the technology of "urban tree farming" and it will not renounce "timber mining" until it has to -- until it is forced to in the name of the whole of American society -- and in the name of the economic health of the Northwest -- and in the name of the jobs of my family and friends in the industry.

The Washington Wilderness Bill is only one of the measures you must ^{adapt} ~~take~~ to reform, repair, and reestablish the timber industry. However, it is a very important part of the whole program, and an excellent ~~one~~ way to start putting the program together.

Sincerely,

Harvey Manning
Harvey Manning

cc: Congressman Rod Chandler

1910

1910-11-17

Mr. Sidney J. Alderman
639 E. Lake Sammamish
Parkway NE
Redmond, Washington

May 28, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

I would like to include this letter as testimony on the proposed Wilderness Act of 1983. I applaud and support your efforts to date and hope you will continue to fight for Wilderness in Washington.

I have hiked in many of the areas being considered under Title II of the bill and feel very strongly that their inclusion in the Wilderness Act is a must. Specifically I have visited the Cougar Lakes, Clearwater, Juniper Forest, and Glacier Peak additions areas listed under Title II. I have also hiked in the Goat Rocks Wilderness where I scaled Gilbert Peak to obtain a magnificent view of the Cascades. Please do not support Rep. Morrisons Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion amendment. Wilderness areas like the Goat Rocks are the crown jewels of our natural resource heritage. Without these areas, the state and its citizens lose an irreplaceable portion of that commodity we call the quality of life.

Sincerely yours,
Sidney J. Alderman

1911

1828 N. 54th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

May 30, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Gorton:

I want to encourage your full support of Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 (S-837). As a part of this act I would like to see many of the Title II areas receive legal definition as bonafide wilderness.

Our wilderness is very important to me as a citizen of this state. I use its trails and camping sites to enjoy its natural beauty. I find the undeveloped areas are peaceful and relaxing providing a unique reprieve from the day to day rush and restoring ones vigor. On a broader scale, wilderness is valuable to me as a part of my heritage. It lets one experience this country as it has been for hundreds of years. It gives one a sense of identity and pride. In its unchanged state it can be appreciated by generations to come.

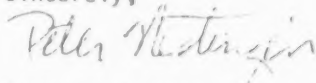
Many citizens of this and outlying states feel the same about Washington's unique wilderness. Its a great natural attraction. With adequate perimeter access all can enjoy these areas to the limits of their energy and enthusiasm.

Please bargain hard for our Washington Wilderness. By definition it will change character permanently as we designate it for other uses.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Peter Nestingen



**ST
ELIZABETH
MEDICAL
CENTER**

110 SOUTH NINTH AVENUE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 98902 509-575-5000

June 1, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am a member of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance Club, a volunteer Yakima-based organization which has worked for the past 20 years toward the creation of a Cougar Lakes Wilderness adjacent to Mount Rainier National Park. Our organization has been supportive of the creation of a two-part wilderness, a north and a south unit on both sides of the Chinook Pass Highway.

I very much appreciate the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" which you gentlemen have presented to the Senate. I believe it is an excellent beginning of the effort to finalize wilderness designations in the State of Washington, but certainly believe the Title I proposals as applied to the Cougar Lakes are inadequate. I believe it is extremely important that the Norse Peak region (north unit of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness) be included in the final wilderness designation and that such designating steps be taken soon to prevent further timber sales within the potential boundaries of the north unit wilderness.

I believe this represents our last chance to preserve some of the pristine beauty of the mountain areas of Washington State, and that our failure to do so will be detrimental to ourselves and to future generations. The recreational value of the wilderness, as well as its potential value as a watershed and for purposes of wildlife conservation are immeasurable.

I sincerely urge your support for creation of a north component of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness (Norse Peak), and again thank you for your efforts on behalf of the Washington wilderness.

Sincerely,

Joel C. Heinzen, M.D.

JCH:jmp

addendum: A copy of this letter has been included in the hearing record.

1913

3126 A, Portage Bay Place E.
Seattle, Washington 98102

3 June 83

{ Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C., 20510

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:

Washington Wilderness

Dear Sirs:

I wish to go on record as a strong supporter of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Many of the areas are important for watershed preservation. The Forest Service consistently ignores the secondary costs of montane clearcutting, particularly the impact on rivers and flooding. I have personally witnessed the stark contrast between a river from a clearcut watershed and an undisturbed National Park area near the Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes roadless areas. Major Corps of Engineers work was needed to merely preserve the highway; flood threats persist until the clearcut areas return to cover.

The destructive cycle of clearcutting, floods, river channelization, and "flood control" dams should be kept away from our remaining healthy watersheds. The overall economic impact is negative, and we bequeath to our children a dangerous system of silting reservoirs and eroding mountainsides. The benefits in terms of fish and irrigation production should not be arbitrarily excluded from the economic equation - quite aside from the recreational aspects.

Very truly yours


C. R. B. Lister

1914

K-DIAMOND-K RANCH

STEVE and JUNE KONZ

RECEIVED

MAY 31 1983

Re: Steve and June Konz
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON 99166

104 Hwy 81 So



Senator Steve Gorton
Spokane

Dear Senator Steve Gorton:

May 27, 1983

SUBJECT: Wilderness area in Ferry county

The wilderness issue in Ferry county has been discussed and reviewed at numerous public hearings several years ago. The majority opinion of the people living there was to have a multiple use of the forests for everyone. The group that is advocating a wilderness area is in the minority and not involved in agriculture - the basic economy of our area. The silent majority, the loggers, truckers, farmers, ranchers and miners would be in Spokane and voice their opinions but are too busy trying to make a living.

May I strongly urge you not to vote for a wilderness area in Ferry county.

Personal background

SCHOOL TEACHER 5y
SCHOOL BOARD 1y
COUNTY FAIR MANAGER 1y
REPUBLIC KIDNAP 10y
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15y
GRANGE 22y
CATTLE RANCHER 22y

Respectfully
Stephen Konz

1915

J. M. PETERSON
2434 So. Columbia
Olympia, Wn. 98501
3 June 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton, Senator
Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

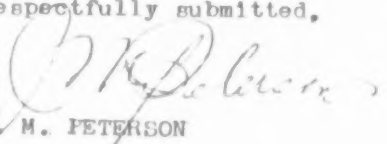
In re. S. 837 and Public Hearing
in Seattle on said bill

Dear Senator Gorton:

We today are living through a planetary crisis, which is both cultural and biological in nature. We are rapidly approaching the extreme limits of our urban-industrial society. The fate of the future populations of the United States, as well as the rest of the world, now depends upon the road that our generation takes. It is like the flip of a hand. If we now throw away our flora, fauna and biological status of our present wild and wilderness areas that have so far escaped industries' destruction, then our future generations will indeed live in a colorless world riddled with the cancer of our herbicides and defoliates. It will indeed be a sick society and the billions of dollars of money supply that Wall Street reports daily will be of no value.

I, therefore, today take this opportunity to urgently request that you amend the above-numbered bill to add those areas deemed necessary and as recommended by the Olympic Park Associates, Inc., of 13245 - 40th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington 98125. Thank you very much. This is being submitted as an official part of the record of said hearing.

Respectfully submitted,


J. M. PETERSON

1916

Law Office of
Gregory A. Sylvester
766 Main Street, P. O. Box 49
Buckley, Washington 98321

100-1112-01
June 2, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

RE: Washington Wilderness

Dear Senator Gorton:

Please include the following in the record for the hearing on Washington Wilderness.

The wilderness areas in Washington State should be preserved for the benefit of not only ourselves, but for our successors as well. Substantially more lands should be given Wilderness designations for protection -- even more than you provide for in the watered-down bill of S. 837 -- and certainly no land whatsoever should be deleted from Wilderness as Representative Morrison is attempting to do in the Goat Rocks Area. Eliminating wilderness areas for private use and profit creates a very bad precedent. I love to ski, and expanding the White Pass Ski Area may seem very attractive; but I think there are alternatives that will serve the skiing public as well, if not better, and without jeopardizing the Wilderness Preservation System.

Since I live in Pierce County, I am particularly concerned about preserving the areas around Mt. Rainier, including the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes and Goat Rocks additions.

I suggest placing the burden of persuasion on those who seek to alter or destroy the wilderness character of wildlands to show that such alteration or destruction is imminently needed for the health, safety and welfare of the public, and that the benefits therefrom will significantly outweigh the benefits of wilderness -- particularly

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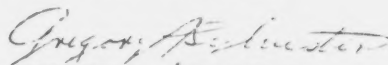
in the long run of our society. All of the roadless areas and wildlands should be accorded such protection. And a date should be set within which such persuasion of the Congress must occur -- e.g., ten years. If Congress has not been persuaded within that time, all wilderness areas including those presently reserved for further study, should automatically become part of the permanent Wilderness Preservation System. No roadbuilding or development should be allowed, of course, during that interim period.

Presuming that my suggestion is not politically feasible, I would accept S. 837 only as a last ditch compromise. But I earnestly hope that you will try to expand those areas to be preserved as wilderness under the terms of the final statute.

One last concern. I do not believe that Title II of S. 837 creates any commitment or concrete results toward wilderness designation. What is the purpose or intention and likely result of Title II?

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,


GREGORY A. SYLVESTER

GAS:rp

1918

1912²⁵ Tuesday, May 31, 1983

Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing to inform you of my interest in wilderness and wild-life. I have been following the issue of the proposed wilderness bill in the press. As a state resident who is involved in several types of outdoor recreation, I am extremely interested in seeing all of the lands in both parts of the bill preserved.

I have hiked and climbed in several of the areas under consideration, such as the Olympics, Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, the Cougar Lakes, and the Pasayten. All of these areas are exquisite examples of wilderness in Washington state. Each should be preserved as well as enlarged.

I am particularly concerned about the second part of the bill. Title II only considers other equally precious areas for wilderness designation. This is too vague. Consideration is no insurance areas like Boulder River or Lake Chelan-Sawtooth will be preserved. I strongly urge you to support wilderness preservation for

1919

The areas listed in Title II.

I believe Rep. Sid Morrison's plan to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area is terrible. This area has been protected since 1946 and is crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail. The truly upsetting aspect of Rep. Morrison's scheme is the unprecedented move it would make toward removing land from wilderness designation. An expansion of the White Pass Ski area does not warrant such drastic action. I advocate leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam's Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include my statement in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Pauline A. Skinner
PAULINE A. SKINNER
4240 NE 107TH ST.
SEATTLE, WA. 98125
206-367-1863

1920



OLYMPIC PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 502 - Sequim, Wa. 98382

May 31, 1983

Senator James McClure
Chairman, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure:

The Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society wishes to add its support for S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, to that of other conservation and environmental organizations in this State.

We appreciate the inclusion in Title I of a number of the wilderness areas recommended in the RARE II process. However, we are very much concerned about the proposed deletion of 2,500 acres from the existing Goats Rock Wilderness Area. Wilderness boundaries are designed to encompass integral areas which, once identified and established, should not be destroyed by piece-meal deletions. We believe that the exclusion of this Goats Rock acreage would establish a dangerous precedent. We trust you and your Committee members will delete this provision from the bill.

While we believe that there is ample justification for the inclusion of additional wilderness areas to those covered in Title I, we are hopeful that the 'soft release' provision of the bill will lead to their future addition. Here on the Olympic Peninsula there are several such areas. Some of these are included in the U.S.F.S. recommendations, but these, in certain cases, cut across valley bottoms, and, if adopted, would adversely affect winter habitat and destroy the limited remaining old growth forest important to a number of species. It should be noted that the wilderness area recommendations backed by environmental organizations only very minimally affect the total timber harvest potential, but are very important to the wilderness system. The future of additional wilderness areas also is being threatened by proposals to construct dams in some of these areas.

The areas we believe amply merit inclusion in the wilderness system include:

1. The Lower Graywolf Valley (the entire northern drainage area) and the Upper Dungeness Valley.
2. Storm King-Baldy Ridge, Pine Mountain, and McDonald Mountain - all adjacent to the north side of the Park. Their addition would conform the wilderness to watershed boundaries and wildlife migration routes.

3. The Dossewallips River Valley, the Lake Lena-Hamma Hamma Valley, and the Duckabush River area. While these are all USFS recommended areas, significant exclusions in the first two would disrupt wildlife winter range, cut into important anadromous fish spawning area, and destroy limited old growth reserve. Also, proposed hydro dams could adversely affect these areas.
4. Wonder Mountain and the South Fork Shokomish Valley areas also are prime areas for inclusion in the wilderness system
5. Colonel Bob and the South Quinalt areas, the former a RARE II recommendation, are adjacent to west Olympic rain forest area, and also are important wilderness resources needing protection.

We regret that we are not able to attend the forthcoming Seattle hearing on this wilderness bill, but would appreciate inclusion of our comments in your record.

Sincerely,

(signed) Harvey Kailin
 Harvey Kailin, Chairman
 Conservation Committee
 Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society

1922

705 E. Republican Apt B
Seattle, Wa. 98102
2 June 1983

Honorable Slade Horton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Horton:

Recent changes in my life have made me sensitive to people caught in large urban communities. Last year, cuts in state funding to higher education eliminated my employment at Western Washington University. I moved to Seattle to find another position. I find myself now continuously surrounded by buildings, highways, industries, businesses, institutions, and large numbers of people. The rush of modern society is everywhere apparent.

For over thirty years I have been an active backpacker and mountaineer, but never has wilderness meant so much to me as it has now. The open and relatively untouched areas where I can be alone, where I can explore rivers, lakes, wooded valleys, and mountain peaks, and where I can better learn about my relationship to the natural world are a source of release and of renewal for me.

Please support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Please oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. Please support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I want my two daughters and their children to have ample opportunity to enjoy our American wilderness, especially in areas near our home.

Thank you for your help. Please include my letter in the hearing record held in Seattle on Friday, June 3, 1983.

Sincerely,

Douglas D. Rich

1923

3328 SW 172nd St
Seattle, Wa 98166
May 30, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing you in regards to Senate Bill 5837, which concerns Wilderness designation for some of Washington's Federal lands. I know that you introduced this legislation along with Senator Jackson. I strongly support this action. I believe we should designate as Wilderness at least those lands so recommended by RARE II. In addition, I strongly support the study and, subsequently, the inclusion in the Wilderness system of those additional areas specified in your bill.

I live near Seattle and spend as much time as I can in the backcountry. I have cross-country skied and backpacked in some of the areas specified in your

1924

bill. These areas include Mt. Baker, the Olympic, Glacier Peak and the Pasayten. I have enjoyed the wilderness quality of these areas and do not want to see them altered by man.

Also, I am opposed to any deletion from existing Wilderness Areas. I am asking you to oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's scheme to delete Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

Thank-you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Shelley Sundgren
(Shelley Sundgren)

P.S. Please include this letter in the hearing (Seattle, June 3) record

1925

Statement for the Hearing Record of the Washington State
Wilderness Bill S.B. 837 U. S. Senate June 3, 1983, Seattle, Wa.

100-441-6 AM 11:55

I am writing in support of a strong comprehensive wilderness bill. I have flown over Washington State and seen the bald checkerboard of clearcuts.. I drive often to Mount Rainier National Park and every year I am more and more impressed at what a haven it is from the chainsaw as the acres of trees beside the road on the way to the park are eliminated one by one.

I especially want the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge , Greenwater, Glacier View, and Tatoosh Range in Pierce County preserved. Already these few wilderness areas are being fully used by the public. Taking these areas away from the public (via clearcutting) will result in more and more people impacting Mt. Rainier National Park.

Secondly I am upset by the Representative Morrison proposal to alter the Goat Rocks Wilderness boundaries. Changing the boundaries sets a bad presedent for the treatment of areas designated as Wilderness. It also is a bad idea because of the proximity of the Pacific Crest Trail to the proposal.

Respectfully submitted,

Jan Verduin
Jan Verduin
705 121 East
Tacoma, Wa. 98445

1926

May 31, 1983

THE HONORABLE HENRY M. JACKSON
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

✓ THE HONORABLE SIJADE GORTON
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

RE: S 937 WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

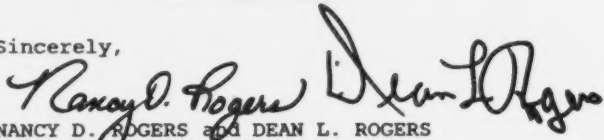
For the last 15 years we have hiked, camped and enjoyed the Cougar Lakes Area. With each visit our love and appreciation for this unique and magnificent wilderness increased.

We are grateful for your support in having the Cougar Lakes designated as wilderness area. We favor the Forest Service recommendation for the inclusion of approximately 137,000 acres, but would suggest some expansion in the boundaries proposed.

Further, we oppose the suggestion that 2,500 acres of the Goat Rocks Wilderness be turned over to the White Pass Company. We, and numerous other cross-country skiers value this area as a wilderness and protest its suggested use as a commercial venture.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,


NANCY D. ROGERS and DEAN L. ROGERS
403 North 4th Street
Selah, Washington 98942

1927

June 1, 1983

Hon. Stude Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I write in respect to S 837, Title
I & II,

I strongly support the position
of the Citizens' Conservation Proposal
for Washington Wilderness.

I strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's
Goal Rocks Wilderness deletion
proposal. It is a bad idea &
a bad precedent.

Could you please enter my
views in the hearing record on
S 837?

Sincerely,

Robert E. Smith
9106 30th NE
Seattle, WA 98115

1928

1428 EAST VALLEY STREET
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98112

LSKY

Hon Glade Gordon

~~Secretary of the Interior~~

I am writing in support
of § 837 and inclusion of
Title II areas under protection
of the National Wilderness
Preservation System

I also am opposed to
Rep Morrison's proposal to
delete 2500 acres from
the existing Goat Rocks
Wilderness Area.

Thank you

Ep! S

1929

Dear Senator Gorton,
I am writing in support of Senate
Bill 837. I would like to see more of
our Washington State put aside as
wilderness. I would like to comment
on the area around Mt Baker and
the Twin Sisters in the northern part
of Washington.

My family has gone picking in Elbow
Lake and Tomthoi Lake. We have walked
the Hannegan Pass trail into the North Cascades
Park. We have watched mountain goats as
we walked along Skyline Ridge and up
Excelsior Peak. We have climbed Mt
Baker & the Twin Sisters. I can tell
you that this area is worth saving.
Please include these comments in
your consideration and in the testimony.

Sincerely yours
Steve Irving
3696 Alm Road
Everson Washington

1930

127 Kensington Avenue, Apt. 7
Kent, Washington 98031
May 31, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Gorton:

I wish to commend you for your interest in Washington wilderness and to place on record my very strong support for the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I support the inclusion of all the areas designated in the Citizens' Proposal; and I wish to emphasize the importance of Cougar Lakes, Clearwater and Boulder River as critical wildlife habitat.

I strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion and support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I will be unable to attend the hearing to be held in Seattle on June 3 and ask that you include my letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nancy M. King
Nancy M. King

1931

SUSAN KIDD

1205 6th Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98134 206-823-5559

June 2, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am very much in favor of the additions to wilderness areas proposed in the Washington State Wilderness Act; however, I am totally opposed to the proposed deletion of 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness as proposed in Title II of the act. Not only do I think that the Goat Rocks is a beautiful area whose integrity must be preserved, but the removal of any portion of any Wilderness Area for private profit sets a dangerous precedent which must be opposed.

No wilderness bill which deletes wilderness is acceptable.

Sincerely,



Susan Kidd

Please include this letter in the hearing record for the Washington State Wilderness Act.

1932

June 1, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: 1. Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983
Senate Bill 837
2. Congressional Hearings on Wilderness
(Comments to be included into the Hearings on Wilderness)

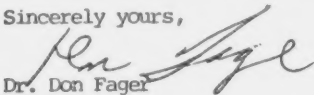
Dear Senator Gordon:

I have been a resident in the State of Washington for 30 years and have raised five children in the wilderness areas of Washington State. I chose Washington State as my home because of wilderness. I would like to make the following statements on behalf of wilderness.

1. I commend both Senators Slade Gorton and Henry M. Jackson for Senate Bill 837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" for their attempt in Title I to preserve wilderness. My entire family has hiked and camped in the Cougar Lakes area, a prime wilderness area. Both the west side and the proposed new additions on the east side of the Olympics have been playgrounds for our family. My son and I have climbed Glacier Peak, Mount Adams, and Mount Rainier and I am in favor of their wilderness additions. At the age of six years, several fathers and their sons traverse the wilderness of the Pesatan area from the Canadian border into the Harts Pass area of Washington State. So for me, wilderness preservation in Title I is mandatory.
2. The Sawtooth area of Lake Chelan in Title II has been a prime recreation area for one of my daughters and also for winter recreation in the form of wilderness travel. Mount Baker has been an area that my son and I have climbed and found worthy of its additions for wilderness. The Goat Rocks area, especially the area of the Hogback, has been a prime area for winter travel and camping and should be left in wilderness. The Clear Water area north of Mount Rainier National Park also is worthy of wilderness protection and park expansion. Eagle Rock and Mount Bearing is an area I also have enjoyed in climbing. These areas of wilderness designated in Title II have worthy of expansion. And preservation.
3. Republican Sid Morrison's scheme to delete wilderness in the Goat Rocks area is an act that I would deplore and in no way could support him for this reason.

Thank you for permitting me to state my views on Washington's wilderness and to enter these statements into the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Don Fager

1933

If you've read this far, you can tell this is not a "professional" job nor am I an activist with any particular group. For this concerned citizen to get out the old upright typewriter and labor over a letter, the motivation had to be pretty strong. Please accept it as that and know that many little, non involved type people feel deeply on this subject.

Thanking you for your time and patience I remain

Yours truly

Diane A. Swanson

Diane A. Swanson

1934

Green Acres

HUnter 6-4429



Weimaraners

7400 240th St.

WOODINVILLE, WASH. 98072

June 3, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton;

Re: S.837, The Washington State Wilderness Bill.

As a 25 yr. resident and registered voter in this beautiful state, I want to take this opportunity to say I heartily support a Wilderness Bill for Washington.

Although this Bill is but the first step in enacting legislation, I am concerned about certain parts and wish to call yo r attention to this and be included in the hearing record as having said opinion.

1. I support the expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area with more defined boundaries.
2. I applaud the compromise known as "sufficiency language."
3. I am against any deletion from the existing Goat Rocks wilderness, specifically Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek, as proposed by Rep. Sid Morrison.

I have singled out the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area because this is the region I know personally, as we own several pieces of property there and spend much time in the area. Mad Lake, Trinity, Rock Creek, and most of the proposed wilderness additions there I've enjoyed on trail bikes and snowmobiles. At my point in time, many of the favorite spots I frequent will be inaccessible to me personally if declared a wilderness area. Yet knowing this, I still support their inclusion because I feel very strongly about preserving this virgin area intact as a legacy for future generations.

1935

DANIEL C. LEE
521 SW 181st Street
Seattle, Washington 98166

June 1, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Hon. Senator Gorton:

With regards to the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness please append my comments to the record:

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Specifically, I would like to see included in wilderness designation the Glacier Peak Addition, the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth addition, and the Cougar Lakes addition. The first for the terrain makes it more suitable for wilderness/recreation rather than exploitation for timber or mining. The Lake Chelan/Sawtooth and Cougar Lakes areas are prime alpine areas which deserve protection for their beauty and intrinsic value for recreation. I further oppose Representative Sid Morrison's proposed Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. The ski area objectives which the deletion accomodates can be done without withdrawal of lands from an established wilderness area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Daniel C. Lee

1936

W2922 Dear
Spokane, WA 99201
June 1, 1983

Senator Gordon

1983 JUN 1 8 PM 12:00

Dear Sen. Gordon -

I would like to commend you for
introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill,
but I strongly urge that the Crowell
Mountain / Uncas Gulch, Leola / Mankato Mountain,
and Shesroaf Divide additions be included
in the Salmo - Priest Wilderness.

If possible, please include this letter
in the Hearing Record.

Thank you,
Jessie P. Norris

1937

O'Hearn
P.O. 313
Chewelah, WA
99109

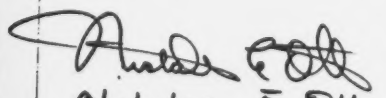
DEAR SENATOR J.H. -

With The Upcoming
Congressional Hearings On Washington's
Wilderness Proposals We Felt It
Was Important To Express Our
Concerns. Our Family Has Enjoyed
Numerous Hiking, Camping & Cross
Country Ski Experiences In The
Salmo - Priest, Lake Chelan, Kettle
Range, Glacier Peak & Pasayten
Areas.

The Experiences & Education
Provided By These And Other
Wilderness Areas Has Been
Priceless For Our Family.

We Dearly Hope That These
Areas Will Be Protected For
Future Generations To Enjoy.

We Very Strongly Support
Wilderness Designation For The
Areas Described In Both
Parts (Title I & Title II) Of
The Proposed Bill So Wisely
Introduced By Yourself & Senator
Henry Jackson. Our Family &
Many Of Our Friends Would
Greatly Appreciate Any Efforts
You Can Make To Support &
Pass These Proposals.

Sincerely,
 & Rebecca K. O'Hearn
Nicholas E. O'Hearn & Rebecca K. O'Hearn

P.S. Even Though We Are Republican
We Request That You Please Include
This Letter In The Hearing Record

1938

May 31, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

My wife and I would like this letter to be included in the record of the Wilderness hearings to be held in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

We have hiked and backpacked in the Olympics and the Cascades of Washington for many years. In recent years we have become more and more concerned about the enormous clearcuts being made in areas which to us would seem to have more value as scenic attractions. Western Washington is an area of unique natural beauty. Cutting it down and sending it to Japan will ultimately have a devastating effect on the economy of the area. Not to mention the damage to watersheds and wildlife habitat.

In particular, we are concerned about the following areas which we know well: the mountains to the east of Olympic National Park, the Glacier Peak area, and the Cougar Lakes areas. We also feel that areas adjoining Mt. Baker and the Boulder River are very deserving of Wilderness designation.

We therefore ask your support for all of the areas included in Title I of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, and for all possible areas in Title II. Even if all these areas were given Wilderness protection, the amount would be pathetically small compared to what is open to the chainsaw.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph C. Toynbee
Beverly J. Toynbee
5908 So. Prentice
Seattle, Wash. 98178

1939

5-28-83

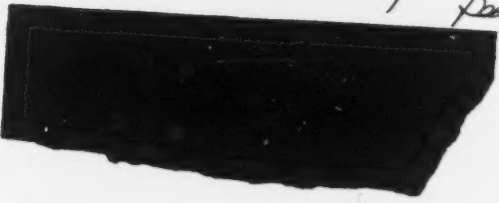
Dear Senator Gordon,

I strongly support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. As a long time Washingtonian I have enjoyed and cherished the many wilderness areas in this state, which would be destroyed by mining, logging, development, etc. In particular I have spent considerable time hiking and camping in the Olympic Lake Chelan, Mt. Rainier and Baker areas. These wilderness areas need Congressional wilderness protection.

Also I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion and support leaving Hogback Mountain and Minium Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include this letter at the June 3rd Wilderness Hearings Record, as I am unable to attend.

Sincerely, Patricia Hengel



1940

1806 Maple Lane #13

Kent, WA 98031

May 30, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton:

Please include this letter in the hearing record for the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

I have grown up hiking, fishing and backpacking in the wild and roadless mountain areas of Washington State. Some of these areas are protected in parks or wilderness. But many of my favorite areas have remained wild and roadless because they were less accessible or had timber of less quality than other National Forest acreage. The point that I would like to make now is that these areas have been managed as wilderness whether by design or accident. Preserving all these areas as wilderness will not create any new wild and roadless areas but rather will maintain the status quo. If the wild and roadless areas now under consideration for wilderness are not protected, the amount of wild and roadless mountain areas in this state will be drastically reduced. With increasing population (and a much more outdoor oriented population) the need for wilderness for recreation, hunting, fishing, and watershed is going to increase. So we cannot afford to reduce the amount of wild and roadless areas. I thus support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and urge you to do the same.

Sincerely,
Gary L. Westerlund

1941

June 2, 1953

Hon. Wade Lorton,

I am concerned about the Senators' Wilderness Bill. I am opposed to the selling of public wilderness, as well as, the mining and logging of these lands. I care about the wilderness and the wild animals. To sell, mine, or log these lands not only endangers the wildlife, but also destroys the beauty of the area. Please include this letter at the hearing on June 2nd this; The 2 Wilderness/ Anti-wilderness Hearing. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Theresa Marie Lebel

Theresa Lebel
P.O. Box 2333
Renton, Wa.
98056

1942

JUNIPER DUNES RANCH



LOREN and LUCY LOEBER

Box 100 • Connell, Washington 99326 • (509) 234-0941

May 30, 1963

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

Since I am a property owner on the north and east sides of the Juniper Forest Area here in Franklin County, I am very much concerned and interested in the preservation of this area. The whole area, being so unique and attractive with hardly any area comparable to it anywhere, certainly needs prime attention for its protection.

Your work and interest in the Washington Wilderness Bill S. 837 is very much appreciated. The need for the Juniper Forest to be made permanently into a wilderness area is very vital at this point. We have had many problems with vehicles over running and ruining this fragile terrain. Fences have been cut and torn down with no respect for property. The wild life need this protection, particularly the hawks which nest in the area. When one is in the area, it is nice to enjoy the quiet solitude atmosphere with the feeling that one can still get out and away from it all.

Please continue to see that the Juniper Forest is made into a wilderness area. I would like my comments to be included in the hearings for the Wilderness Bill S. 837.

In this great nation of ours, we will be glad for generations to come, that we have preserved this prime, unique area.

Sincerely,

Loren H. Loeb

*Original letter taken to
hearing in Spokane.
JHL*

1943

810 East Elep Ave.
Colville, WA 99114
May 27, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

Please include this letter, in support of Washington wilderness as described in S. 837, in the hearing record for June 2 in Spokane.

My wife and I support not only Title I, designating as wilderness those areas previously recommended as wilderness, but also expansion of Rare II recommendations listed in Title II.

We strongly oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from existing Goat Rocks Wilderness. Wilderness designations already made should be permanent.

We also support the "soft release/sufficiency" terms which would allow the Forest Service to consider wilderness as an option in Forest Planning in the future.

In particular, since I have spent many days in the Salmo-Priest area, I give support to wilderness designation as recommended by the Forest Service. Logging and building roads into this area would be an environmental disaster.

Very truly yours,



Gordon D. Olsen

gdo/bo

cc: The Honorable Thomas S. Foley

1944

14550 167th Place SE
Renton, WA 98056
June 2, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing in connection with S 837 on the future of wilderness in the State of Washington.

After retirement I moved to Washington to live because of the mountains, forests and the natural beauty of the Pacific Northwest. At my age I don't expect to participate in many extended backpacking trips into the roadless areas but do plan on many one or two day excursions into the wilderness areas during the next ten years. More important, however, is the need for younger people of future generations to have the opportunity to enjoy a variety of wilderness experiences.

I have little personal knowledge of the proposed wilderness areas but my feeling is that the 365,000 acres proposed in Title I of S837 are far too few. I strongly recommend that most of the areas proposed by the environmental organizations be included in Title II of S837.

The proposal to delete 2,500 acres from the Goat Rock Wilderness Area is absolutely unconscionable.. Under no circumstance should a portion of a Wilderness Area be deleted, especially for the benefit of an individual or a commercial enterprise.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

John Erway

John Erway

1945

John J. Callahan
16821 N.E. 11th PL.
Bellevue, Wa. 98008

June 3, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

I am requesting that my letter be made part of the official record of the Senate Field Hearing regarding the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Specifically I support the following:

The establishment of a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area of at least 160,000 acres between Chinook and White Passes. The North Fork of Rattlesnake Creek would be included in the wilderness downstream to the Meeks Table area. The South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek would be included in the wilderness downstream to the mouth of Three Creeks.

I also support the maximum wilderness concept because the RARE II recommendations fell far short of what I feel was a good wilderness compromise. The 129,000 acres recommended for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness, under RARE II, was just not enough and it left out most of the Rattlesnake drainage.

I also support additions to the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness areas. In addition I would like to see some wilderness designation for the Chelan-Sawtooth area.

I certainly hope the Washington delegation can pull together and work out a piece legislation that will protect the natural beauty that still remains in our State.

Sincerely,
John J. Callahan
John J. Callahan

cc. Rep Rod Chandler

1946

Statement for inclusion in the Washington State hearings on wilderness

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This statement is one of personal reaction in support of S. 837 ("Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983") and in opposition to Representative Sid Morrison's attempt to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

The recent attacks on wilderness -- as well as on our national parks' rights -- is simply not acceptable. Once areas are invaded by roads, uncontrolled timber harvesting, and other types of commercial ventures, there is no way to restore them; they are a permanent loss of the people to greedy special interests. We should never allow already protected areas to be deleted from that protection; we need to be adding to our heritage while it is still available.

Therefore, I write in support of both Title I and Title II of Senators Gorton and Jackson's S. 837, which would designate as wilderness not only those areas recommended by the Carter administration but additional ones of importance, specifically -- but certainly not exclusively -- the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge, an area that contains elements of particular importance to those of us with a deep feeling for beauty, elegance, and soul-satisfaction.

Let us not allow more of our heritage to get away from us either by deletion or by lack of foresight. What we lose we can never get back.

Gladys M. Hemenway
Gladys M. Hemenway
2602 So. Union B-503
Tacoma, Washington 98405

Copies to:

Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Norm Dicks

1947

June 2, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

This letter is to express support of the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for the Washington wilderness. I ask that you incorporate this letter into the hearings record.

The priceless bounty of Washington's wilderness must be protected if we are to ensure the preservation of this heritage. I endorse the expansion of the RARE II recommendations as listed in Title I of S. 837, especially the Salmo-Priest. The mountain caribou, the grizzly and other wildlife must have their seclusion undisturbed, and I believe that the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch Addition, as well as the Leola/Mankato Mountain Addition, will ensure the protection of this vital habitat.

In addition, I support the inclusion of the Kettle Range in Title II, along with the other areas currently proposed.

I request that the proposed Goat Rocks area deletion be removed from the Washington State Wilderness Bill. This provision is so controversial that, if kept in the bill, might endanger its timely passage.

I applaud your efforts in behalf of a strong Washington Wilderness Bill, and hope for its enactment before the year's end.

Sincerely,

Margot D. Crabtree

Margot D. Crabtree
W. 2121 Falls Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

1948

826 NE 69th
Seattle, WA 98115
June 2, 1983

100-7-1111:42
Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC., 20510

I would like this letter to be included in the hearings record for S.837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

My concern is for the Washington Wilderness areas to be protected.

Because if this, I strongly oppose the section of Title 11 which deletes portions of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. This is personally a favorite wilderness area for me, and I have hiked miles of it. I also am strongly opposed to removing lands from wilderness areas for private profit. This is a dangerous precedent, and should not be set. There would have to be a much more compelling reason for removing lands from wilderness designation than increasing the profit of a private ski area. Besides the unacceptable precedent, this specific proposed deletion of 2,500 acres is a significant loss to the Goat Rocks Wilderness, whose boundaries already seem to small.

I would also like to urge that Lake Chelan-Sawtooth be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. It's a place I love to hike, and that I personally don't want to see encroached on any more.

Thank you.

Barbara Johnstone
Barbara Johnstone

1949

ROBERT HARN
6326 38th S.W.
SEATTLE, WA 98126

SENATOR SLADE GORTON
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20510

6-3-83

DEAR SENATOR GORTON,

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER IN
REGARD TO THE WASHINGTON
WILDERNESS BILL OF 1983 WHICH
YOU HAVE RECENTLY INTRODUCED.

I AM OPPOSED TO THE PORTION
OF THE BILL PROPOSED BY SID
MORRISON TO DELETE 2500 ACRES
FROM THE GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS
FOR EXPANSION OF THE WHITE PASS
SKI AREA. I AM AN AVID SKIER,
BUT DO NOT FEEL THIS IS A
GOOD PRECEDENT TO ESTABLISH.
IT THREATENS THE ENTIRE
WILDERNESS CONCEPT.

I SUPPORT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
TO PROTECT WASHINGTONS ENDANGERED
WILDERNESS AREAS, PARTICULARLY
THE FOLLOWING:

- GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS. (CHIWAUA
RIVER VALLEY, UPPER ENTIAT, LAKE
VALHALLA, BLANCA LAKE, & MONTE
CRISTO
- BOULDER RIVER, CLEARWATER, DARK
DIVIDE, EAGLE ROCK, GLACIER VIEW,
INDIAN HEAVEN, JUNIPER FOREST,
KETTLE RANGE, LAKE CHELAN-
SAWTOOTH, MT BAKER & NORSE
PEAK
- PLEASE HAVE THIS INCLUDED AS
PART OF THE HEARING TESTIMONY
I WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE

HEARING DUE TO UNAVOIDABLE
BUSINESS CONFLICTS.

THANK YOU

Robert E. Harn

ROBERT E. HARN

1950

June 4, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton,

Please include in the Senate hearings on wilderness lands my opposition to Rep. Harrison's Goat Rock Wilderness boundary adjustments and any other release legislation, and my support for a Washington Wilderness Bill. If anything, we must maintain and increase our wilderness areas for our children and wildlife and watershed protection.

Sincerely,

Joyce Flinn

Joyce Flinn

501 NE Ravenna Blvd
Seattle WA 98115

1951

7538 25th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, Wa. 98117
6/3/83

Dear Senator Lator,

This is just a note to let you know that I strongly support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington State.

I spend much of my leisure time hiking, backpacking, climbing, and skiing in the wilds of this state. I'm appalled that so much of this state's great beauty has little or no protection from the timber industry, road building, mining, etc. What will we leave our children and children's children?

Also, I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. The protection of Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek must be maintained.

Sincerely,

Alan R. Holst

S. PLEASE INCLUDE THIS IN THE HEARINGS RECORD

1952

June 1, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: 1. Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983
Senate Bill 837
2. Congressional Hearings on Wilderness
(Comments to be included into the Hearings on Wilderness)

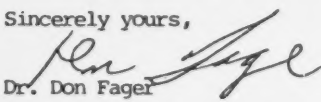
Dear Senator Gorton:

I have been a resident in the State of Washington for 30 years and have raised five children in the wilderness areas of Washington State. I chose Washington State as my home because of wilderness. I would like to make the following statements on behalf of wilderness.

1. I commend both Senators Slade Gorton and Henry M. Jackson for Senate Bill 837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" for their attempt in Title I to preserve wilderness. My entire family has hiked and camped in the Cougar Lakes area, a prime wilderness area. Both the west side and the proposed new additions on the east side of the Olympics have been playgrounds for our family. My son and I have climbed Glacier Peak, Mount Adams, and Mount Rainier and I am in favor of their wilderness additions. At the age of six years, several fathers and their sons traverse the wilderness of the Pesatan area from the Canadian border into the Harts Pass area of Washington State. So for me, wilderness preservation in Title I is mandatory.
2. The Sawtooth area of Lake Chelan in Title II has been a prime recreation area for one of my daughters and also for winter recreation in the form of wilderness travel. Mount Baker has been an area that my son and I have climbed and found worthy of its additions for wilderness. The Goat Rocks area, especially the area of the Hogback, has been a prime area for winter travel and camping and should be left in wilderness. The Clear Water area north of Mount Rainier National Park also is worthy of wilderness protection and park expansion. Eagle Rock and Mount Bearing is an area I also have enjoyed in climbing. These areas of wilderness designated in Title II have worthy of expansion. And preservation.
3. Republican Sid Morrison's scheme to delete wilderness in the Goat Rocks area is an act that I would deplore and in no way could support him for this reason.

Thank you for permitting me to state my views on Washington's wilderness and to enter these statements into the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,


Dr. Don Fager

1953

June 2, 1983
W. 3223 Houston -
Spokane, Wa. 99208

Senator Wade Burton
Senate Office Bldg. 1225
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Burton:

I am writing in support of the
Salmo-Priest Wilderness Bill, and
strongly urge that the Crowell Mountain-
Lincoln Gulch, Lesla Mankato Mountain,
and Shedraof Divide additions be
included. It is so important that
we preserve this area in Northeast
Washington for the wildlife.

Please include my letter in the
Hearing Record. Thank you.

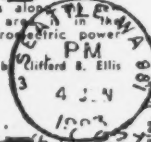
Edith M. Rasmussen

1954

DIABLO RESERVOIR with Davis Peak in the background, one of the scenic wonders along the North Cross-State Highway. This area is the heart of Seattle City Light's hydroelectric power projects.

C-772

Ektachrome by Wilford B. Ellis



Senator Gordon:

I support inclusion of all areas listed under Title II, particularly the Mt. Baker Area, with which I am personally very familiar. I would also favor the "hard release" concept being used in wilderness designations. I wish these comments to be included in the June 3 Wilderness Hearings.

Michael Chiavari
1345 Lyon St.
Bellingham, WA 98225

21855-C

dp

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HELP GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

HELP THE HANDICAPPED



Post Card

Senator Gordon
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
20510

1955

W. W. F. C. 196 H. 3 1983
6315 W. E. 196 H. 3 1983
Seattle, Wa. 4
98155 570

Please enter the enclosed
comments supporting S. 837 into
the record of hearings held on
this legislation.

I thank you for your
leadership in protecting the en-
vironment we need in order to
survive.

Alan Rely, Chairman
Washington Wildlife
Study Council

C.C.
Harry Jackson

1956

For the record
Congressional Wilderness Hearings
Seattle, June 3 1983

Dear Sirs:

The Washington Wildlife Study Council strongly recommends enactment of S. 837 introduced by Senators Dutton and Jackson. It is our considered opinion that without wilderness designation for these very small but crucial areas of our state, habitat for many of our rare, threatened and endangered species will simply disappear. We further believe that the range and balance of habitat required for other creatures we prize as state assets, which require solitude and mature wilderness are-

mammals, such as Mountain Lion,
 Lynx, Mitten, Sooty, Sheep, Bear, Fish
 and Eagle must have some where
 privacy for breeding and survival
 are effectively protected. While these
 creatures are not felt to be pressing
 out of existence, and in an instance -
 Mountain Sooty - are considered plentiful,
 we know that some of them are
 now rarely seen even by people who
 spend much time in wilderness setting.
 We feel it is essential to set
 aside these key wilderness areas to
 prevent that future time when some
 of these creatures - particularly the
 Lynx, Fish and Sheep - will have to
 be considered as endangered species.
 A number of the selected sites provide
 outstanding opportunities to protect
 wildlife. Under the proposed designa-
 tion their future habitat is assured.

Members of our organization have
 liked though and accepted in every
 unit proposed for consideration. We
 are convinced that every unit has
 excellent merit for willness and
 would be disappointed if all were
 not finally included in passage of
 A. 837.

We have two additional points
 that require our review. The first
 is that numerous proposed deletion
 of 250 from the existing that
 Roche Willness cannot be allowed
 to stand. It violates the entire
 concept of Willness and threatens
 the position of every area so disre-
 pected in the nation. Second, we
 have over the past winter years paid
 special attention to that unit
 known as the Silver Point area.

1959

We want to go on record, as stating that this particular region is the single richest wildlife habitat existing in the state of Washington. It contains more threatening and endangered species than all other combined. We feel that the proposed detail of this area boundary is far too small and would ask all who review it to give consideration to its expansion in the South and West boundaries to include that wider distribution of terrain features that will provide a more logical natural system under protection. We believe the subcommittee to be one of perhaps eight or ten national wildlife hot spots of significant value to preserving species we may soon be destroying.

We appreciate the chance to

1960

express our concerns to the committee,
and will continue to work for wilderness
designations for title I lands and
future similar designations for the
area under Title II. The Citizens
Committee prepared for Washington with-
ness has suggested boundaries and
evidence for each area of consideration.

Sincerely, Alan Riley
Chair, Washington Wildlife
Study Council.

1961

Mrs. Charles S. Karr
3809 E.Lk.Samm.Sh.Ln.S.E.
Issaquah, WA. 98027
May 25, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Honorable Slade Gorton:

Please include this letter in the hearings on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. This bill is the first step toward enacting wilderness legislation so needed in our State for the unprotected, roadless areas in Washington. I am in favor of both parts, Title I and especially the inclusion of Title II. I have been hiking in most of these areas. They must be preserved for future generations. S. 837 is a much needed bill!

Sincerely,

Anita M. Karr

Mrs. Charles S. Karr

1962

18900 68th Avenue NE G-304
Bothell, Washington 98011

May 23, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton, USS
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Sir:

I would like to request that this letter be included in the official record of the hearings on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. I am submitting this letter in lieu of oral testimony, since I will not be able to attend the hearings.

I believe it is necessary at this time to include all of the areas in Title I and as many areas as possible in Title II in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In terms of total percentage of Washington state's land area that this action would close to resource development, the additional areas are hardly significant. Most of the areas do not support resources that could be extracted economically, and those that do are vitally necessary for watershed protection, preservation of old-growth dependent wildlife, and maintenance of an acceptable level of scenery and recreational opportunities not offered by presently designated wilderness areas alone.

I do not believe adding the proposed areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System would have any significant effect on employment in the forest product industry, notwithstanding claims that have been made to the contrary. As long as the forest products industry overcuts its own lands and fails to insure a steady flow of timber from them by managing them for sustained yield, wilderness will be the scapegoat for sagging employment and a supposed shortage of forest products. Because of the low regeneration potential of most of the areas under consideration, allowing timber harvest there would only exacerbate the employment problem, since while some short-term jobs might be created, the land would subsequently be unharvestable for a hundred or more years, resulting in a boom-bust employment cycle.

Those lands under consideration in your bill for wilderness classification are the most beautiful remaining areas outside the present wilderness system, and they are some of the most beautiful places in the world. Clearly areas with such overwhelming aesthetic, wildlife, watershed, recreational and educational values are not the place for logging, mining, geothermal exploration and other types of resource extraction. If we cannot leave this minute fraction of our total land area untouched and are in such dire need of the minimal resources they support that we cannot afford to leave them for our children

to appreciate, we are indeed a very poor nation. Even 15 years ago, it seemed reasonable to believe that formal protective status was necessary for only some of the most priceless areas, since others would presumably be managed so as to retain their unique and precious values without such protection. However, with the rapidly increasing pressure from resource and development interests to permanently change the character of all remaining roadless areas, it is clear that only wilderness protection will accomplish the necessary goal of preserving those which are worthy of retention in their untouched state. If we decide decades from now that the determination to preserve them was unwise, we can always change our minds. However, once wilderness is roaded, mined and logged, we cannot later reverse our commitment of the land. Wilderness is a non-renewable resource.

Those areas in Title II which I believe are particularly deserving of wilderness protection are the following:

1. Clearwater, Norse Peak and Glacier View (plus Tatoosh and Cougar Lks.) Mt. Rainier National Park was created long ago, its boundaries drawn with straight lines, long before anyone imagined that the competition for various uses of the adjacent areas would become such a heated issue. All of these areas are every bit as beautiful as those within the park, one of the most magical places on earth. Much of the areas support old-growth timber necessary for spotted owl habitat and other wildlife, and they contain priceless high elevation areas with splendid meadows and views.

2. Dark Divide (the six Forest Service roadless tracts.) The Gifford Pinchot National Forest as a whole has been so badly mismanaged over the past 25 years that very little of it remains in a pristine condition. The Dark Divide-Shark Rock-Craggy Peak area is almost the only place we can still go and see how beautiful the forestlands of Washington were before the white man came and cut them down. This area must be protected from further road construction and logging. The same can be said of Indian Heaven, much of which also has great cultural and historical significance for the Native Americans.

3. Boulder River. This is almost the only unlogged virgin valley forest remaining in the Puget Sound area and is extremely popular with recreationists in all seasons. Three Fingers and Whitehorse Mountain are among the most spectacular peaks in the state and provide stunning scenery in the backyard of the major population centers. What little remains of the surrounding area that has not been roaded and logged should be preserved.

4. Mt. Baker. The presently roadless areas were amazingly not included in the North Cascades National Park, even though it has been recognized for most of this century that a national park should include these areas. The southeast side of the

1964

mountain is being so heavily logged that it is already beginning to resemble the infamous south side of Mt. St. Helens, rising over a sea of stumps, or the west side of Mt. Rainier. Unfortunately, the north side of Mt. Baker is also beginning to show signs of this type of development. This trend absolutely must be stopped by wilderness designation for those areas remaining roadless. There is no reason why spectacular Mt. Baker should be unprotected while all the other Washington volcanoes have been given some type of protective status. The adjacent Noisy-Diobsud, Tomyhoi-Silesia and Twin Sisters areas have all the same priceless characteristics as areas that were included in the North Cascades National Park.

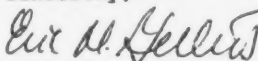
5. Eagle Rock. Here is another area like the Boulder River which contains spectacular alpine scenery and, even now, still some old-growth valley forests which are, however, rapidly being liquidated. The area also shares with the Boulder River area the short distance from major population centers. The part of this area remaining roadless must be preserved. It is a shame that the nearby Ragged Ridge roadless area was not included in the bill, being as it is a block of roadless, trailless, totally pristine wildland with outstanding ultra-primitive recreational opportunities unusually close to the Puget Sound cities.

6. Salmo-Priest. This area provides critical habitat for the precious, rare caribou, now numbering only 20. This unusual resource faces certain extinction if its habitat is not absolutely protected from any type of exploitation.

Although these are the areas in Title II of the greatest personal significance to me, I strongly encourage wilderness designation for all the others as well. In addition, I vehemently oppose any attempts such as that proposed by Rep. Morrison to delete any acreage from presently designated wilderness areas. No evidence has been presented to demonstrate that Miriam Creek and Hogback Mtn. in the Goat Rocks Wilderness do not possess all the characteristics suiting them for wilderness protection. This is clearly a totally unwarranted scheme designed solely to increase the profits of the operators of the White Pass Ski Area. Indeed, the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness does not include many of the roadless ridges and forests which are an integral part of the area, and I am glad to see thses included in Title II.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views on this timely issue.

Sincerely,



Eric N. Gellert

1965

May 24, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Slade Gorton:

As citizens of the State of Washington, we wish to express our support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and to have our statements included in the hearing record of June 2 and 3.

We support significant expansion of the Rare II recommendations. We wish to see guaranteed protection of additional areas under Title II and those areas with inadequate boundaries, such as the Glacier Peak expansion.

Areas for guaranteed protection include Glacier Peak, Indian Heaven, Lake Chelan/Sawtooth, Goat Rocks, Pasayten, Mt. Adams, and Cougar Lakes, and Salmo-Priest. These are areas of personal wilderness experience for us.

The Glacier Peak area is one of the most remote and beautiful wilderness areas in our state due to its mountainous terrain. As avid hikers, we find this area's diversity and numerous trails a major attraction. The headwaters of four major rivers supporting salmon originate in these wildlands, plus the undisturbed ecosystems exhibit a multitude of wildlife. It is essential to prevent the encroachment of bordering acreages from development.

Indian Heaven displays unique beauty and a natural history. The Pacific Crest Trail travels directly through this area as it does many of the other areas under review. This fact alone warrants special consideration for not only the land through which the trail passes, but also adjacent acreages of visual impact.

The skyline of Mt. Adams speaks for itself as to deserving increased wilderness protection. Unique geology and the natural beauty of directly adjacent areas warrant protection.

The Lake Chelan/Sawtooth is an area long overlooked for wilderness protection. The beauty of this area is renowned by all backcountry travelers as a natural divider between two geographical areas. It is well past time to protect this area for the future.

Goat Rock has enjoyed wilderness protection for some time. We stress the importance of protecting adjacent area to wilderness that have visual impact on an existing wilderness area. The quality of a wilderness is influenced by what is viewed outside of the designated wilderness as well as the wilderness itself. Rep. Sid Morrison's plans to delete Goat Rocks attacks the National Wilderness System itself. Removing land of Wilderness for a "private profit from public lands" is not acceptable. Let us not be in the business of giving away wilderness. This is a prime area of the Pacific Crest Trail.

The Pasayten is an area we have traveled extensively by foot and horseback. The major drainages (Chewack and Lost Rivers) which provide access trails to the wilderness should also be protected to maintain the wilderness quality of the Pasayten.

Cougar Lakes provide habitat for unique wildlife as well as

1967

unusual topography through which the Pacific Crest Trail passes. This area has long demonstrated the quality necessary and deserving of wilderness protection and I support extensive wilderness designation.

We feel the protection of the 75,000 acres contained in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness is essential to the viable recovery of the endangered Selkirk Mt. caribou. The Forest Services' short-sighted timber cutting of old-growth Engelmann Spruce and fir, essential to the caribou, has played a major role in their demise. The long-term value for watershed, recreation, and wildlife outweighs short-term economic gain from cutting.

As supporters of the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, we also see a need for protection in the following areas: Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Mt. Baker, Olympics, and Mt. Rainier (Tatoosh and Glacier View).

We view the need for wilderness on many realms: recreation, social, educational, water resources, wildlife, historic, and scientific. We are so proud and thankful for our States' vast richness in wilderness and wish this heritage to many generations. We hope that you, our elected officials, have this vision, also.

Thank-you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Tom W. Gausman

Janie Gausman

Tom W. Gausman
Janie Countryman-Gausman
941 Highland Drive
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 663-4808

Tom - agricultural fieldman
Janie - Ag. lab. research assistant

1968

SE 540 Pioneer, #25
Pullman, Wa. 99163
May 23, 1983

The Honorable Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am concerned about the future of the potential wilderness areas listed by Title II of the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." Because these areas have not been recommended for wilderness designation by RARE II but have been considered for such a status, I want to go on record as supporting the designation of the Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan/Sawtooth, and Mt. Baker areas as wilderness. I also support the designation of the Olympics, Cougar Lakes, Salmo-Priest, and Tatoosh areas as wilderness according to RARE II along with additions to the Glacier Peak, Mt. Adams, and Pasayten Wilderness Areas that reflect their physical and ecological boundaries in place of any purely arbitrary political boundaries.

Although I am not familiar with the areas previously mentioned, I believe that a wilderness designation is needed to preserve, in their original form, the recreational, genetic, aesthetic, and watershed resources of these valuable and irreplaceable regions. I certainly don't believe that all of Washington's potential areas should be shut to economic resource exploitation, but the meager 10% of the potential wilderness lands recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation is not enough to preserve the various wilderness aspects of Washington's roadless areas or meet growing future demands by the citizens of this state for undeveloped natural environments. If most or all of the areas listed under Title II are given wilderness status, adequate wilderness areas in the state of Washington will be preserved for future generations.

I would also like to go on record as opposing Senator Sid Morrison's bill to delete 2500 acres from the previously established Goat Rocks Wilderness Area, which specifically would entail Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek. Allowing private firms or individuals to recall lands designated as permanent Wilderness Areas is likely to set a precedent that will threaten parts of all of Washington's established or soon to be established Wilderness Areas.

Please submit my letter for inclusion in the public Senate hearing on the Washington State Wilderness Act bill in Spokane on June 3, 1983.

Respectfully yours,

Dean White

Dean White

1969

Mrs. J. Roy Bruce
15620 - 21st Ave. S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98166

May 23, 1983
11:00

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am greatly concerned about the serious threats to our Wilderness areas and the proposed additions to these areas. The proposed additions (Rare I and II) came after long careful studies and thoughtful revisions to accommodate the protection of irreplaceable areas for future generations of this nation be they people, animals and plants through preservation of streams - vital to our precious water supplies - the soils, in other words, to help preserve our fast deteriorating ecosystem and to provide respite for all, now and in the future.

Business interests and economic needs have been carefully considered already in the Rare I and II deliberations, so I strongly urge that you, our important elected Representative, do all in your power to secure these priceless areas now, as once they go unprotected these jewels of the public's treasure will be gone forever - irreplaceable at any price.

1970

I'm a concerned grandmother, who has first hand knowledge of the Great Depression - who remembers President Coolidge and who has observed the presidents since. Pres. Reagan's policies in the area of protecting and preserving the environment worry me more than any other president's ever have. I fear he knows not what he is doing and his policies are again establishing the "Robber Barons" under Secretary Watt, especially. (Thank heavens for the Ruckelshaus appointment to head the EPA.)

The pressures upon you are tremendous, but please do not trade away our National Heritage represented by these wilderness areas now under discussion.

Thank you and Senator Jackson for Senate Bill 837.

Sincerely,
Mary Robin Bruce
(Mrs. J. Roy Bruce)
15670 21st Ave. Dr.
Seattle, WA 98166

P.S. Please include this letter in the Wilderness Hearings Testimony for June 3, 83, in Seattle.

1971

Douglas B. Lindsay
Apt. 7, 660 Wildwood Blvd. S.E.
Issaquah, Wa. 98027

Senator Alade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

5/25/83

Dear Sir,

(Please include this in the hearing record)

I am writing in support of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I especially wish to emphasize the importance of the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, and the Hamma Hamma River valley of the Olympics. Please use your influence to include these and many other areas in wilderness legislation.

I also wish to voice my complete and whole-hearted opposition to any deletions from the Coast Range Wilderness! The plan proposed by Rep. Morrison sets a terrible precedent. Please stop such attacks on already protected areas.

Respectfully, Douglas
Lindsay

1972

1929 2nd St., Apt. 3
Marysville, WA 98270
May 24, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am grateful to you and Senator Jackson for introducing Senate Bill 837. I heartily approve of all the recommendations for wilderness, but would like to see the areas listed in Title II designated as wilderness along with the RARE II recommendations.

There are several reasons for setting aside our land for wilderness, only one of which is recreation. However, I believe that is one very important reason, even if all of us don't have the physical strength or inclination to go into wilderness. Thousands of people do have, and countless numbers in the future will have. If we don't save our land now, it won't be there in the future in its pristine state for anyone to enjoy. Once roads are built, development will follow, and land once developed will never revert to wilderness. I am only a mild hiker, and thus unfamiliar personally with many of the controversial areas, but several I do recognize as ones I want protected by wilderness status, for the reason that they are readily accessible, and possible to be enjoyed by those who don't climb, backpack or hike too vigorously. They are Lake Valhalla, Cady Creek and Boulder River.

I am greatly opposed to the Goat Rocks deletions proposed by Representative Sid Morrison. What good is the establishment of wilderness if it can be removed and destroyed at any time? Let us not set a precedent for removing wilderness for the benefit of an individual or organization. Wilderness belongs to all of us.

I would like to see the "sufficiency" clause omitted, if at all possible.

Please include this letter in the hearings record of the Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing in Seattle, June 3, 1983.

Sincerely

Noelle Corbin

Noelle Corbin

Same letter to Senator Jackson
Copy to Representative Al Swift

1973

May 27, 1983

Dear Senator Slade Morton,

I would like to be at the June 3
Seattle Hearing Concerning Washington's
wilderness, but cannot afford to travel
there. Please include this letter in
the hearing record. I care very much
about the protection of wilderness in
this country & in this state of Wash-
ington of which I am a 3-year resident.
Formerly from the South, I hoped
to find more wilderness for my soul
in the Northwest. But I found that
many backcountry trails border on
clear-cuts and many beautiful mountains
have logged-off back-sides. This total
devastation of our forests is encroaching
on what shrinking wilderness we have
left as a nation. I support the
Citizens' Conservation Proposal for
Washington wilderness. I hope that the
Glacier Peak additions will be protected
forever as wilderness as well as Glacial
Heaven, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier
View, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Boulder
River, Clearwater, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth,

1974

Mt. Baker, and Norve Peak.

I believe that the RARE II recommendations should be expanded. Other wilderness areas which I love and am concerned about are the Olympics, Conger Lakes, Salmo-Priest, Latoosh, Glacier Peak, and additions, Mt. Adams, and the Parryton Wilderness Areas.

I strongly oppose Representative Sid Morrison's plan to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness. Please help us save Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek for wilderness, as well as other roadless areas in our state.

I have hiked and camped in some of these areas, enjoying each, and there are many named here that I have yet to visit, but certainly plan to when finances permit. I hope these areas and more will be free and protected for future generations.

Thank you for your time & consideration.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Hougak



1975

May 23, 1983

Irene H. Terrill
5710 189 Avenue, East
Sumner, Washington 98390

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

Wilderness protection benefits every state citizen, even those who would choose to commercially develop the lands and sacrifice their rights to a better future. I strongly support The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Expansion and protection of our watersheds will keep costly flooding and mudslides out of private as well as public lands, and it will lower water treatment costs too.

Wilderness areas must be of significant size to provide a complete habitat for species like the grizzly bear and caribou that have migratory needs, and they must also give haven to species in every climate of the state. The wildlife native to arid habitats are as much a part of our heritage as those in heavily wooded/ high rainfall areas.

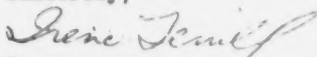
This bill cannot go too far to set up wilderness areas that will dot the state map. Public access can make the wilderness experience a democratic experience too.

Above all, you have the public trust to protect the integrity of the wilderness system. Representative Sid Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area must be killed. I urge you to defend the Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek areas from development.

Using the three criteria already described--wildlife protection, watershed protection, and public access-- several areas have high priority: Boulder River, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Salmo-Priest, and to secure valid protection of existing areas, several more deserve completion: Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, Pasayten, and Mt. Rainier's Tatoosh and Glacier View.

Please include this letter in the Wilderness Bill's hearing record. I thank you for all the support you can give these concerns.

Sincerely;


Irene Terrill

1976

5/26/83

Dear Senator Inhofe,
I am a resident of this state
and I am a member of the
Congressional Caucus on
Wilderness.

I support the "Wilderness
Act of 1983" and
I strongly oppose Sen.
Morrison's idea to delete
2500 acres from the Grand
Rock Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,
Barbara Fette

1977

NEIL P. ANDERSON
3105 NORTH 23RD STREET
FROM: TALOMA, WASH. 98007
May 27, 1983

TO: Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Norman D. Dicks

SUBJECT: Washington Wilderness Hearing, Seattle June 3 re: S. 837

I wish to place in the record of the Washington Wilderness Hearing my support for preservation of all the Washington wilderness that remains unprotected... specifically, the "Conservationists' Wilderness Proposal" containing 2.5 million acres in 29 locations. I understand most of these areas are to be considered in Senate Bill S. 837 Title I and Title II

If all the areas in question were given Wilderness protection the impact on allowable timber cut in Washington State would be less than 4%.

All these areas combined with existing National Park and Classified Wilderness areas total less than 15% of Washington State area.

These percentages are trivial. On the other hand, backpacking is increasing rapidly --- as is the industry supplying the activity. Even now many Wilderness areas must be restricted because of excessive foot traffic and ecological damage. We need all the wilderness we can save. Not by any expenditure but simply by declaring it out of bounds to civilization. It should not be an expense. It should be a saving (of our resources in a working model of the world as God made it).

I oppose any deletion from existing Wilderness Classification. That might set a very damaging precedent. Furthermore, White Pass, for which the deletion has been proposed, cannot be upgraded as a ski hill with any of the adjacent areas. It would just be more of the same and still mediocre with very little elevation gain. Moreover, the area proposed for deletion is a beautiful transitional floral ridge, a fascinating volcanic plug and basin, and a buffer for the magnificent Shole Lake basin.

I am most familiar with the following areas, having had many of my finest wilderness experiences in all of them:

	Acres (from NAME II)
1. Cougar Lakes (with Norze Peak)	278,670
2. Clearwater	26,400
3. Olympic	143,939
4. Boulder River	63,700
5. Glacier Peak Additions	416,776
6. Alms-Copper-Sibley	16,300
7. Eagle Rock	33,100
8. Mt. Baker	271,900

Cougar Lakes-Norze Peak-Clearwater constitutes a vital supplement to a much overimpacted Rainier National Park. Tatoom-Glacier View-Sun Top-Sawtooth (23,290 acres) would also help relieve recreational pressure on the National Park.

Neil P. Anderson
Neil P. Anderson

1978

Tekoa

Washington

May 25, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton,

As an immigrant to this magnificent country, I'm urging you to incorporate the Crowell Mountain/Unkas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroff Divide additions into the Salmo-Priest area in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Kettle Range provides a habitat for many species of wildlife and should also be added to the areas in your bill.

Please include it in your letter in the Hearing Record.

Yours Sincerely,

Linda Fletcher

1979

SE 540 Pioneer, #25
Pullman, Wa. 99163
May 25, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

In my letter written to you on May 23 that primarily addressed the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, I made an unfortunate mistake when I addressed Mr. Sid Morrison as Senator Sid Morrison instead of Representative Sid Morrison. Please take note of my unintentional mistake and include this letter also in the hearing to be held in Spokane on June 2.

Respectfully yours,

Dean White

1980

NANCY L. PURCELL, M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE and ENDOCRINOLOGY
17800 TALBOT ROAD SO. SUITE "F"
RENTON, WASHINGTON 98055

May 19, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
3327 Dirksen Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

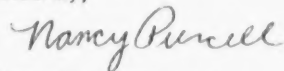
Dear Senator Gorton:

Please support permanent preservation of wilderness. I am opposed to Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments. I am in favor of expansion of the Rare II recommendations. I am in favor of limiting road development so that wilderness may remain permanently protected from large use, including logging.

I am supporting protection of wilderness land very strongly, even though I personally am not a hiker, nor a backpacker, nor do I enjoy cross country skiing. As a biologist and as a physician, I feel very strongly that wilderness areas should be protected to allow other species of life to survive in their native habitat. There may come a time when we may need to draw upon this gene pool for development of food resources, if the crops and livestock upon which we traditionally depend now should become blighted.

Please include this letter as part of the record for the hearing on June 3rd, in Seattle, Washington.

Sincerely,



Nancy L. Purcell, M.D.

NP/jd/5/23/83
L15

1981

Energy Resource Group

N. 15616 Timberwood • Spokane, WA 99208 • (509) 466-5898

May 25, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

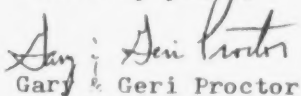
Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you for introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill and for holding hearings in Spokane. We enthusiastically support wilderness programs in spite of the Regan/Watt efforts to convince us that wilderness is unhealthy for the economy.

It would seem appropriate at this time to include other precious habitat areas to the Wilderness Bill such as Clearwater, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, Mt. Baker, Norse Peak, Boulder River, Dark Divide, and sepecially the Kettle Range. Since officially designated Wilderness Areas comprise less than 2% of Federal Lands, it is important that we preserve these unique areas before they are forever lost to development.

Please include our letter in the Hearing Record as we are unable to attend the Spokane public hearings. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Gary Geri Proctor

1982

Warren Fetter
4222 Thackeray PL. N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98105

May 27, 1983

Dear Senator so

I am writing to you in support of
S. 437, The "Washington State Wilderness
Act of 1983."

These areas I totally support to be
included in the Wilderness act.

1. Boulder River
2. Clearwater
3. Cougar Lakes both North and South
units.
4. Dark Divide
5. Eagle Rock
6. Glacier Peak Additions
7. Indian Heaven
8. Juniper Forest
9. Kettle Range
10. Lake Chelan - Sawtooth
11. Mt. Baker
12. Olympics
13. Salmon - Priest
14. additions to Existing Wilderness
areas:
 1. Mt. Adams
 2. Goat Rocks
 3. Passayten
 4. Mt Rainier (tatoosh) and
(Glacier View)
 5. Abercrombie - Hooknose

16. Chopaka Mountain
17. Potosi Islands
18. Tiffany
19. Higgins Mountain
20. Alma - Copper - Sibley

However I am opposed to Rep. Sid Morrison's radical scheme to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area.

Rep. Morrison's proposal is an attack on the National Wilderness System itself.

This deletion would create an unprecedented trend removing land from Wilderness areas for a "private profit from public lands" ploy, such as the speculative expansion of the White Pass Ski area.

I wish at this time to thank you for cosponsoring S. 837, and would like to ask you if you will place this letter on the hearing record.

Thank
you

Sincerely

Warren Fetter

1984

Everett, WA
May 25, 1983

The Honorable Glade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I am deeply concerned about the future of our State's Wilderness areas and I wish this letter to be included in the hearing record for June 3 meeting in Seattle.

I am definitely opposed to removing any land from our Wilderness System including our own "Goat Rocks" area, for private profit from public lands and I support keeping Hogback Mt. and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We need more wilderness areas, not less. We were given wilderness areas for the enjoyment of past generations and those to come as per the Wilderness Act of 1964.

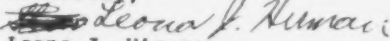
I'm particularly in favor of adding to the existing wilderness areas of Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, Pasayten & Mt. Rainier, all of which I have visited and believe should be protected and enlarged.

I strongly support and recommend that the following areas be included in our Wilderness System which are listed in the Senators' Wilderness Bill S. 837:

Boulder River	-	Title II	
Clearwater	-	"	II
Cougar Lakes	-	"	I
Glacier Peak	-	"	I
Kettle Range	-		II
Lake Chelan-			
Sawtooth	-		II
Mt. Baker	-		II
Olympics	-		I
			Horse Pk. II

I would appreciate any support you can give to protect our present wilderness areas as well as adding any of the above mentioned areas in Bill S.837. Thank you for your time and consideration in this important matter.

Sincerely,


Leona J. Hirman
3132 Lombard Ave. #3
Everett, WA 98201

1985

May 26, 1983.

The Hon Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I ask that this be included as part of the testimony at the hearing on the Washington Wilderness Bill on June 3, 1983 in Seattle. I am sorry that my work responsibilities will keep me from being present.

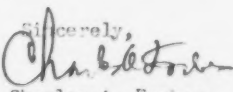
I wish to go on record in support of this bill. In particular, I believe we need to designate as wilderness those described in "Title I" and also that we pass the "Title II" additions. I commend you for the flexibility that is built into this bill. The so called "soft release/ sufficiency compromise" that allows the Forest Service to consider wilderness as an option in future Forest Planning will be of great value in future years.

Of recent time, there has been proposed by Rep. Sid Morrison, an exclusion of 2,55 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness to be developed as a ski resort. I believe that would be a very grave mistake. I have hiked that area as recently as last Summer when I was on the Pacific Crest Trail that crosses that section. It would be very much the losers if his proposal passed.

I am convinced that we need all of the wilderness areas that are being proposed. Just to look at it economically would convince one of this. Think of the increasing number of tourists that are being attracted to our area because of the our having, readily accessible, the mountains and forests. They come here because it is much easier to get to than Alaska and they stay and spend significant number of dollars in many different ways. There will be more of them, rather than less, as the years go by. We need to have the areas that will attract them.

But above all else, we need wilderness for our well being as humans. For person after person, it is a way of refreshing both mind and body to get out in the woods for a short period of time. Wilderness is one of the few resources we have that can truly be said to be capable of enjoyment by all citizens.

I do hope that the Congress will be persuaded to pass this bill. I thank you for giving consideration to this matter.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Forbes
141 Candlewyck Dr. N.
Tacoma, Wa., 98467

1986

Cynthia Snow Rezabek
12144 Southeast 14th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98005
May 25, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I thank you for your support of wilderness in Washington State. As a mother and homemaker, I see our wilderness areas as the greatest single asset of the Northwest to pass on to our children. Therefore, to preserve this priceless gift we must look into the future 10, 25, even 100 years to see how slow but continuous development will erode our wilderness if plans are not now made. We drive our camper on logging roads and, although enjoying the access they provide, are continually amazed at how our state has been criss-crossed with roads in the brief 100 year history of development.

Please consider supporting the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, especially the areas of Cougar Lakes, Mt. Rainier additions, Clearwater, and Lake Chelan-Sawtooth.

The Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion proposed by Rep. Morrison will set a precedent for the future and distant future which will haunt us.

As I cannot attend the hearing on June 3rd, I request that this note be included in the hearing record in my absence.

Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Cindi Rezabek
(Mrs.) Cynthia Rezabek

1987

8431 - 216th S. W.
Edmonds, Wash. 98020
May 27, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for
Washington Wilderness.

Please oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

It is ^{an} imperative responsibility not to allow desecration of our
Wilderness System in Washington.

I want this letter to be included in the Wilderness/Anti Wilderness
hearing records to be held June 3rd in Seattle, Washington.

Sincerely,

Dena Howard

Dena Howard

*I will appreciate a response informing
me as to your position on the Wilderness
issues - re: preservation or development.*

1988

The Honorable Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Stephen A. Middleton
Rt. 9 Box 49-B
Yakima, Washington 98901

May 25, 1983

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing to you to express my views on wilderness in our country.

For a variety of reasons I am very much in favor of protecting the wild areas we still have left here in Washington State and elsewhere in our country. I'll list some of my concerns.

The wild and scenic areas are being used more and more by more people than ever. This goes along with several factors: the general population growth; our better technology that lets us get there easier, and be more comfortable therein; increased awareness of our selves and our earth which draws many to experience wilderness. I see these phenomena all the time, especially in my work as a park ranger for the State of Washington. Also, now, reservations are needed to get into many National parks and wilderness areas.

Along this same vein, Washington is attempting to increase tourist trade to boost our economy. Rightly so I feel since Washington is truly a magnificent beautiful state. But this puts even more pressure on our wild areas.

We are on our way to a more progressive technology with better use of our resources. It would be sad indeed to use up more of the wild and marginal wild lands than is absolutely necessary. This because wilderness is not being made anymore so to speak.

I feel that nature and the enjoyment of nature is priceless. The value of it for our children and their children seems unquestioned.

Now I do realize that we need timber, minerals etc., and that other countries need our timber etc., and that we need monies from such enterprise. I just hope we can be extremely careful and intelligent in the use of our remaining natural areas.

I am hopeful that the RARE II areas will be designated as wilderness. I am familiar with many of these areas such as the Cougar Lakes area and the Kettle Range area. These are high quality places that are very much enjoyed by our people.

When wilderness hearings come up in the near future I hope you will include my letter if that is appropriate.

In closing I appreciate the opportunity to write to you and express myself. I appreciate your consideration and work in this area.

Thank You kindly,

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Middleton

1989

5-27-83

W. S. & R. S. Peterson
2113 East 37th Avenue
Spokane, WA 99203

Dear Senator Gorton:

We support your Wilderness Bill with these additions to the Salmo-Priest area: Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain and Shedroof Divide.

Also, in southern Washington, near Mt. Adams, the lovely Indian Heaven country should be protected as wilderness.

We will attend the Washington Wilderness Bill hearing in Spokane on Thursday, June 2.

Please include this message in the Hearing Record.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Peterson
Warren and Ruth Peterson

1990



**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CHELAN COUNTY**

STATE OF WASHINGTON
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON 98801
TELEPHONE 509/663-4803

May 24, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
513 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton;

After reading your remarks to the U.S. Senate regarding "The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983", and after reading the act (S837) itself, we would like the following comments entered into the records of your hearings to be conducted in Washington State the first week of June 1983.

Chelan County, in the north center of the State of Washington, is over 80% owned by the Federal Government. These government lands are managed generally by the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. However, the bulk of all this land is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Of the total Federal lands in our county, over 400,000 acres are now under wilderness designation, and much of the forest area is protected by a scenic designation.

We agree that the forest lands in our county are a very valuable resource not only for timber and forest products but also for recreation, watershed, wildlife and spectacular scenic beauty. Certainly, our county does not wish to compromise these resources.

The restrictions now in force on the Federal lands in our county appear to us to function very well and are managed very well by the U.S. Forest Service. As a matter of fact, in some areas these present restrictions may be too severe. To further restrict the use of Forest Areas in Chelan County would be extremely inappropriate and may even work a hardship on many of our citizens. We urge you to "scratch item number three from Sec. 102 of S837, and not give further consideration to wilderness proposals for Chelan County.



THOMAS A. GREEN
COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT
WENATCHEE

JAMES L. YOUNG
COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT
CASHMERE

JOHN S. WALL
COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT
CHELAN

1991

It has, also, been brought to our attention that the Sawtooth Range in our county may be considered for inclusion in the wilderness area. This, too, would be inappropriate, as this area is presently managed by the U.S. Forest Service under a "scenic" designation since 1915.

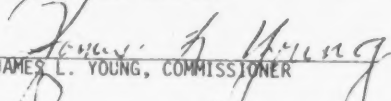
Although we may have had some difference of opinion on isolated issues, Chelan County has been very pleased with the manner in which the U.S. Forest Service has managed the lands in our county. Again, we urge that any wilderness designation for Chelan County be stricken from S837, and that the Forest Service be allowed to continue the present management practices that they have so effectively pursued thus far.

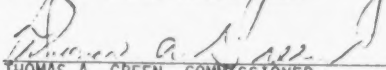
Thank you for your concern and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF CHELAN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


JOHN S. WALL, CHAIRMAN


JAMES L. YOUNG, COMMISSIONER


THOMAS A. GREEN, COMMISSIONER

CC: U. S. Forest Service, Wenatchee District
Congressman Sid Morrison
Senator Henry Jackson
Okanogan County Commissioners

1992

25 May 1983

Gerald Smith
4412 Byron St.
Bellingham, WA 98226

Senator Slade Gorton
127 Russell Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am interested in the Washington State Wilderness Act, S. 837, which I understand that you and Senator Jackson have introduced.

Having both worked and camped in several mountain areas around the state, I have a strong desire to see protected any of the wild areas left to us after years of development and population growth.

I've lived in Bellingham for more than twenty years, so my first thoughts are for the Mt. Baker area in general and, in particular, areas such as the Twin Sisters Range and Excelsior Ridge where I am drawn to return again and again. It seems incredible that more of the country around Mt. Baker was not included in the North Cascades National Park. The area contains extraordinarily beautiful mountain country and wonderful recreational possibilities.

I am absolutely opposed to Representative Morrison's proposal to remove land from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. That would be a step backward, a terrible precedent, something to be considered only in a situation of the most dire national need.

I support your wilderness bill strongly and urge you to assure that the Mt. Baker area is not left out!

Please include this letter in the record when hearings are held in the state.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Gerald Smith

Gerald Smith

1993

May 25, 1983

Honorable Senator Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

We have reviewed the 1983 Legislative package which includes 14 areas in the State of Washington where certain economic interests wish to use wilderness land for private profit. We strongly oppose any attempts to remove any lands from the wilderness areas, and feel that instead we as a people ought to be adding to wilderness areas.

Increasing numbers of responsible citizens are discovering that the solitude of wilderness offers opportunities for healing and reflection. In an increasingly mechanized, noisy, and busy world, the possibility of solitude is essential for the human spirit to remain human. For more and more people, that solitude is found in wilderness, a resource that cannot be either replaced or manufactured.

We urge you to protect the all too precious and fragile treasure we have in Washington by opposing and speaking against these proposed violations of a public trust.

We respectfully request that you enter our request in the record of the hearings to be held in Seattle, June 3, 1983, and that this letter be read into the congressional record.

Please help preserve the freedom of the human spirit by preserving our wilderness.

Sincerely,

Arthur Schmidt
Margaret Ann Samek-Schmidt

Arthur Schmidt
Margaret Ann Samek-Schmidt
818 North Washington
Tacoma, WA 98406

1994

Ron and Rosemary Sikes
1709 Gise
Port Townsend, Wa. 98368

20 May 1983

Honorable Blade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Gorton:

We request that our letter and enclosures become part of the hearing record for the 1983 Washington State Wilderness Act. First, we wish to state our support for wilderness designation for those areas now being considered. Particularly important to us are the Olympic National Park and National Forest. In addition to the Olympic National Park Service and Olympic National Forest Service proposals other Olympic National Forest Lands should be designated wilderness. Specifically the Quilcene Wilderness should include the Grey Wolf River and its northern drainages. Please see the enclosed map with our recommended boundary. The Grey Wolf would become the only stream of its size on the Olympic Peninsula to be almost entirely a wilderness river. We feel that if the northern river drainage is not protected from development that water, wildlife, and scenic values of the Grey Wolf will be damaged. The Wonder Mountain-South Fork of the Skokomish River Olympic National Forest also requires protection under the wilderness Act. Please see the enclosed map. The area provides critical escapement habitat for elk. It also provides excellent wilderness opportunities for high lake and stream fishing, solitude, and cross-country route finding.

1995

Another matter of concern is the Morrison Wilderness Deletion in the Goat Rocks Wilderness. We are steadfast against this proposal and believe it not only will seriously harm the Goat-Rocks Wilderness but will encourage other attempts to subtract from the National Wilderness System.

Finally, we want the option for future wilderness consideration of national lands to be retained.

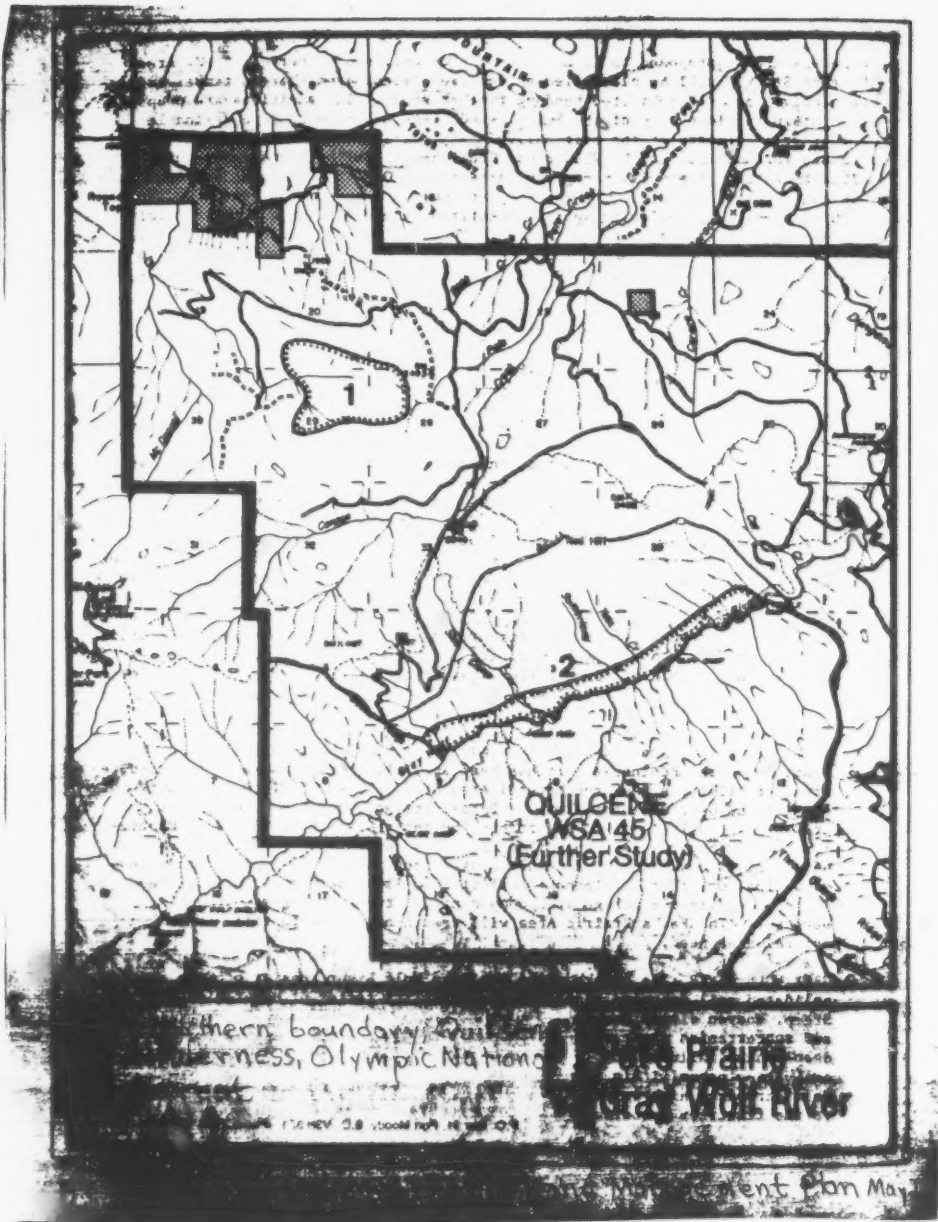
Sincerely yours,

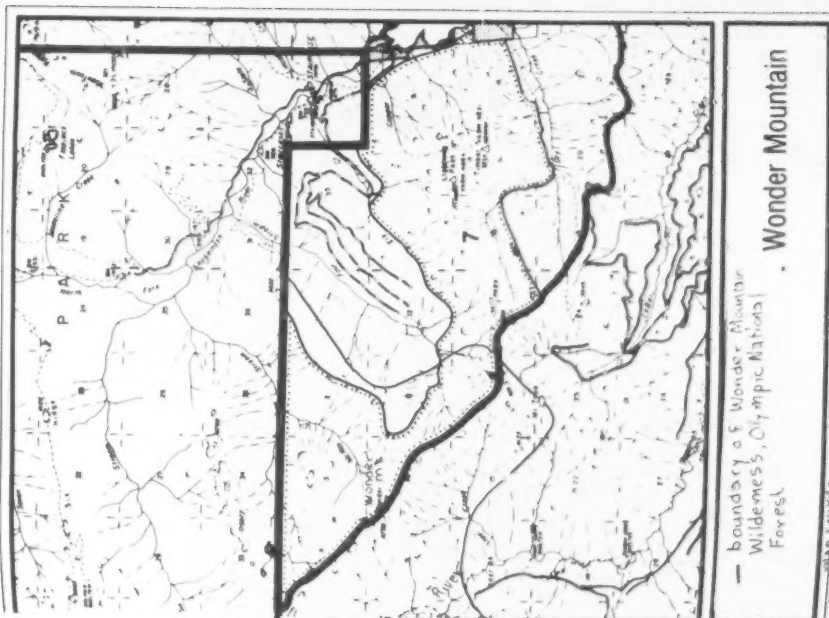
Ron Sikes

Rosemary Sikes

Ron Sikes

Rosemary Sikes





BLAD

1998



RECEIVED

JUN 1 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

13016 SE 236th Place
Kent, WA 98031
May 31, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Federal Office Bldg.
915 2nd Ave.
Seattle, WA 98174

Dear Senator Gorton:

Subject: S. 837, Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983

I am writing to voice my support and the support of my 325 Rainier Audubon chapter members for the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

Specifically, in Title I of S. 837, we support the wilderness designation for Cougar Lakes, the Glacier Peak additions, the Olympics, Salmo-Priest, Mt. Adams, Pasayten and Tatoosh.

We would like those areas in Title II of S. 837 to definitely be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. These areas are: Boulder River, Clearwater, Morse Park, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Goat Rocks and Glacier View.

We strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's proposed "Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments". The removal of wilderness designation for these 2500 acres would be beneficial only to the White Pass Ski Area and would be detrimental to the preservation of this area for the public as a whole. We feel this proposed deletion attacks and undermines the National Wilderness System and is entirely unacceptable. We definitely support having Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek specifically remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

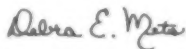
Washington is such a beautiful and unique state. I have lived here all of my life and never intend to live anywhere else. Part of this state's uniqueness is its wonderful natural beauty, and thus its wilderness. Wilderness is so important to wildlife. Wilderness minimizes contact between animals and humans, and species such as Northern spotted owl, marten, fisher, goshawk, woodland caribou, wolverines, wolves and grizzly bears require wilderness and old-growth forest for their survival. It is important that we do not destroy these animals by destroying the environment of wilderness that they require.

1999

More and more of our natural forests are being harvested for timber and replanted with replacement trees. These replanted areas can never be considered as replacements for a natural forest. The replanted trees constitute a crop, just as corn in a cornfield is a crop, and do not even come close to providing the diverse type of habitat as provided by a naturally forested area. Wilderness and the knowledge that we still have wild areas in our state is an important part of my pride in my home state.

I urge your strong support in favor of wilderness in Washington and request that this letter be included in the record of the S. 837 Wilderness hearings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Debra E. Mets".

Debra E. Mets
President
Rainier Audubon Society

2000

RECEIVED

JUN 1 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

3420 W. Lake Sammamish Rd. So.
Bellevue, Washington 98008
May 31, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
2988 Federal Building
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am writing this letter to be included in the official record of the Wilderness hearing on June 3, 1983. I had intended to testify in person, but was informed by telephone that too many people had signed up to testify, and I was asked to do it in writing instead.

I have lived in the greater Seattle area all of my life, and am a graduate of the University of Washington. I have been in private practice as a physician in Seattle for 15 years. For the last 12 years I have been an adult leader in the scouting movement and have averaged about 20 nights a year in the wilderness areas of Washington state. I have been hiking or climbing in virtually all of the areas being discussed at this hearing. I support the citizens' conservation proposal for Washington state. I am opposed to Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks wilderness ~~solution~~ ^{bill}. This is in spite of the fact that I am an avid skier. I spent one week in the summer of 1982 in the Goat Rocks wilderness and ask that they be left as they are, specifically leaving Hog Back Mountain and Marian Creek in the national wilderness system. I specifically oppose this because the proposed changes would compromise the wilderness system as it currently exists throughout the country. The concept of soft release/sufficiency is totally unacceptable.

I favor passage of S837, sponsored by Senators Slade Gorton and Henry Jackson. I would ask that there be significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations, which were proposed during the Carter administration.

Under the second part of the legislation, I specifically would favor enlarging or including in current wilderness areas those areas designated as Title II.

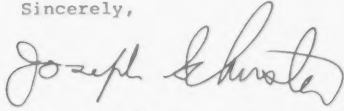
Areas that I most strongly support for addition to wilderness are: The Olympic Mountain addition, Cougar Lakes proposal, Goat Rocks addition, Mount Adams addition, Glacier Peak addition, Boulder River addition, and Eagle Rock. The Lake Chelan, Sawtooth, and Mount Baker additions are also critical.

2001

The Salamo-^{Puget}~~Puget~~ area is important for inclusion because of its ecological uniqueness.

Please take these reccomendations into consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph Schuster". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Joseph Schuster

2002



GARY ELY
FIRST DISTRICT
ROBERT I. VENEMON
SECOND DISTRICT
HAROLD COOPER
THIRD DISTRICT

P. O. Box 790
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON
CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON
98532

(206) 748-9121

June 1, 1983



RECEIVED

JUN 2 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

The Honorable Slade Gorton
U. S. Senator
2988 Federal Building
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174

Dear Senator Gorton:

It appears the agenda for your hearing on S.839 (Washington Wilderness Act 1983) will be crowded, so I will give only a brief written plea.

The large number of areas involved makes it nearly impossible to comment on each individual unit, but the same problems are inherent in every wilderness proposal. Many people will testify to include large acreages when they have no idea of the type of land being included.

Every time more commercial timberland is withdrawn, more pressure is exerted on the remaining land base to produce our necessary raw materials and jobs.

I have not opposed wilderness areas in wilderness type land but much of it being proposed looks down on civilization. It would be far better administered by leaving it in the National Forest system to be administered as a roadless area. This would give the people the same usage and also allow trail maintenance with power equipment and a chance to fight fire by whatever means necessary to prevent spreading to adjacent lands.

I will refer to two specific areas:

Tatoosh Area - retain as non-wilderness under the Forest Service proposal to retain it as unroaded

Cougar Lakes Area - endeavor to reduce the requested acreage to strictly the high mountain summit and lakes area and not include the thousands of acres of commercial timberland.

2003

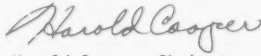
The potential loss of income to the State for the schools and the Counties for roads in just the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is close to \$3 million per year plus the loss of potential jobs. Soon we will be one large wilderness area and no income to enjoy that which we have set aside.

How much is enough? Let's have a sensible amount set aside for wilderness and prudently manage the balance.

We are depending on our Congressional delegation to do the best they can to balance the various proposals.

Good luck -- the task is not easy.

Very truly yours,



Harold Cooper, Chairman
Lewis County Commission

HC:cli

2004

RECEIVED

JUN 2 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

June 2, 1983

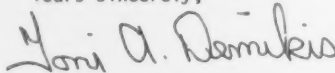
Senator Slade Gorton
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Sir:

As a resident of the State of Washington for my entire 32 years, I have always enjoyed the forests, lakes and wilderness areas here. A few hours drive easily transcends the worries and cares of city life. I am most distressed that I may not always have this luxury so close at hand! I am writing therefore, to please represent me in protecting the Clearwater and the Cougar Lakes around Ranier National Park, among others. Please support the Washington Wilderness Bill on behalf of myself, the wildlife, which is such a joy for all to behold, the beautiful natural vegetation and the descendants of those now enjoying this State.

Please have this letter included in the Seattle Hearing Record.

Yours sincerely,



Toni A. Demikis

2005

FELIX G. FREUND
6914 56TH AVENUE N.E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98115

RECEIVED

JUN 22 1983
Senator Slade Gorton
Seattle

June 1, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Mr. Gorton:

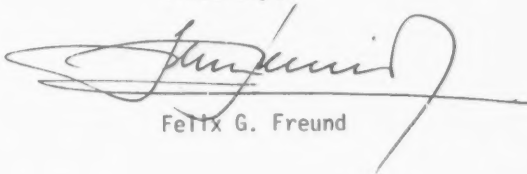
Twenty years ago I moved to the State of Washington because I fell in love with its mountains and forests during my visit to the World's Fair. Twenty years of roaming this state have deepened my love for its roadless areas. They are, in my opinion, the greatest asset of this state and should be protected as wilderness areas for ourselves, our descendants and for the wildlife they support.

It would be very sad indeed if we were to lose lovely areas such as Clearwater and the Cougar Lakes around Ranier National Park, or Circle Peak and the Huckleberry Mountain Trail in the Glacier Wilderness. They should be protected by designating them as wilderness areas.

The Pacific Crest Trail is well known and dear to countless hikers in this state and all around our country. It is inconceivable that parts of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area, which the Pacific Crest Trail traverses, could be deleted for the purpose of expanding a commercial ski area.

I would like to express my strong support for a Washington Wilderness Bill, and hope that all Congressmen will see that it passes. Please have this letter included in the Seattle Hearing Record.

Sincerely,



Felix G. Freund

Answered
7/6

June 26th 1983
Virginia Mountain
14612 N.E. 169th
Woodinville, Wa.
98072

#140

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Wash. D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include this letter in your records as supporting the proposed Wilderness Bill S837. I strongly urge my support of Title I which would include such beautiful areas as Cougar Lakes and Selma Priest. Not only are we standing the chance of losing unequalled areas of enjoyment but also losing an endangered species of Caribou.

I also endorse Title II for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness System and request that they be designated as Wilderness.

I have hiked and enjoyed these areas with my family as I was growing up and can remember the scenic and breath-taking

views. These times were special as a family and helped us enjoy together a chance to be away from city pressures and recognize the beauty around us.

I am now married and have 5 children. Even though the youngest are seven month old twins, we still enjoy hiking in these areas with packs to carry the youngest and enjoy the beauty at a leisurely pace.

I am greatly concerned also about the proposal of Rep. Ed Morrison to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. As specified in the 1964 Wilderness Act the essence of Wilderness is permanence.

When we preserve historical monuments we don't abolish them ten years down the road because it's suddenly more convenient monetarily to build a road in its place. What's the point of preserving? The idea is to save for future generations a part of the past that cannot be duplicated for them to enjoy as we do. And also to preserve natural habitat and areas that once destroyed would never be duplicated again.

We must stand firm on previous preservation or we are slowly eating away what little we have.

As I say I have 5 children, with twins at 7 months, a 2 year old, 8 year old and a 12 yr old my time is at a premium. But it is well worth my time to sit down and write you to make my views known to help set aside for my children what otherwise might be lost.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration in the matter. I look forward to future generations having available to them what was for me.

Sincerely yours
Virginia Monison

2009

*Answered
7/6*

*#410
kg*

June 29, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

As former Washington residents who continue to vote on absentee ballots in the state, as hikers, and as avid supporters of wilderness preservation, we heartily support legislation that you and Senator Gorton introduced this spring under S. 837. Preservation of the Cougar Lakes area is of special interest to us as well as the Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker additions you have proposed.

We are sickened by the amount of clear-cutting that has been allowed in areas such as south of I90 between North Bend and Snoqualmie Pass. Over the years, as we fly out to see our families in Seattle it is all too easy to see from the plane the increasing rate in which the lumber companies are scalping Washington's irreplaceable stands of virgin timber.

We support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for the Washinton wilderness areas and oppose Rep. Morrison's plan to delete the Goat Rocks additions from your legislative package. Any volunteer service that we can provide in this effort would be gladly given.

Although it is probably too late, we would like this letter to appear in the record of the hearings you held in Seattle and Spokane last month.

Sincerely,

Brian and Danuta Lockett

Brian and Danuta Lockett
1114 S. Carolina Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

2010

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Established for Mutual Service and for the Promotion of the Proper Use, Enjoyment and Protection of America's Scenic, Wilderness and Outdoor Recreation Resources

1982 - 1983



Est. 1932

REC'D MAY 27 1983

9418 48th Ave. W, #G
Mukilteo, WA 98275
26 May 1983

MEMBER CLUBS

Admiralty Audubon Society
Port Townsend, Washington
American Wilderness Alliance
Denver, Colorado
Angora Hiking Club
Astoria, Oregon
Boeing Employees Alpine Society
Seattle, Washington
California Alpine Club
San Francisco, California
Cascade Wilderness Club
Bellingham, Washington
Cascadia, Inc.
Yakima, Washington
Chamela, Oregon
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Cortez Costa Hills Club
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Port Angeles, Washington
Mountaineers
Portland, Oregon
Montana Wilderness Association
Butte, Montana
Mountaineers
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Olympians, Inc.
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Palouse Audubon Society
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Parragans
Vancouver, Washington
Regional Parks Association
Berkeley, California
Roamer Hiking Club
Maywood, California
Rocky Mountaineers
Missoula, Montana
Sentinel Alpine Club, Inc.
Salem, Oregon
Seattle Audubon Society
Seattle, Washington
Sierra Club
San Francisco, California
Sierra Alpine Club
Mount Vernon, Washington
Baker River Audubon Society
Idaho Falls, Idaho
Spokane Mountaineers, Inc.
Spokane, Washington
Summit Alpine Club
Tacoma, Washington
Ternate Conservation Club
San Francisco, California
Trails Club of Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Woodwards
Olympic, Washington
Wasatch Mountain Club
Salt Lake City, Utah
Washington Alpine Club
Seattle, Washington
Washington Kayak Club
Seattle, Washington

Senator Henry Jackson
1010 Fifth Avenue, Room 802
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Senator Jackson,

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, an association of 44 outdoor and conservation oriented clubs in the Western States, with over 400,000 members, has consistently advocated and supported the protection of outstanding wilderness areas. For this reason, the Federation is extremely interested in the passage of a Washington Wilderness Bill, and is pleased to present this testimony concerning Senate Bill S.837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, in connection with the hearings held in Spokane and Seattle on 2 June and 3 June.

Bill S.837 is commendable as far as it goes, but is unfortunately inadequate. The areas listed in Title I of that bill are based on the hastily done and discredited RARE II proposals, and are insufficient. Not only should all of the areas listed in Title I be preserved and protected as Wilderness Areas, but the acreage for each should be much larger than that listed. Furthermore, all of the areas listed in Title II, with sufficient acreage for each, should also receive Wilderness Area status and protection. In addition, other worthy areas, listed in neither Title, should also receive Wilderness Area status and protection.

The Federation supports the "Conservationists' Wilderness Proposal", presented in detail elsewhere. This proposal contains 2,500,000 acres in over 26 areas throughout Washington's public lands. Some of these areas are additions to existing Wilderness Areas; others are new, separate areas. This proposal contains great diversity of ecosystems, a wide variety of geographic locations, outstanding recreational opportunities,

President: Florence Barlow
P.O. Box 548, Bismillah, Mont 58713

Vice President: Frank Fickelson
5439 153rd St. S.E., Bellevue, Wa 98004

Secretary: Faye Ogilvie
5529 27th N.E., Seattle, Wa 98105

Treasurer: Virginia Davis
E 1103 14th, Spokane, Wa 99202

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Michael Typhoe, Utah
Rick Jall, Dean Fischer, Washington

Editor: OUTDOORS WEST
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512 Boylston Ave. E #108
Seattle, Wa 98102

Washington, D.C. Representatives
Brook Evans
845 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Northwest Representatives
Jim Blomquist
1516 Metcove Ave.
Seattle, Wa 98122

unique wildlife habitats and watershed protection. All are very special areas, worthy of becoming Wilderness Areas. This proposal is nevertheless balanced; while it preserves those lands whose unique values are best protected by Wilderness Area status, it also leaves vast amounts of land available for other uses. Over 85% of the state's commercial forest land would still be available for timber production, including the most productive timber lands, where logging creates the least environmental impact. Other recreational activities, especially those requiring development, and other industrial/commercial/residential uses still have extremely large amounts of non-wilderness land available for them.

To the Federation and its individual members, this issue is very important. Therefore, the Federation most respectfully but urgently requests that a final Washington Wilderness Bill closely follows the Conservationists Wilderness Proposal; including all the areas listed in Title I of S.837 with expanded acreages, all the areas listed in Title II with sufficient acreages, and other worthy areas that may be identified in these hearings.

Please include this testimony in the record of the hearings for S.837.

Yours truly,



Rick Jali
State Vice President
Western Washington

Tekoa
Washington

May 25, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

As an immigrant to this magnificent country, I'm urging you to incorporate the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additions into the Salmo-Priest area in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Kettle Range provides a habitat for many species of wildlife and should also be added to the areas in your Bill.

Please include my letter in the Hearings Record.

Yours Sincerely,

Linda Fletcher

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY FOR CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES

P.O. Box 7336
Olympia, WA 98507

June 9, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
711 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Washington Assembly for citizens with disabilities, a coalition of parent and professional organizations representing children and adults with handicapping conditions, is concerned about the need for increased opportunities for a full and enriched life. The Assembly believes that Washington's wild areas with their scenic lakes, rivers, forests, and mountains are part of the heritage of all citizens.

Children and adults with handicapping conditions need the opportunity to challenge themselves within the limits of their handicapping condition. The Assembly endorses the Washington State Wilderness Bill designating over 2 million acres in 22 areas as part of the National Wilderness Preservation system, and opposes the deletion of any existing wilderness from the system.

We would appreciate this statement being made part of the official record of the committee hearing held in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

Sincerely

Cecile Lindquist

Cecile Lindquist
President

cc: Washington State Congressional Delegation



scott's taxidermy

557 south main • colville, washington 99114 • phone: 1-509-684-4250
6-13-83

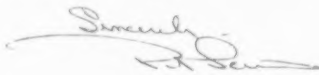
Hettle Creek and Salmo Priest Wilderness

Senator Jackson:

Wilderness means different things to different people depending on their personal interests. I would like to share the feelings of the vast majority of people that I come in contact with in my profession as a taxidermist. In the last ten years the word wilderness has evolved from destruction of our spot to that of salvation of the spot. The sportsman of us realizing that good habitat is a must for healthy wildlife herds. Certain habitat can only be preserved through wilderness. The proposed Salmo Priest and Hettle Creek Areas are examples of the wilderness we need.

The Inland Empire Big Game Council of Spokane rejects the idea of wilderness and would prefer multiple use. We believe there are enough multiple use areas and too few roadless areas. The idea of building roads and then blocking them off is a dream and unobtainable. It has not worked in the past and there is no foreseeable way it can work in the future. We would like to see the small fraction of land left that is roadless made into wilderness.

Your support of the proposed Salmo Priest and Hettle Creek Wilderness Areas would be appreciated.

Sincerely,


OWNER

Please include this in hearing record.

2015

To Senator Henry Jackson,

I am one of many concerned students here at Whitworth College. We are concerned that these endangered species will become extinct if this Crowell Mountain/Unas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shed-roof Divide additions are not added to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill. Please include this letter in the Hearing record. This earth and all the creatures on it (human and animals alike) have a right to live without being pushed out or crowded into extinction. Please help us in our trying to save them.

Sincerely,

Heidi Dafler
Box 218
Whitworth Coll.
Spokane WA
99251

5/2/83

Dear Senator Jackson

I am writting this letter to urge you to include the Sierra Clubs additions to the Salmo-Priest Wilderness. I know that this land could be used for timber but I believe it is more important to preserve this land for the gravely endangered mountain Caribou. This land is important habitat for their protection. I also think that its important to preserve the whole ecosystem so people like me and future generations can enjoy it. Please enter this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely
Duyell M. Munn

2017

Double K Mountain Ranch

Goose Prairie, Washington 98929



May 16, 1983

Kay Kershaw
and
Isabelle Lynn
Owners

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S 837 Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

The conservationists, and very probably the timber industry, are grateful to you for your introduction of S 837, the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983. It is indeed time that these long-pending questions were resolved.

We note that Title I of the Act designates for the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area only the 123,000 acres recommended by the Carter Administration. If we remember correctly, the acreage covered in this proposal was not clearly specified. We much prefer the Forest Service's own recommendation of nearly 137,000 acres (1977), which was the result of painstaking and thoughtful research, without benefit of HARE I or II. Even so, the Forest Service boundaries could be expanded and made more solid by the addition of a few hundreds of acres in various areas, which the Forest Service excluded from the Study Area.

Cougar Lakes is close to our hearts: with the help of friends and guests from all over the United States, we have worked for 25 years to see this magnificent area dedicated as wilderness.

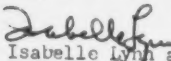
We cannot speak with authority on other areas covered in Title I, but we do share with conservationists the belief that all the areas mentioned are important and special and worthy of inclusion in Washington State wilderness.

Under Title II, we recommend the Norse Peak Area be sufficiently large enough to include the Pacific Crest Trail and Fife's Rocks.

Also under Title II, a boundary adjustment in the Goat Rocks Wilderness is not without merit. However, the suggestion that 2500 acres of the Goat Rocks, including portions of the Pacific Crest Trail, be turned over to the White Pass Ski Company is out of the question. The attempt to shatter a wilderness precedent in behalf of a commercial whim is unbelievable; as a practical matter, White Pass Ski Company has not developed all the runs it's entitled to under Forest Service lease. Cross-country skiers can ski in the Goat Rocks now, from the top of the chair lift.

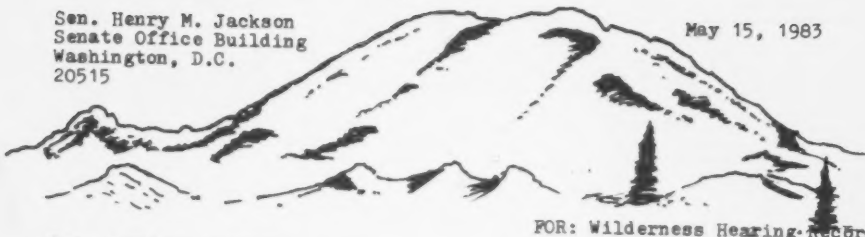
We ask that this letter be made a part of the Hearing Record.

Respectfully,

 
Isabelle Lynn and Kay Kershaw

Sen. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.
20515

May 15, 1983



FOR: Wilderness Hearing Record

Dear Senator Jackson,

Please enter this letter in the Wilderness Hearing Record. Since only representatives of groups will be given an opportunity to present testimony at the hearing you are holding June 2nd and 3rd, I guess I must speak for myself through this letter.

I strongly support federal protection of as much wilderness as possible--there is so very little left. Also, resist any incursion into presently identified wilderness areas. Many interests can make righteous claims on the areas, but once used they are lost forever.

One of the small tracts that will be hopefully preserved is less than two miles from my home--The Carbon Ridge-Clearwater area. In the 29 years we have lived here, we have seen the Forest Service push a road right into the area and subsequent logging and mining exploration take place. Fortunately there is still a small bit, less than 5 by 8 miles, left without roads. I hope you can protect it.

I appreciate your and Sen. Gorton's efforts with S. 837. Out of it I hope will come permanent protection for all the areas under consideration (and more, if I had my way). We need some areas left just the way they are.

Thank you sincerely,

CARBON RIVER ENTERPRISES
CARBON RIVER RANCH
CARBONADO, WA 98323

DR. JOHN L. THOMPSON, PROP.

2019

May 14, 1983

Dear Honorable *Senator Jackson*

We are all residents in the Ballard community of Seattle. Living and working in Washington state is a real joy for us. One of the primary reasons why we believe the quality of our lives is so great is due to our community get-togethers in the wilderness areas of our state. Our year round activities include cross-country skiing and snowshoeing in winter to hiking and swimming in summer.

We hope you will support the Citizens' Conservation Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. In particular the following areas need to be included: Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak additions, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan--Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, and Salmo-Priest. All of the boundaries should follow the RARE 11 guidelines except for the Glacier Peak additions, Olympics, and Salmo-Priest which would best serve the public with RARE 1 boundaries. Also, additions to existing wilderness areas: Mount Adams (R.1), Pasayten (R.1), Goat Rocks (R.11), and Mt. Rainier: Tatoosh and Glacier Peak both (R.11).

Representative Sid Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion is totally unacceptable. His deletion of 2,500 acres from existing Goat Rocks Wilderness would eliminate a prime area, crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail, from the Goat Rocks: Hogback Mtn. and Miriam Creek. In addition the deletion would virtually preclude consideration of the adjacent further planning area.

Even more important, the deletion would create an unprecedented trend: removing land from wilderness areas for a "private profit from public lands" ploy. (Expansion of a ski resort.) This is an attack on the National Wilderness System itself. We cannot accept a wilderness bill that deletes wilderness.

We will be unable to attend in-person, the hearing in June and therefore request that you include this statement in the hearing record.

Thank you very much for your time and energy and please keep us posted on this issue.

Sincerely,

Friends of wilderness from Ballard
6023 32 NW
Seattle, Wa. 98107

Dr. Khalsa

Jocelyne Doyon

Jocelyne Doyon

Boyd

Boyd Rasmussen

Maria Mitchell

Maria Mitchell

John Franzen

John Franzen

ZAREMBA CLAIMS SERVICE, INC.

YAKIMA, WA 98907 — 708 WEST WALNUT — P.O. BOX 87 — (509) 452-6527
 PASCO, WA 99301 — 1620-D WEST LEWIS — (509) 545-6858
 WENATCHEE, WA 98801 — P.O. BOX 3224 — (509) 663-5629

May 20, 1983

Mr. Henry M. Jackson
 Senator
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Honorable Senator:

With regret I cannot attend the U.S. Senate Hearings on the proposed Washington State Wilderness Bill in Seattle and Spokane on June 2nd and 3rd. Having been born and raised in Yakima and as a lifetime resident of the state of Washington, I am very interested in the preservation of the wilderness areas in the state of Washington. The preservation of the wilderness areas preserves for future generations, the quality of life that we now enjoy in the state of Washington.

Many groups over the past thirty years have proposed wilderness areas in the state of Washington with only a few receiving the wilderness designation thus far. The Citizen's Conservation proposal for Washington's wilderness includes many areas with which I am not familiar.

The area that I am most familiar with is the Cougar Lakes Area and I strongly recommend endorsement of the boundaries set in the Lowry-Pritchett bill.

The area south of Mt. Rainer should also include as a wilderness area, the entire drainage of the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River extending eastward to the crest of Back Bone Ridge.

The Indian Heaven area in Skamania County should be included, not only because of its topography but because of its unique history.

The Juniper Forest should be included as further delay in preserving this unique ecological setting, will greatly jeopardize its existence.

The proposed additions to the Mt. Adams wilderness and the Goat Rocks wilderness both have merit to correct poorly defined boundaries in the initial passage. Representative Morrison's rumored request for a deletion of the northern part of the Goat Rocks wilderness has no merit whatsoever with the only possible benefit accruing to the operators of the White Pass Ski Company. The "plan" to build a world class ski area is not a plan at all and addresses none of the environmental issues regarding water quality and disposal, traffic, accommodations, power, communications equipment, or



ZAREMBA CLAIMS SERVICE, INC. — SERVING CENTRAL WASHINGTON FROM WENATCHEE TO WALLA WALLA



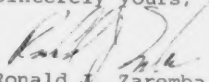
ZAREMBA CLAIMS SERVICE, INC.

YAKIMA, WA 98907 — 708 WEST WALNUT — P.O. BOX 87 — (509) 452-6527
PASCO, WA 99301 — 1620-D WEST LEWIS — (509) 545-6858
WENATCHEE, WA 98801 — P.O. BOX 3224 — (509) 663-5629

a myriad of other factors, the least of which being a lack of snow during about half the winters.

I ask that you enter this letter into the record of the hearings and that you favorably recommend the Citizen's Conservation proposal for Washington wilderness.

Sincerely yours,


Ronald J. Zaremba, CPCU
Manager, Yakima

RJZ/lz



ZAREMBA CLAIMS SERVICE, INC. — SERVING CENTRAL WASHINGTON FROM WENATCHEE TO WALLA WALLA



HARRIETT M. CODY
RITA L. BENDER

Attorneys at Law

May 23, 1983

*300 New England Building
219 First Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98104
206/587-0050*

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
711 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton
513 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Mike Lowry
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: S. 837 Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983
Written Testimony for Public Hearing 6/3/83, Seattle

Gentlemen:

I am writing again to express my concerns about S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Because I will be unable to personally attend the public hearing on this proposed legislation in Seattle on Friday, June 3, 1983, I am asking that you submit this letter into the hearing record in lieu of my oral testimony.

I strongly support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and urge you to support significant increases in the wilderness designation which appear in the existing Title I of this legislation. I am particularly concerned about the inadequate proposed expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness, and the Pasayten Wilderness additions, since the RARE II recommendations for expansion of these areas do not provide for adequate protection of designated wilderness areas from contiguous areas which have been or will be logged or otherwise developed in the future. I have been an active backpacker and mountain climber my entire adult life and have spent many extended periods of time hiking and camping in these areas. I have become increasingly aware of the threat which logging and mining interests and other development activities pose to existing wilderness and the importance of providing significant buffers between wilderness areas and non-wilderness areas. The Cougar Lake addition to wilderness designations is another critical area which needs immediate protection.

The proposed Title II of S. 837 includes many precious areas which should receive immediate wilderness designation. We cannot afford to defer designating these areas as wilderness: Indian Heaven, Glacier View, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Norse Peak, Kettle Range, Juniper Forest, and Eagle Rock. Because the wilderness designations in Title I are woefully inadequate, I hope you will support an increased number of present wilderness designations by moving all of the areas in Title II for immediate protection.

Finally, I am absolutely opposed to the proposed deletion of 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area, which has been a designated wilderness since 1946. Any legislative proposal which would delete existing wilderness designations will undermine the legislative intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which was intended to secure wilderness designations for the public for all time.

Thank you for including this brief statement of my concerns in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Harriett M. Cody
Harriett M. Cody
Attorney at Law

HMC:ps

2024

5701-37th Court S.E.
Lacey, Washington 98503
May 19, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We are writing in support of Washington's Wilderness areas. Americans need more not fewer such places.

We oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion and support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As we live in Olympia and Aberdeen we are specially concerned with the Olympic National Forest lands and Cougar Lakes.

We cannot get to the hearing in Seattle June 3rd, however we ask that you please include our letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Teresa Granger

Teresa Granger & Gaby S. Robey

Gaby S. Robey

BROOKS RAND, LTD.

625 SOUTH 96TH STREET
SEATTLE, WA 98108
PHONE (206) 763-1234

REC'D MAY 25 1983

May 18, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
1010 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Re: S 837

Dear Senator Jackson:

We wish to express our appreciation for the introduction of this bill. It can resolve many issues that have been a matter of controversy for a long time.

1) Mount Rainier additions have been dragging without action since the North Cascade Study Team finished its report in the late 1960's. These additions plus the Clearwater drainage are essential additions to Rainier Park. I also feel that the Cougar Lakes area up to the divide should be a part of the Park, and lands to the east should be in wilderness.

2) If Mt. Baker and Mt. Adams were in any other state, they would be in National Parks. At the very least, there should be Wilderness and Recreation Area additions to the lands surrounding those mountains.

3) The Boulder River stands uniquely because the topography prevented it from being logged many years ago. Now it stands very close to Puget Sound City, and is a gem.

4) The Sawtooth Mountains stand above Lake Chelan. It is hard to understand why they were left out of the North Cascades Park. They belong there, and it is hoped the national climate is such that they can at least be preserved as wilderness.

5) When one looks at the Olympic Mountains from Seattle nothing that is visible is in any protected status. The front range of mountains is inundated with visitors. These mountains clearly deserve wilderness status.

These and other bits and pieces of land will be the subject of repeated hassles into the future until they are finally protected.

We are fully aware of the arguments of the timber industry about job losses. We have heard these arguments since our first congressional hearing in 1942. We can say for certain, however, that very little progress has been made in more intensively managing our forest lands. There are innumerable means to radically increase forest growth rates and utilization. We don't think that those arguments should stand in the way of this legislation.

We ask that this statement be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,


R. J. Brooks

cc: Sen. Slade Gorton
Rep. Mike Lowry

Energy Resource Group

N. 15616 Timberwood • Spokane, WA 99208 • (509) 466-5898

May 25, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

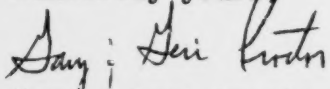
Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill and for holding hearings in Spokane. We enthusiastically support wilderness programs in spite of the Reagan/Watt efforts to convince us that wilderness is unhealthy for the economy.

It would seem appropriate at this time to include other precious habitat areas to the Wilderness Bill such as Clearwater, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, Mt. Baker, Norse Peak, Boulder River, Dark Divide, and especially the Kettle Range. Since officially designated Wilderness Areas comprise less than 2% of Federal Lands, it is important that we preserve these unique areas before they are forever lost to development.

Please include our letter in the Hearing Record as we are unable to attend the Spokane public hearings. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Gary & Geri Proctor



May 22, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing in regard to the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 urging your continued support for its fulfillment. Our organization is especially concerned with the inclusion of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal.

At this time, much of the Mt. Baker Watershed is vulnerable to extensive logging, road building, and other development, all of which threaten our quality of drinking water as well as the only flood control available to the rural areas along the foothills of Mt. Baker. The area has been heavily logged in recent years and we are now bearing the burden of those practices.

Adoption of the Mt. Baker Wilderness would not stop logging in the area, but it would protect the more delicate and sensitive areas such as the alpine regions of the forest where reforestation is very difficult. And as logging becomes more and more a distinct problem for water quality and flood control, we are anxious to protect that which cannot be replaced.

Please include this letter in the record at the hearings in Seattle June 3rd.

Thank you,

Roote King
Roote King

P.O. Box 77, Deming, WA 98244 • (206) 595-2394

June 3 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Wash., D.C. 20540

Dear Sir:

Please enter the enclosed comments supporting S. 832 into the record of hearings held on this legislation.

I thank you for your leadership in protecting the environment we need in order to survive.

Alan Riley, Chairman
Washington Wildlife
Study Council

c.c.
Shade Kontar

For the record
 Congressional Wilderness Hearings
 Seattle, June 3 1983

Dear Sirs:

The Washington Wildlife Study Council strongly recommends enactment of S. 837 introduced by Senators Doster and Jackson. It is our considered opinion that without wilderness designation for these very small but crucial areas of our state, habitat for many of our rare, threatened and endangered species will simply disappear. We further believe that the range and balance of habitat required for other creatures we prize as state assets, which require solitude and mature wilderness, are-

mammals, such as Mountain Lion,
 Lynx, Marten, Goshawk, Sheep, Bear, Fish
 and Eagle must have areas where
 privacy for breeding and survival
 are effectively protected. While these
 creatures are not felt to be pressing
 out of existence, and in one instance -
 Mountain Goshawk - are considered plentiful,
 we know that some of them are
 now rarely seen even by people who
 spend much time in wilderness settings.
 We feel it is essential to set
 aside these key wilderness areas to
 prevent that future time when some
 of these creatures - particularly the
 Lynx, Fish and Sheep - will have to
 be considered as endangered species.
 A number of the selected sites provide
 outstanding opportunities to protect
 wildlife. Under the proposed designa-
 tion their future habitats are assured.

Members of our organization have looked through and accepted in every unit proposed for consideration. We are convinced that every unit has excellent merit for wilderness and would be disappointed if all were not finally included in passage of S. 837.

We have two additional points that require our response. The first is that Kravins proposed deletion of 2500 from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness cannot be allowed to stand. It violates the entire concept of Wilderness and threatens the protection of every area so designated in the nation. Second, we have over the past sixteen years paid special attention to that unit known as the Silver-Pine area.

We want to go on record as stating that this particular region is the single richest wildlife habitat existing in the state of Washington. It contains more threatened and endangered species than all others combined. We feel that the proposed detail of this area boundary is far too small and would ask all who review it to give consideration to its expansion in the South and West boundaries to include that wider distribution of terrain features that will provide a more logical natural system under protection. We believe the Salmo project to be one of perhaps eight or ten natural wildlife hot-spots of significant value. To preserve species we may now be destroying.

We appreciate the chance to

express our commend to the committee
and will continue to work for further
use of equalizer for title I land and
further similar suggestions for the
same under title II. The Citizens
Committee prepared for Washington with
us has suggested amendments we
submit for your use and consideration.

Sincerely, Allen Riley
Chair: Washington Wildlife
Study Council.



**Yakima Valley
Sportsmen's
Association**

P. O. BOX 78 YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
Member of the Washington State Sports Council

June 17, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senators:

For the past forty years, the Sportsmen and Game Department of this state, have spent several hundred thousand dollars acquiring winter range for the Yakima elk herd. This also includes fencing and facilities for properly managing the elk herd, which is the largest in the state. But without summer range and unmolested areas for calving, this money will have been spent in vain.

This summer range lies within the 265,000 acres outlined in the Pritchard Lowery Cougar Lakes Wilderness Proposal. For the continuation of one of Washington's most outstanding recreation opportunities, this area must be designated wilderness by the Congress.

Our continued opposition to multiple use, is that this term means logging. We agree that logging does enhance big game management, but the roads or super highways required by the forest service are anathema to elk management.

Please consider the economic impact on this resource and vote for wilderness designation for this area. Also include this in the record of the hearing on Cougar Lakes.

Yours very truly,

Norman Richardson

REALTORS

DEVELOPERS

MANAGERS

APPRAISERS

CONSULTANTS

JAMES S. BLACK
AND COMPANY

June 3, 1983

The Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I was not able to attend the Spokane Wilderness hearing June 2, but I do want my support for wilderness to be included in the official record.

My special interest is the Priest-Selma. I'm pleased that a portion of the area is being recommended as wilderness, but I urge that the Crowell and Techa mountain areas be added. I would hope that the Kettle range would also be given wilderness status.

The Goat Rocks area is wild and wonderful - and sections of it are already badly over-used. Relating any portion of it would be detrimental, in my judgement. I strongly oppose that possibility.

Sincerely,

Patty Hough, sales associate
James S. Black Co.



P.O. BOX 80282 - SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98108

June 3, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

The Washington Fly Fishing Club requests that this letter be made part of the official record of the Senate Field Hearing regarding the Washington Wilderness Bill. Specifically we support the following:

The establishment of a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area of at least 160,000 acres between Chinook and White Passes.

A. Include the North Fork of Rattlesnake Creek downstream to the Weeks Table area.

B. Include the South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek downstream to the mouth of Three Creeks.

C. The RARE II recommendation of 129,000 acres for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness is not acceptable.

Many of us frequently visit the Rattlesnake Area to enjoy the angling opportunities provided by the West Slope Cutthroat trout. We adhere to a self imposed catch and release philosophy for these fish because their numbers are declining throughout their range. These fish spawn in tiny feeder streams which are common in the middle sections of the South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek. Even the most careful road construction and logging activities can quickly do serious damage to a fragile trout spawning stream. We therefore recommend that the entire middle and upper sections of Rattlesnake Creek be included in any wilderness plan.

The Washington Fly Fishing Club adheres to the maximum Wilderness philosophy because of the unacceptable acreage allotments of RARE II. We support wilderness classification of the Boulder River Valley, and additions to the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness Areas.

The value of wild trout and salmon are often overlooked in the total wilderness perspective. We hope the information provided in this letter will help shed some new light on the wilderness concept. Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

John Callahan

Project Chairman

'An active member club of the Federation of Fly Fishermen'



June 3, 1983

*Washington Council
of the Federation of Fly Fishermen*

7211 28th Ave N.E. Seattle, Wa. 98115



Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

JUN 7 1983

The Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) respectfully requests that the contents of this letter be made an official part of the Senate Field Hearing in regards to the Washington Wilderness Bill, SB 837.

The Washington State Council of the FFF is made up of 25 clubs representing 1300 members. We support the maximum wilderness philosophy. Maximum wilderness will provide the necessary habitat protection to wild trout and anadromous fish.

Specifically, the following is what we feel is a reasonable compromise between wilderness vs non-wilderness use.

A. Establish a Cougar Lakes Wilderness that includes the following:

1. At least 160,000 acres between Chinook and White Passes.
2. Include the North Fork of the Rattlesnake Creek downstream to the Neeks Table area.
3. Include the South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek downstream to the mouth of Three Creeks.
4. The RARE II recommendation of 129,000 acres for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness is not acceptable.

B. Establish wilderness protection for the Boulder River Valley

C. Include the Gray Wolf River in any wilderness designation in the Olympics.

We have particular interest in the entire Rattlesnake Creek watershed because this is prime habitat for native West Slope Cutthroat trout. Their range and population have decreased with development. Only wilderness designation will provide adequate protection for the West Slope Cutthroat Trout in the Rattlesnake Creek drainage.

We feel that in the past the value of native trout has perhaps not been fully appreciated. This is a resource that needs greater protection than ever. Wilderness will provide the necessary protection. We sincerely hope that the Congress will carefully evaluate our recommendations especially in the Cougar Lakes and Rattlesnake Creek areas for inclusion in Americas wilderness system.

Respectfully,

Ray Williams, President

"CLEANER WATER - BRIGHTER STREAMS" Washington State Council
Federation of Fly Fishers

AWI
Annuities West, Inc.

910 Lloyd Building
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 682-9122

June 10, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Glacier Peak Wilderness

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to support a Washington Wilderness Bill and oppose "release legislation" for the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness area is some of the most spectacular and beautiful area in this state and I ask that you support plans to maintain all roadless areas in a wilderness state.

Those of us who spend quiet weekends and summers in these mountains tend to be a bit reticent in speaking out, but you should know that there are many of us. The Pacific Crest Trail area, Larch Lakes area, Chiwawa River drainage and Lake Valhalla areas are beautiful and worthy of preservation. Please support adding some of these areas to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Yours sincerely,

Evie Williams

Evie Williams
President

EW:rs

REC'D JUN 20 1983

Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance
7610 Summitview, #4
Yakima, Wa 98908

Senator Henry Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Washington Wilderness Bill S. 837

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Cougar Lakes Alliance has been active since April, 1973, for the express purpose of promoting the establishment of a wilderness in the Cougar Lakes area. The Alliance consists of eleven member organizations and 200 individual members, mainly in the Yakima area.

The enclosed map depicts the boundaries which the Alliance endorses. It should be noted that this 256,000 acre proposal is less than the *previously* proposed 270,000 acre Conservationist Bill.

The Alliance believes that it is now time to act. A Cougar Lakes Wilderness should be established as part of a Washington Wilderness Bill in order to maintain as wilderness the last remaining de facto wilderness areas in Yakima County. To do otherwise and further delay a decision would be a disservice to all involved in the planning process.

Thank you for your interest in resolving this vital issue and your willingness to participate in the hearing days in Spokane and Seattle.

Please enter this letter and map in the official record of the Senate Hearings on S. 837.

Yours truly,

Betty Lagergren
for Phil Johnson
President

OKANOGAN VALLEY CLINIC

Family Practice



1983 JUN 20 1 52 PM

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For The Congressional Record
 Written testimony Re: Senate Bill 837 "The Washington Wilderness Bill"

Senator Slade Gorton
 U.S. Senate
 Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I am asking your support and advocacy for some very special wilderness areas in Washington, namely the proposed addition to the Glacier Peak wilderness and to the Lake Chelan Sawtooth and Pesayten wilderness areas.

Regarding the Glacier Peak wilderness, the Little Wenatchee River drainage and the Chiwawa River, Rock Creek and North Fork Entiat River drainages need urgent wilderness designation to protect their deterioration by logging. I sincerely hope that you grant yourself the privilege of personally visiting these areas to realize that they are as spectacular and as fragile as any of the more famous wilderness areas such as Glacier National Park in Montana or the Wind Rivers range of Wyoming. The Pacific crest national scenic trail traverses pristine wilderness lakes like Valhalla, Lake Janice and Heather Lake where clear cut logging has encroached disturbingly close. Likewise a visit to the North Fork of the Entiat would convince you that this area would more appropriately be wilderness than roaded, stripped of treas, eroded, etc.

The Lake Chelan Sawtooth area has minimal timber value when one considers the whole Okanogan National forest and is an alpine area of exceeding beauty. In this area there are only a hundred and ninety eight miles of trails, only about a hundred and fifty of these being limited to foot travel. There are about twelve hundred miles of Forest Service roads available to motorized vehicles in the Okanogan National forest. This fragile alpine area should be protected from motorized vehicles to enhance its total recreational value and ecologic intactness.

Yours Sincerely,

Bruce C. Tracy, M.D.

BCT/fp



Weyerhaeuser Company

Tacoma, Washington 98477
(206) 924-2345

June 15, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please add this letter to the hearing record regarding the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

The Washington State Wilderness Act that is now being considered by Congress will identify the lands to be released for multiple-use management and resolve the issue of how much land should be set-aside as Wilderness. Weyerhaeuser Company applauds this effort by the Washington Congressional delegation. We believe the continuation of the present situation, with millions of acres in an uncertain status, serves neither to protect potential Wilderness areas nor to properly manage our public lands for multiple-use benefits.

In general, we believe the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) study adequately assessed Washington State's roadless areas for their potential as Wilderness. The Carter Administration added over 100,000 acres of Wilderness to the U.S. Forest Service RARE II recommendations, principally in the Cougar Lakes area. We believe that this process resulted in a thorough review of the issue and that balanced recommendations were made. Therefore, we support the final RARE II recommendations developed by the Forest Service as modified by the Carter Administration and believe they should serve as the basis for Wilderness legislation.

Weyerhaeuser opposes the addition of extensive areas that were not recommended for Wilderness status by the RARE II process. We also oppose including additional commercial forestland within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not adequately protected in existing or new Wilderness areas or in this state's National Parks.

Title I of the Washington State Wilderness Act includes those areas recommended for Wilderness by the Forest Service as modified by the Carter Administration. We support the Wilderness designation of these areas as a means of resolving the issue for the State of Washington. However, we do not support the areas, recommended

for Wilderness in Title II, as being appropriate for Wilderness. We believe the RARE II review completely assessed the pertinent characteristics of the areas described in Title II prior to the time that the final recommendations were developed and that the areas best suited for inclusion within the Wilderness system were clearly identified.

Weyerhaeuser Company owns forestland adjacent to two areas proposed in Title II. We believe that both would be inappropriate as Wilderness areas. The first is the Clearwater area in Pierce County. The Rare II review found the area to contain an estimated 506 million board feet of standing timber, and 21,300 acres of commercial forestland with a current allowable cut of approximately 9.8 million board feet. That is enough timber to keep an average size sawmill - and its employees - working for 10 weeks per year, in perpetuity.

The Clearwater area is not unique and does not justify Wilderness designation. Other nearby areas in the Mount Rainier National Park are quite similar. Weyerhaeuser Company is also concerned about the potential impact that a Wilderness designation would have on six sections of adjacent Company timberlands, and our ability to continue to manage those lands intensively. Our normal forest management activities such as harvesting, vegetation management, and slash disposal may be subject to additional regulation if the Clearwater area is given Wilderness designation.

In addition, normal Forest Service management provides for a wide range of recreational pursuits. The Clearwater area is already used by a variety of recreationalists. A designation restricting recreational uses, or their opportunity for future growth, has questionable merit. Protection of the lakes and trails in the Clearwater area can be addressed in the Forest Service's multiple-use management plan, and the Forest Service can administratively provide the flexibility needed to adequately manage for recreational use without obtaining a formal Wilderness designation, while continuing to provide for carefully managed timber harvest.

For these reasons Weyerhaeuser Company opposes Wilderness status for the Clearwater area and supports its release to multiple-use management.

We have a similar objection to Wilderness status for the Norse Peak area. This area also contains a significant volume of commercial timber (1.425 billion board feet of standing timber, 51,200 acres of commercial timber with a current allowable cut of 16.3 million board feet). We concur with the original RARE II recommendation that this area should be released for a variety of resource and recreational activities. We believe that the nearby Cougar Lakes area, proposed for Wilderness in Title I, contains a more than adequate representation of the types of forest and topography found in the Norse Peak area.

We also object to expanding the north boundary of the proposed Norse Peak unit to include two parcels of Weyerhaeuser forestland in the Greenwater Lakes area that are certainly not of Wilderness character. This area is part of our White River Tree Farm and contains a substantial acreage of young plantations and is already roaded. Over 10 years ago Weyerhaeuser Company discussed with the Mt. Baker - Snoqualmie National Forest our interest in having the Forest Service acquire these parcels through a land exchange. We have voluntarily adjusted - at considerable cost - our forest management plans in the area to facilitate an exchange. We continue to be willing to trade this land to the Forest Service and would like to proceed as soon as possible. However, we cannot continue to refrain from harvesting the remaining timber in these two sections indefinitely. Legislative direction to the Forest Service would be helpful to accomplish this exchange; however, we do not need Norse Peak designated as Wilderness to accomplish this. In fact, the inclusion of this area within a Wilderness boundary could adversely impact a critical section of the existing road system needed to access timber harvest areas in Township 19N - Range 10E.

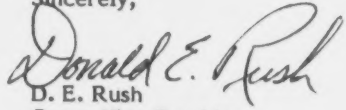
Regardless of which areas in Title I and Title II are finally recommended for Wilderness status, we strongly urge Congress to include language within the Washington State Wilderness Act that would adequately protect the interests of adjacent landowners. Intensive forest management practices should not be restricted on neighboring lands - either immediately or in the future - due to any Wilderness designation. We believe that Section 6 of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Act should be considered for inclusion within any Wilderness bill to avoid these potential problems.

In summary, Weyerhaeuser Company supports a rational allocation of RARE II lands between Wilderness and multiple-use and the rapid release of land not designated as Wilderness. We believe that to the maximum extent possible, the Forest Service's RARE II recommendations should serve as the basis for this allocation. We also believe that commercial forestland should not be included within Wilderness areas unless there are unique features not protected in Washington's other Wilderness areas and National Parks. If this decision is made in a balanced manner, we can have additional Wilderness areas, while simultaneously making more timber available to the industry. Greater timber production can be achieved if greater emphasis is given to intensive management of commercial forestland within the National Forest system and by removing the uncertain status from millions of acres of National Forest lands.

2044

The Washington Congressional delegation should be commended for addressing this issue which is so critical to the forest products economy of Washington State, and we are confident that you will resolve it in a balanced and timely manner.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Donald E. Rush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Donald" being the most prominent.

D. E. Rush
Group Vice President
Timberlands and Raw Materials

DER:tj25/628/b7

cc: The Honorable James A. McClure
The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston

Ray H. Holden
 7331-23rd AVE. N.W.
 Seattle, Wn. 98117
 6/6/83

The Honorable Sen. Jackson
 Dear Sir;

I am writing in regard to The
 Wilderness hearings that were
 conducted in Seattle on 6/3/83. I would
 like for you to include my letter
 into the record of the hearings.

I urge you to support the Citizens
 Conservation proposal for Washington
 Wilderness.

I am troubled with arthritis and
 can no longer make climbs to the
 higher elevations, however I still
 enjoy hiking with my grandchildren
 in the lower elevations and scenic
 foregrounds of the higher peaks such
 as the Boulder River area and the
 lower reaches of the Olympics.

I have observed many of the
 devastated areas caused by clear
 cutting and off the road vehicles.

This devastation cannot be permitted to go on if we are to have anything left for our descendants.

I also oppose the deletion of the Goat Rock Wilderness as proposed by Rep. Morrison.

Sincerely yours,
Roy H. Hobbs

A NOTE FROM
JOEL A. MATTER

Senator Jackson,

This is a copy of my testimony for S. 837, which I hand carried to Senator Gordon's office. In it I raise the issue of the integrity of wilderness designated land. There are two points: 1) that lands already designated wilderness remain so, and 2) that the areas proposed for wilderness designation truly meet criteria for such designation. There are other points made, which you can read for yourself.

I want to compliment you for your handling of the subcommittee hearings. I attended the Seattle session. I thought it was a fair, proper and smooth transaction, and that you handled the outbursts from the large audience very well indeed.

Thank you for this legislation, and for the chance to comment.

Joel A. Matter

15 June 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

My name is Joel Matter. I have been a resident of the city of Seattle and the state of Washington ever since my birth nearly 27 years ago. During my life I have enjoyed the natural beauty and the produce of this land. I have also seen the destruction caused when the mineral and timber produce was obtained from our forests and remote areas.

I am gratified that you have written SB 837. I believe that all undeveloped, roadless areas of this state should be protected and placed under wilderness designation. I urge that all areas under Title I and Title II be given wilderness designation. I also urge that no lands which are already designated wilderness be removed from this designation. Such removal would set a horrendous precedent, allowing for future "erosion" of wilderness designated lands to development. Wilderness designation should be a permanent designation.

I am in support of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, in the main. I would like to see all the lands cited in the proposal to be included in your legislation, to be designated wilderness. The natural beauty, the wildlife habitat, the watersheds, the diversity of ecosystems - all should be preserved.

However, I also understand the legislative process and the need for compromise. I believe that the place for compromise in your legislation comes in the determination of which lands actually meet wilderness standards. My criteria are:

- i) that the area is truly roadless, not just undeveloped land along an access road;
- ii) that no systematic logging has occurred in the area;
- iii) that the wildlife habitat is undamaged in the area;
- and
- iv) that the watershed is intact and unpolluted.

I believe that areas which do not meet these criteria should not be included in wilderness.

While I support the above proposal, I am sure there are some areas within their proposed boundaries which do not meet my criteria. There is one area I know which does not meet them at all: the Railroad Creek valley. For the past eighteen years I have hiked in this area, along with other nearby areas proposed for wilderness designation, as well as the current Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The Holden Mine, closed 25 years ago, is a blight to the surrounding natural beauty, the wildlife habitat and watershed of the Railroad Creek valley. The site is located one mile east of the current eastern boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. For twenty years copper ore was obtained from the mine and crushed in a mill at the site. Eighty acres of tailings was spread on the valley floor, a remnant of the milling process. Since the mine closure, the turbulent winds of the valley blow the tailing dust into the air. Sometimes it is carried to the height of the surrounding peaks, over 9,000 feet in elevation. Majority of the time this dust is blown down-valley toward Lake Chelan. Once in a while it is carried up-valley into the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The site has damaged the Railroad Creek watershed. This body of water is fed by fourteen glaciers. It is also fed by a small stream of poisonous water that comes out of the main entrance of the "closed up" mine. Snow and rain have washed some of the tailings into Railroad Creek. It has settled into the creek bed and formed a surface not unlike concrete. Because of this the underwater plants and protozoa, the food for migrating and spawning fish, do not grow. Currently, fish spawn at the mouth of the creek into Lake Chelan in the hundreds; fish spawn in the tens within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. In the 11 mile stretch between Lake Chelan and the Glacier Peak Wilderness fish rarely spawn.

A couple other features of the valley should be noted. The valley forest was treated to selective thinning throughout the decade of the Sixties, under Forest Service contract. There is an access road from Lake Chelan to the Holden mine site and the current wilderness boundary.

The Citizens Conservation Proposal would include Railroad Creek, the 80 acres of tailings, and the logged valley slopes within wilderness boundaries. The Railroad Creek valley is an area I would like to see in a wilderness if it were undisturbed, undamaged and undeveloped. Unfortunately, such is not the case. Given my standards I would not include the area in wilderness. In fact, the valley was not included in the original wilderness for the same reasons. I still support the proposal, but I think there is room for compromise. Certainly in this case, at least.

On the other hand, I do not want to see other mountain valleys to become as disturbed, damaged, and/or developed as the Railroad Creek valley. This valley should be a warning to conservationists and developers alike, because it demonstrates the lack of safeguards for pollution control during, and especially after, the

operation of a mine. This state does not need more creeks and rivers polluted by water flowing from flooded mine shafts. This state does not need more of its fish spawning grounds ruined by ore-residue-caked stream beds. Areas such as the North Fork of the Entiat and Mad River, cited in the Proposal, must be preserved. Their pristine character is totally unlike Railroad Creek.

To sum up this testimony, I urge you to include in your legislation the areas cited in the Citizens Conservation Proposal. I also urge you to seek compromises only when they are truly necessary. That is, when the lands in question are not justifiable under the requirements for wilderness: roadless, undeveloped, undamaged watershed and wildlife, and diversity in ecosystems.

Thank you,

Joel A. Matter

June 15, 1983

Brian Miller
S. 1016 Mariam
Spokane, WA 99206Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

Please include this letter as public comment on S.B. 837.

I am not an expert on ecology, forestry, timber management, or mining. I am not an ardent backpacker, although I do enjoy an occasional day hike. It is with keen interest that I have followed the wilderness controversy. I have obtained copies of the RARE II evaluation. I have spoken with Forest Service officials. I have participated in wilderness discussion groups, and yet, I find that I have not learned enough to give an "expert" opinion concerning wilderness.

Therefore, as a concerned and informed citizen, I would like to go on record supporting not only the wilderness areas proposed in S.B. 837, but expansion of the Salmo Priest area and inclusion of the Kettle Range area.

Specifically, I would like to see the Salmo Priest wilderness area contain the following area codes (from the RARE II study):

A6981, B6981, C6981, D6981, and E6981

I would also like to see inclusion of the following Kettle Range areas:

06004	(known as "Profanity")
06005	(known as "Twin Sisters")
06007	(known as "Bald Snow")
06008	(known as "Thirteen Mile")

Being from Eastern Washington, I will confine my comments to Eastern Washington areas; with one exception.

I am vehemently opposed to the expansion of the White Pass Ski Area into the Goat Rocks Wilderness. I believe that this action would undermine the integrity of wilderness area designation and potentially open all existing wilderness areas for commercial exploitation.

I recognize that establishment of wilderness areas has adverse economic effects on some industries (and some of your constituents). However, I would like to close with the thought that, unarguably, every square inch of land on this planet has a finite commercial value, but I hope we have not become so myopic that we discount, or overlook, its aesthetic and ecological value.

Sincerely,
Brian Miller

June 16, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

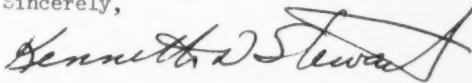
Dear Senator Jackson:

The Washington Wilderness Bill comes up for a Senate hearing soon and I would like this letter with my thoughts to become a part of the official record.

At least 160,000 acres between Chinook and White Passes should be established for the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area. The area should include the North Fork of Rattlesnake Creek downstream to Meeks Table and the South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek downstream to the mouth of Three Creeks. The recommendation of 129,000 acres by RARE II is not acceptable because it does not support the maximum wilderness concept that I believe is necessary for preservation of the wildlife and environment of Washington State. We also can protect the West Slope Cutthroat Trout through wilderness designation of the middle and upper sections of Rattlesnake Creek.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kenneth D. Stewart", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kenneth D. Stewart
17404 N. E. 27th St.
Redmond, WA 98052

SS52 31st NE
Seattle, WA 98105



 Happy Holidays

Dear Senator Jackson;

No, this is not really an early Christmas greeting. I am including this copy of our card because it was taken at Lake Vallhalla, which is now being considered for addition to the Glacier Park Wilderness Area. Crowding next to me is my daughter, who was barely three years old at the time. She'd walked the entire way there, too!

There are those who would say that we've set aside enough wilderness, that it is only used by a few, hearty, young adults. Obviously, this is not the case. Areas such as the Lake Vallhalla-Lake Jones area and Boulder River are important additions to wilderness areas especially because they are so accessible, especially to those who don't have the time, stamina or inclination to travel to more remote areas.

I was unable to attend the hearings last Friday, but hope you will enter this support of the conservationists' proposal for the Washington State Wilderness Bill (S 857) into the record. Sincerely, Fred Penness, + family

To Senator Henry Jackson
 U.S. Senate Washington D.C. 20510

I regret that my farm work prevented me from travelling to personally testify at the Wilderness Hearings in favor of more wilderness protection. It is an issue close to the heart of my family.

I have worked in the forest, fought fires on the forest, our cabin and farm buildings were built with National Forest timber. I recognize on a basic practical level the value of the multiple uses of the National Forest.

My family also places a high value on wilderness preservation. We live in an age and culture which is struggling to regain its roots and spiritual health amidst the stressful 'Time is Money' materialistic concrete jungle.

And vital to our spiritual health are the refuges where we can get go of the struggle and feel the tenderness of our beloved family and home, and the shared cooperation of community self-help.

It is to the wilderness that my family goes to seek our spiritual communion with God's mixed creation - the earth, the waters and the animal and plant life. Places where the golden eagle soars and the elk range. Places undisturbed by considerations of board feet, or exports to Japan, or clearcutting of watersheds.

It is to the wilderness that Jesus and Buddha went; not to escape the realities of WPPSS or the Russians or Cruise Missiles, but to find a spiritual balance and feel the harmony and interrelation of all life. It is within the framework of harmony and the interrelationship of all life on Earth that we will again find the means back to spiritual health and planetary survival.

We are at a crossroads now. We are in the dangerous position of trying to push full steam ahead into a future of a declining resource base and increasing population. Why the rush to utilize the last of finite resources at the expense of future generations? Why the urgency to carve up the remaining wilderness while we really honestly haven't utilized properly the existing base?

I believe that the Rare II recommendations do not go far enough. The proposed areas do not adequately set aside integral units of grandeur and beauty (especially low elevation river valleys). Specific areas that I am personally acquainted with and concerned about include -

- 1) Salmo/Prest - The prime carbon habitat is not included.
- 2) Glacier Peak - Many approaches to the area, including the Entiat River, Chiwawa River, Upper Skykomish River, the Heather

- Lake and Lake Ualvalha area, are excluded.
 3) Cougar Lakes - The Greenwater Valley
 (North unit of Cougar Lakes) is excluded.

Areas mentioned under Title II of the proposed Washington State Wilderness Act are also especially worthy of wilderness preservation. I would like to urge special consideration for the following areas:

- 1) The Kettle Range - A geological and ecological area distinct from the Cascades and Rockies of genuine beauty and important wildlife habitat.
- 2) The Lake Chelan Sawtooth Range - A spectacular area ranging from the rugged Sawtooth peaks with pristine watersheds and raging creeks to the beautiful shores of Lake Chelan.

Wilderness use and outdoor recreation are growing by leaps and bounds. Recent Forest Service studies indicate that by 1985 the Northwest will not have the capability to meet the demand for Wilderness Recreation within the present system. People will be drawn to areas of outstanding beauty as the vestiges of the frontier continue to be divided up and developed. A broad based high quality wilderness system in Washington will benefit the state's economy with a clean tourist industry. It will protect watersheds and

provide vital refuge for wildlife

We decide now about the quality of life that we leave for our children and indeed for all generations to come. We decide now whether there will be a place for the sacred fauna and flora in protected ecosystems that are their natural homes. Can we afford not to be generous with protecting our remaining wilderness? My family prays that you will support an expanded wilderness system in Washington State.

Thank you for your time,

George Halekas

Star Route

Wauconda Wash 98859

If possible, please include this letter in the Wilderness hearing record.

June 14, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We support the citizens conservation proposal for Washington Wilderness. It's our feeling that these special scenic areas are in need of immediate protection for a number of reasons:

1. There are many powerful interests in Washington who value these areas only for their natural resources and the potential wealth they represent. Surely this will not be in the public's long term interest. A classic example of this is Representative Sid Morrison's challenge to the integrity of the Goat Rocks Wilderness area, this must not be allowed to continue lest a precedent be set.
2. Anyone who believes that no one uses Washington's Wilderness need only pay a visit to the areas any weekend from April to November. The trailheads are parking lots, the trails are crowded, any good campsites, affording minimal environmental impact, are becoming increasingly difficult to find. We need more Wilderness!
3. Many of the proposed wilderness areas will provide protection to existing scenic areas. These include the proposed Mount Baker Wilderness, Olympic Wilderness additions and the Mount Rainier areas. Mount Rainier is particularly important to us. Anyone who has stood on the mountain's summit realizes that civilization is rapidly closing in on the mountain. The addition of Cougar Lakes, Norse Peak, Tatoosh and Glacier View areas will provide a long term wilderness area of magnificent beauty close to the Puget Sound urban areas.
4. Protection of critical wildlife habitat is also of paramount importance. This is particularly crucial in the case of the Salmo-Priest area in Northeastern Washington. Habitat must be secured for the Caribou and Grizzly if they are to have any chance of survival.

The remainder of the areas discussed in the proposal are certainly of great importance to all people in the State, particularly the Glacier Peak, Pasayten, and Goat Rocks additions. Southwestern Washington, which has many scenic areas but few official wilderness areas, sorely needs the proposed Indian Heaven, Dark Divide and Mount Adams additions. The Chelan Sawtooth, Boulder River, Eagle Rock, Kettle Range and Juniper Forest should also become "official" wilderness.

Thank you for your time and consideration involving these matters. We know you have many important problems to attend to but these Wilderness Proposals are very important to the quality of life here in Washington State.

Thank you once again for your leadership in the Senate on these Wilderness Proposals.

Sincerely,

David and Diane Laurence

David and Diane Laurence
33028 - 38th Avenue S.W.
Federal Way, WA 98003

P.S. Please include this in the Washington Wilderness Hearing Records.

cc: Rod Chandler

6-12-83

Dear Senator Jackson,

We have spent many memorable vacations in Washington's National Parks and Wilderness areas.

We support S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness act of 1983.

Please make this ~~part~~^{letter} part of the hearing record.

Sincerely, Dick Wilson
2111 Minutzy Drive
Des Plaines, Ill.
60018

Dear Senator Jackson:

Just a brief note to let you know I fully support the Washington Wilderness Bill, and to thank you for introducing it.

I also strongly support the inclusion of the Kettle Range and Salmon Priest areas into the National Wilderness System.

As our economy and our population grows, so does our need for forest resources, which include wilderness recreation and scientific research. Anyone who thinks we have "enough" wilderness

areas in Washington should try to find some solitude in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness (or many other areas) on any summer weekend.

Eastern Washington is growing rapidly, and is especially in need of protecting its "de facto" wilderness, so that future generations can enjoy them.

As for the effects of wilderness protection on local timber based economies, time has shown that these economies are primarily controlled by product demand, and not by resource availability (See "Western Wildlands", volume 8, number 4).

In closing, I ask that you please include this letter in the Hearing Record (June 2ND hearing, Spokane, Washington).

Thank you for your time and service.

Respectfully,
Rod Pharness

Mr. Rodney B. Pharness
N. 19613 LTL. SPK. Dr.
Colbert, WA 99005

c.c. Senator Slade Gorton

NEIL P. ANDERSON
3105 NORTH 29th STREET
FROM: TACOMA, WASH. 98407
May 27, 1983

TO: Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Norman D. Dicks

SUBJECT: Washington Wilderness Hearing, Seattle June 3 re: S. 837

I wish to place in the record of the Washington Wilderness Hearing my support for preservation of all the Washington wilderness that remains unprotected... specifically, the "Conservationists' Wilderness Proposal" containing 2.5 million acres in 29 locations. I understand most of these areas are to be considered in Senate Bill S. 837 Title I and Title II

If all the areas in question were given Wilderness protection the impact on allowable timber cut in Washington State would be less than 4%.

All these areas combined with existing National Park and Classified Wilderness areas total less than 13% of Washington State area.

These percentages are trivial. On the other hand, backpacking is increasing rapidly --- as is the industry supplying the activity. Even now many wilderness areas must be restricted because of excessive foot traffic and ecological damage. We need all the wilderness we can save. Not by any expenditure but simply by declaring it out of bounds to civilization. It should not be an expense. It should be a saving (of our resources in a working model of the world as God made it).

I oppose any deletion from existing Wilderness Classification. That might set a very damaging precedent. Furthermore, White Pass, for which the deletion has been proposed, cannot be upgraded as a ski hill with any of the adjacent areas. It would just be more of the same and still mediocre with very little elevation gain. Moreover, the area proposed for deletion is a beautiful transitional floral ridge, a fascinating volcanic plug and basin, and a buffer for the magnificent Shoe Lake basin.

I am most familiar with the following areas, having had many of my finest wilderness experiences in all of them:

	<u>Acres (from RARE II)</u>
1. Cougar Lakes (with Norse Peak)	278,670
2. Clearwater	26,400
3. Olympic	143,939
4. Boulder River	83,700
5. Glacier Peak Additions	418,775
6. Alma-Copper-Sibley	15,300
7. Eagle Rock	33,100
8. Mt. Baker	271,900

Cougar Lakes-Norse Peak-Clearwater constitute a vital supplement to a much overimpacted Rainier National Park. Tatoosh-Glacier View-Sun Top-Sawtooth (33,290 acres) would also help relieve recreational pressure on the National Park.

Neil P. Anderson
Neil P. Anderson

4435 Phinney N.
Seattle, WA 98103
June 10, 1983

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

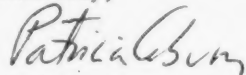
Dear Senator:

Thank you for introducing S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act, and for holding hearings on this legislation in Spokane and Seattle. I would appreciate having this letter of support for wilderness included in the hearing record.

I attended the Seattle hearing and read a press account of the hearing in Spokane. I was impressed with the arguments given in both cities that it may well turn out to be the case that saving as much remaining wilderness as possible will turn out to be the best thing we could have done for the economy of our state. Where it is the case that setting aside small amounts of timber (relatively speaking) will impact some particular small mills, I urge you and your colleagues to consider what steps besides wilderness logging might be taken to help those affected. It is my understanding that the U.S. lags significantly behind European countries in assisting workers in job retraining and relocation programs. This is an issue which needs to be addressed on a national basis.

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington, and would particularly urge that deletions not be allowed from the Goat Rocks wilderness. Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek should stay a part of the Wilderness Preservation System. We should not set the terrible precedent of wilderness withdrawal. Cougar Lakes and Boulder River have both provided me with wonderful days, and I would like to especially urge their preservation. Rick McGuire testified before you that the timber from Boulder River would represent only 1/1300 of the annual timber harvest for Washington. Surely we cannot destroy the incredible experience of Boulder River for that much wood. I also note that Tim McNulty testified that all of the proposals for the Olympic peninsula would add up, when all standing regulations were considered, to only the equivalent of "one small timber sale." We must preserve what we have left for the hundreds of years--barring nuclear war--still to come.

Sincerely,



Patricia Coburn

May 24, 1983

Senator Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson

I am very concerned about the future of wilderness in Washington state. I am writing concerning S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Unfortunately I will not be able to attend the June 3rd public hearing and would like to have this letter be included in the hearing record.

Wilderness and its qualities, the quiet, the beauty the challenge and the naturalness are an extremely important part of my life. The simple life style which I have chosen revolves extensively around the seasonal variations which occur in different proposed wilderness areas in Washington state. Wilderness is an invaluable part of the American system and I am willing to pay whatever price to have it. This means I am willing to pay more for my gas and to pay more for the lumber and paper I will use, if the price of these commodities is affected because more is established.

I strongly endorse significant expansions of the Rare II wilderness recommendations such as in Cougar Lakes, the Paydayten, Glacier Peak and the Olympics. The beauty and the freshness of the glacial cirques found in the Glacier Peak additions reminds me of the cascades past when the glaciers covered the area. extensively. The area is to be revered as FEW areas exist which contain these magnificent remnants of the past.

Cougar Lakes has been for years a winter cross country ski ground covering high wide open snow covered expanses which are a delight and a challenge to me.

Salmo Priest, should not be forgotten as it houses the spirit of wilderness, the Grizzly bear and the Woodland caribou. These two animals close to extinction must have their habitats secured so the tlower 48 states does not lose them.

I am concerned that certain areas will not be given the consideration which is necessary and will be eliminated in the wilderness process. Such areas as the Eagle Rock section, the Kettle range, Indian Haven, The Dark Divide and Boulder River must not be forgotten.

The Boulder River, tumbling and churning its way through lush old growth areas holds the secrete to a peace of mind. Every time I visit Boulder River, I leave with a calm serene sense of my own uniqueness.

Another area, the Lake Chelan - Sawtooth area, houses stands of Larcha and vast open meadows. These meadows and stands of Larch, like a prism, display the purist of colors during the spring and the fall. Nothing is more exciting to me than a hillside of Larch in full fall color. Do not let the Forest Service add more roads to this area. Do NOT lett motorbikers destroy the serenity of the area.

Lastly I oppose Representative Sid Morrison's scheme to delete 2500 acres fromt the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area. I feel such an act attacks the integrity oft the Wilderness system. Do not begin such a trend which would destroy the Wilderness Act. No Goat Rocks bouddary adjustments must be made.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely

Kim Tennyson
Kim Tennyson
5322 N.E. Admiralty Wy
Hansville, Wa 98340

Dear Mr. Jackson:

6-3-83

I am strongly opposed to adding any more wilderness in the State of Washington. I am sorry I could not attend the meetings in Spokane or Seattle due to economic reasons. I use these areas at various times during the year and I am very much afraid the public is ~~losing~~ losing control of its public lands. Therefore I would like this letter entered in the Senate Hearing Record for Bill S837 as strongly opposed.

Thank You
 Allen P Cole
 19501 9th Ave E
 Spanaway Wa 98387

Dr. Julia Bent, D.V.M.
P.O. Box 31745
Seattle, WA 98103

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

June 2, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to you to express my support for Senate Bill 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983"; I would like for this letter to be entered in the record pertaining to the hearings to be held in Seattle and in Spokane on this bill.

I am a three-year resident of Washington state, a homeowner, and a practicing veterinarian. I am also a life-long supporter of the concept of Wilderness, balanced with other multiple uses of our National Forests. I feel that the proposals in S. 837 pertaining to the expansion of some and creation of other, new, wilderness areas are uniformly well-formulated, and that all are worthy of serious consideration for inclusion in the Wilderness system. I feel that Boulder River and Clearwater both deserve special consideration because of their preservation of Old Growth ecosystems. Additionally I feel that Salmo-Priest, Kettle Range and Juniper Forest should be included because of the diversity and individual unique aspects of these areas. As a two-year member of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Society, I feel especially strongly that this area, as proposed by this Society, should be included.

I very much appreciate your introduction of this bill, and I hope that you will be able to ensure its successful passage through Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Julia Bent
Julia Bent, D.V.M.

Fred H. Westberg
605 South 31st Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902

June 4, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senator for Washington State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

Because I was unable to attend the Wilderness Hearing in Spokane and Seattle, I wish to express my convictions regarding the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness area, and ask that this letter be included as part of the Wilderness Inquiry.

The Cougar Lakes area consisting of a north and south unit is justified for wilderness status for both economic and esthetic reasons. At least seven streams that feed the Naches and Yakima Rivers have their origin in the Cougar Lake country. These streams now provide season-long water for irrigated agriculture in the Yakima Valley. In 1977, a year of severe drought, the season-long flow from these streams saved orchards in the important Roza fruit district from disaster.

The effects of logging are disastrous to season-long stream flow. Wooded areas hold the snow much longer than exposed, logged, areas. The latter are characterized by rapid melting in the early days of summer and much water rushes to the Columbia River and is lost for irrigation purposes. Timber slows the run-off, saves the melting snow for later irrigation and also reduces danger of flooding in the Yakima Valley. This Cougar Lake country deserves to be protected for additional reasons, but water protection is of vital importance.

Steps to revive the salmon industry of Washington State also are related to keeping the Cougar Lake country free from logging and road building. The Naches and Tieton Rivers can provide excellent salmon spawning habitat. Experienced fishery workers maintain that the logging and the resulting erosion of silt into stream beds is a major reason for the decline in salmon. Preserving the timber in the Cougar Lakes area will assist along with other preservation measures to restore salmon to the abundance we once enjoyed.

Cougar Lakes country also provides excellent summer habitat for the Yakima and Kittitas county elk herds during the crucial calving period. During this time period elk seek roadless timber areas. Hunting big game is important to Yakima and Ellensburg as a major attraction to bring people in great numbers to motels and other service providers.

Cougar Lakes country is beautiful mountainous terrain that deserves preservation for the growing number of Washington residents of all ages who hike and enjoy cross country skiing. It is good for Washington State that this kind of outdoor recreation is increasing every year.

Enclosed for your consideration is an article relating to stream flow and irrigation needs that I prepared for the Yakima Herald Republic and the Goodfruit Grower newspapers.

Please give Cougar Lakes Wilderness your support.

Sincerely,

Fred H. Westberg

Fred H. Westberg

20—THE GOODFRUIT GROWER—April 1, 1979

GUEST EDITORIAL

Agricultural Expansion depends on protection of high mountain streams

EDITOR'S NOTE: The growing importance of adequate water supplies for Yakima Valley agriculture encourages inclusion in The Goodfruit Grower of the following article. Fred Westberg, who for many years served Washington's fruit industry, believes that experience in 1977 demonstrated the importance of streamflow from dozens of streams to preservation of fruit and other farm crops. He believes that protection of such high mountain streams by wilderness classification deserves consideration.

By Fred Westberg

My reasons for supporting a Cougar Lake Wilderness plan are based on its economic value to the people of the Yakima Valley. I am particularly concerned about the present and future economic health of agriculture in Yakima and Benton Counties. In fact all residents of this area should share this concern because almost every aspect of business, industry and employment here is directly related to agriculture and the success of farmers in producing a wide variety of farm products.

Farming success in Central Washington depends on water availability in sufficient quantities during the growing season. Water is a controlling factor on whether we can produce farm crops or not. Farmers face the problem of having too much water at times when flooding occurs and not nearly enough during periods of summer and fall drought. The possibility of drought can be so serious that plans requiring the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars are being considered to reduce the threat of possible drought.

Preservation of timber in the areas proposed for a Cougar Lake Wilderness would unquestionably help meet the problems both of flooding and of insufficient water in Yakima and Benton Counties. Please note that I said "help" and not "solve" our water problems. To expect the latter would be unreasonable.

Trees and vegetation in the mountains help slow the downstream flow of melted snow both during winter thaws and from spring runoff. Forest shade slows melting and land with a cover of trees and other vegetation retains and absorbs moisture more readily than bare land from which the trees have been removed, land which has suffered the gashes and trenches in the soil that result from dragging logs to a loading spot. The moisture-saving results obtained from mulching plants in a home garden will illustrate this important point.

Much of the irrigated land of the Yakima Valley benefits directly from the water flow from the proposed Cougar Lake Wilderness area. Streams that flow from that area including Indian Creek, Wildcat Creek, the Rattlesnake, the Little Naches, Bumping and Tieton Rivers are the source of water for the important Naches River and to a considerable extent for the Yakima River. The season-long flow from these streams plays a very important part in irrigating the orchards and field crops of our area. One has only to consider the 1977 summer season to be impressed with this fact.

Reservoir water containment was known to be inadequate during the summer of 1977 and it was this awareness that resulted in mistaken and very costly

miscalculation by the Bureau of Reclamation.

It was the summer-long flow of water through the summer of 1977 from hundreds of mountain streams, many of them in the Cougar Lake country, that saved agricultural production worth many millions of dollars and of even greater importance, preserved the life of many hundreds of acres of producing orchards. It was this same summer-long stream flow that provided adequate domestic water for the city of Yakima.

Although much of the timber in the proposed Cougar Lake Wilderness is considered to be of marginal quality by foresters, this timber serves another important need besides its aid to agricultural irrigation. It is the same quality of reducing the speed or intensity of melted snow runoff that can prove a moderating influence in flooding. The difference of even a single foot in flood crest of a stream or river can mean a great deal in reduced damage to homes, farms and highways. Floods have occurred in the Yakima Valley since the beginning of time. Floods will continue to occur, but given the protection of forests in our mountains, particularly those areas designated as wilderness, these floods will be of lesser intensity and less costly than would otherwise occur.

Timber is a resource that serves important purposes besides its use as lumber, pulp, or as an export to other countries. Timber in the proposed Cougar Lake Wilderness area is of particular importance to the Yakima Valley and its economy, if it remains unharvested. The only certain way to save it from the chainsaw and the bulldozer is by wilderness designation.

June, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson + Gorton,

I would like this letter to be included in the testimony about the Washington state wilderness bill taken at the Senate field hearings held in Spokane June 2.

Please support the conservationists' wilderness proposal. I have lived and worked in Washington all of my life. I have watched the forests, streams, lake and ocean shorelines change from old growth forests with all ~~the~~ animals and plants to housing developments, shopping centers, garbage dumps, orchards and logged over land. I have watched the state's population jump and watched a huge interest in backpacking, crosscountry skiing, bird watching, and appreciation of the unique lands we have dramatically increase. Our needs for wilderness lands are far greater than they were twenty years ago.

Living in the Okanogan Highlands has made me acutely aware of the importance of maintaining our watersheds. Adding the Chelan Sawtooth, Ryeester, and Kettle Range acreage in the wilderness proposal will help insure future water supplies for fish,

hydro power, irrigation and domestic and livestock use. Each year more and more hunters visit NW. Washington. Game habitat gets smaller and smaller. Wilderness provides food, shelter and fawning areas for these and other animals.

I am well aware of the timber interests, the fluctuations in sawmill employment, the independent logger, and the log export problems. Our forests like our budgets need to be managed. Although there have been great improvements in the last twenty years, we all still need to look at our forests as a biologist does rather than a banker. We need to look at long term situations such as gene pools, watersheds and erosion. We also need to look at regrowth potential and actual money and jobs a particular logging operation adds to our local community. Putting the land the conservationists want into wilderness will decrease our available logs by less than 5%. Surely this is a tiny amount, easily made up by better management of existing forest land, to give up for the watershed, animal and plant habitat and recreation area we will gain.

There is an aspect of wilderness which can not be measured in dollars and cents or in jobs

(3)

or hunting or water. Wilderness provides for all human beings a sense of our very being, a link with the universe, the earth and all living things. It provides a continual sabbath, a place where we humans are in balance with the flow of life rather than apart, manipulating the world. The natural beauty of this world is as important as life itself. It is something we need to conserve for our children.

Please support the conservationists' proposal.

Thank you,

Lee Miller
Star Route Box 98A
Oroville, WA.
98844

23102 S.S. 53

Issaquah, WA. 98037

June 3, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 711 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I wish to have my written comments included in the Senate Hearing Record re: S837. I was unable to attend yesterday's hearing in Seattle. I wish to go on record as opposing any addition to wilderness areas in the State of Washington. Public land withdrawals - including the national parks - would encompass some 8 million acres. I find this untenable in a time when we need make the most of all of our resources.

As you are aware, some segments of our community would argue that tourism will make them make up for the business/industry losses.

June 3, 1983
Re: S837

Senator Henry Jackson
711 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I regret I was unable to attend the recent Wilderness Hearings held in Spokane and Seattle due to a work commitment.

I am a Off Road Vehicle User who resides at #7 Bridlewood Circle, Kirkland, Washington 98033 and I am opposed to any additional Wilderness Areas.

Please include this correspondence in the Senate Hearing record.

Thank you.

Patricia A. Carter
#7 Bridlewood Circle
Kirkland, Wash
98033

8 June 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson,

I am writing to you to express my opinions on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

I think it is commendable that serious consideration is being given to expanding the protection of our roadless areas from the ravages that many developers would like to bring upon them. That Title I gives wilderness designation to some of these areas is good. It does not go far enough though.

It is my understanding that this piece of legislation is based upon the biased, terribly inadequate RARE II study. This is not the conclusive study it pretends to be.

I believe that the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness is much more acceptable. I urge your support of their proposal.

I will speak only for those additions of which I am personally familiar. I have done extensive hiking on the eastern side of the Olympic Peninsula and the thought that these areas could be flooded by dams or raped by loggers is disgusting. This area must be protected.

I have also done a fair amount of hiking in the Cougar Lakes area. It is a beautiful area which for now is marred only by horsemen and motorcycles. This area needs to be granted wilderness protection. If you could

also do something about banning at least the motorcycles, you would increase my enjoyment of the area.

I have also done some hiking in the Glacier Peak area. It also needs protection. I would hate to see it logged and mined.

I urge wilderness protection for as much of our fine state as you can get. When my father brought my family to Tacoma twelve years ago, I was sure that I was truly in God's country. There were so many beautiful forests and clean, sparkling streams everywhere. It breaks my heart now as I see huge expanses almost anywhere I can go, where once there had been

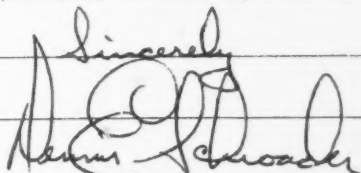
trees. Please do as much as you can.

As far as Title II is concerned, I must vehemently object to Sid Morrison's proposal to delete 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness. It would benefit only those who would develop that land for private profit.

This would set an unacceptable precedent. The ~~so~~ essence of wilderness protection must be its permanence.

Since I could not attend the hearings, would you please include my letter in the hearings record?

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Dennis Schroeder

June 4, 83

Senator Henry M. Jackson:

Due to my work schedule I was unable to attend the meeting in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

Please include my comments in the hearing records on Senate Bill S 837.

I don't feel any further wilderness is needed & the lands covered in Senate Bill S 837 should be Multiple Use.

Sincerely,

Handra McFee
31855 54 Ave SW.
Federal Way, Wa.
98003

June 7, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson:

S. 837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983"

Dear Senator Jackson:

We'd like to express our support for wilderness in Washington State. I moved here from my home state of Virginia in 1978 and I love Washington! I'm very impressed by the wilderness areas here in my new state. Our family (and friends) haven't had a chance to visit them all, but we sure hope to. Wilderness areas are very rare back East; I feel wilderness is a very special resource for the citizens of a state and for the country as a whole. We all have a share in the National Forests and that's quite a privilege and honor. Washington can be very proud of its' wilderness areas and as Washington residents, we're proud to know these areas exist and that we have the caring wisdom to protect them and establish new and additional ones.

We'd like to thank you, as a representative of our state, for taking action to move a wilderness bill through Congress. This is a very important responsibility for the present as well as for the future. We support the "Citizens' Conservation Proposal" for Washington wilderness. We hope the areas listed in Title II of S. 837 will receive consideration for wilderness designation. Compromise is, of course, a part of the process, but let's take advantage of our chance to protect these roadless areas. We strongly oppose the proposal to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area and hope that it will be eliminated from S. 837.

Thank you very much for your time in reading our letter and for your work as our Senator. We're glad we have the opportunity to express our opinion. Our family (and friends) have made it a tradition to visit the Pasayten Wilderness each summer. We love it! Each trip is a beautiful, enriching experience! Thank you very much for helping Washington to protect and establish Wilderness Areas that we and future generations can all enjoy and be proud of.

Sincerely,

Harry Martin
Vita S. Martin
Gina M. Martin

WILL YOU PLEASE INCLUDE OUR LETTER IN THE HEARING RECORD FOR S. 837 - THANK YOU

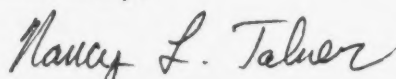
June 8, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to express my support for the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. As an attorney who lives in Seattle, I always look forward to enjoying the Washington wilderness in my free moments and feel that any increase in that wilderness area improves the quality of life for all residents of our State. For this reason I also oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. Please include this letter as part of the record for the hearing held June 2 in Seattle on these bills. I hope to see that your vote is cast in accordance with this position.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy L. Talner". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Nancy L. Talner

May 31, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
 Room 711
 Senate Hart Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs;

Please include my following comments for the public record regarding S.B. 837 regarding the Washington state Wilderness issue.

Washington is a small western state with the second largest western population. Wilderness is most important to such a state. Only a small fraction of the areas which should be in wilderness is available, as such in Washington State. Wilderness does create jobs and help the economy.

I believe the following sites should be given wilderness status: Juniper Forest, Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest.

I am in favor of wilderness designation and wilderness management for the Salmo-Priest proposal plus the Shearoff divide.

Such designation and management will be beneficial to cougar, mule deer and black bear which all benefit from habitat undisturbed by motor vehicles. Area hunters will benefit because the result

of designation will be improved game and a quality hunting experience away from roaded areas.

For certain species non-management maybe the best wildlife management. This means that removal of humans and motorized vehicles and associated harassment maybe the best management in densely populated Washington state.

The Salmo-Prest area is critical habitat for several Threatened and Endangered species: Selkirk mountain caribou, wolverine, wolf and Selkirk Grizzly bear.

Grizzly bears require large roadless areas to survive. We have a population of resident grizzlies in this area and wilderness management will help to insure the survival.

Old growth forest is vital to the Selkirk mountain caribou herd because it takes one hundred and more years to grow the arboreal lichens which are the winter food for these caribou.

Many other species especially nongame will benefit from Wilderness management within the Salmo-Prest and Steadrop Divide.

In July 1982, I backpacked the length of the Sheddock Divide. The arboreal lichen loads are much more dense on Sheddock in the Salmo basin and in other parts of the Salmo-Priest than they are in the designated critical caribou habitat in British Columbia. I compared the levels of lichen production while on a field survey of British Columbia Selkirk caribou habitat in August 1982.

In summary, I feel wilderness will benefit Selkirk Caribou, Selkirk grizzly, wolverine, wolf, black bear, mule deer and nongame wildlife in Washington state. Roadless values can be of considerable importance to humans and to the wildlife, both game and nongame species in Washington state.

Sincerely,

Jerry Hickman
W. 9617 Bruce Rd
Spokane, Wa 99207

HONORABLE ~~Henry~~ M. JACKSON

I want my letter included in the senate hearing record on 5-837.

I WAS NOT ABLE TO ATTEND EITHER the meeting in SEATTLE OR SPOKANE.

I OPPOSE THE ADDITION OF ANY MORE WILDERNESS AREAS TO THE STATE.

I FEEL IT IS NOT RIGHT TO TAKE AWAY ANY MORE LAND FROM FOUR-WHEELERS.

By USING MY 4-WHEELER I AM ABLE TO SEE MORE OF OUR WILDERNESS IN THE SHORT AMOUNT OF RECREATION TIME THAT I HAVE.

SINCERLY,
GREGORY SEDLICKAS
242- 13TH SE.
AUBURN, Wn.
98002

June 4 - 1983

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I am concerned about the proposed
SB-837 bill.

I am unable to attend meetings scheduled
for the Seattle and Spokane areas.

I am opposing any additional designation
of wilderness in the State of Washington - especially
in the areas of Greenwater, Boulder River and
Clearwater.

I would like to have this entered into the
Senate Record since I am unable to address
this issue in person.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

Sincerely,

Arlene K. Brooks
21520 SE 346
Auburn, WA 98002

Route 1, Box 117 G
Worley, ID 83876
June 4, 1983

Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

Following my testimony at the field hearings on the Washington Wilderness Bill in Spokane on June 2, you asked me to provide an evaluation of a proposed Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit as described in the testimony of Mr. Jim O'Donnell of the Northwest Pine Association.

I have reviewed that proposal and I have these comments: Both the Colville and Kaniksu National Forests have in place caribou management guidelines which permit multiple use while protecting caribou habitat (although the caribou themselves remain threatened due to access, a problem in urgent need of resolution). These guidelines affect 210,000 acres and will eventually become a part of the respective forest management plans, once they are adopted. Hence the establishment of a caribou management unit like that proposed by the Northwest Pine Association represents an unnecessary duplication of effort, affecting only 20 % of the area currently under restrictive multiple use management.

I very much appreciate this opportunity to further comment on the status and management of Selkirk mountain caribou. I am requesting that this additional statement become a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,


Donald R. Johnson

cc: J. O'Donnell
Forest Supervisors.

JUNE 14, 1983

DEAR SENATORS GORTON & JACKSON,

REC'D JUN 16 1983

THANK YOU FOR HOLDING THE RECENT HEARING IN SEATTLE ON S. 837, THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT. I WOULD LIKE TO STATE MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR WILDERNESS. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT ALL ROADLESS FEDERAL LANDS IN THE STATE SHOULD BE DEDICATED FOREVER AS WILDERNESS.

THIS MAY SOUND SOMEWHAT RADICAL UNLESS YOU CONSIDER MY PERSPECTIVE. AS A CHILD LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLD, I ONCE WENT TO A CATTLE AUCTION IN A BIG RED BARN, ON THE EDGE OF ACRES OF FIELDS OF LUSH GREEN VEGETABLES. THE BARN IS NOW GONE. SO ARE MOST OF THE LUSH GREEN FIELDS. THE BARN WAS JUST SOUTH OF A PLACE NOW CALLED SOUTHCENTER, AND MANY OF THE FIELDS NOW LAY UNPRODUCTIVE UNDER WAREHOUSES AND ASPHALT PARKING LOTS. THE ONCE GREEN VALLEY USED TO PROVIDE THE MAJORITY OF THE FRESH PRODUCE CONSUMED IN KING COUNTY, BUT NOW THE VALLEY'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NEEDS FOR FOOD IS, SHALL WE SAY, INSIGNIFICANT. ONE NEED ONLY LOOK AT THE LUMBERING PHOTOGRAPHS BY KINSEY TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE SAME THING HAS OCCURRED TO OUR FORESTS. IT IS CALLED HABITAT DESTRUCTION!

WE HAVE PROVEN THAT WE CAN LOG THE FORESTS FASTER THAN THEY CAN BE REPLENISHED. WE HAVE PROVEN THAT WE CAN DESTROY THE HABITAT OF THE WILD SALMON, THE WOLF, THE CARIBOU, THE EAGLE, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER SPECIES WITH WHOM WE SHARE THIS EARTH. THE QUESTION IS, CAN WE PROVE TO OURSELVES AND TO FUTURE GENERATIONS THAT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM OUR PAST MISTAKES? WILL WE MAKE THE COMMITMENT TO PRESERVE THAT WHICH WE HAVE NOT YET SPOILED TO INSURE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT?

ONE OPPONENT OF WILDERNESS FOOLISHLY RAISED THE ARGUMENT AT THE HEARING THAT WE NEED MORE MULTIPLE USE AREAS ON THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA. HIS EVIDENCE WAS THAT

- 2 -
BY LOOKING AT THE PARKING LOTS LEADING TO THE WILDERNESS
AREAS ON THE BUSIEST TOURIST WEEKENDS, THEY WERE NEARLY
EMPTY WHILE PARKING LOTS AT MULTIPLE-USE AREAS WERE
NEARLY FULL. THE PRECISE POINT OF WILDERNESS IS TO PROTECT
HABITAT, NOT TO ENCOURAGE THEIR USE BY HUMANS. WILD ANIMALS
ARE RARELY SEEN IN OUR CITIES, THEY DON'T EXACTLY THRIVE IN
CLEARCUT FORESTS OR IN SILTED RIVERS.

THE WILDERNESS IS HOME TO MANY CREATURES. PLEASE
TREAT THEIR HOME WITH THE KINDNESS AND RESPECT THAT WE
ALL EXPECT IN OUR HOMES. PLEASE VOTE TO CLASSIFY ALL
ROADLESS FEDERAL LANDS AS WILDERNESS. PLEASE ADD
THIS LETTER AS MY WRITTEN TESTIMONY TO THE HEARING RECORD.

SINCERELY

Robert Martin Glanzman

ROBERT MARTIN GLANZMAN
1220 N.E. 90TH
SEATTLE, WA. 98115

1202 Cherry Ave
Everett, Wa 98205
June 10, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

Thank you for holding The Wilderness hearing in Seattle. I enjoyed listening to the testimony, tho I was unable to speak.

We strongly support a strong Washington Wilderness Act.

We are outdoor writers & have traveled extensively in Alaska, Canada, Mexico and Central America. Nowhere have we found Wilderness as accessible to the general public as we have here in Washington.

We support The Citizen's Conservation Proposal. The Boulder River area is a favorite area of ours, as ^{are} ~~to~~ the Glacier Peak additions and Eagle Rock.

However, we are very disturbed
to hear about Rep. Morrison's boat
Rocks Wilderness dilution

This would set a very bad precedent
along with removing a beautiful
section of The Pacific Crest Trail
from Wilderness Protection

Hogback Mountain & Miriam Creek
should not be sold out for private
profit

We also need more campgrounds
around the edges of our wilderness
areas.

One speaker stated that since the
use of logging roads as campsites
was on the increase, this was proof
that we have enough wilderness.

I believe his logic was faulty. People are camping on logging roads because the existing campgrounds are full!

So in addition to preserving our spectacular wilderness areas, we need to set aside more land bordering these areas for vehicle campgrounds!

We also support the "soft release/sufficiency" compromise

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Lorena Harms

Dear Senate, Henry Jackson

I am a Senior Patrol leader in my scout troop. I have a concern for the Columbia Gorge that involves you. What I have to say might not go far in public but I hope you will understand the way I feel about the Columbia Gorge issue.

I have heard that the people in Oregon want to make the Columbia Gorge into a park. This is what I don't want to happen because of the things that would disappear. What happens to the animals that have lived here for years without a ~~big~~ change in its environment some animals can't tolerate a change in the environment and some of them will probably die if this is permitted to happen to the Gorge. What would happen to the people in the area, some have lived here all their lives without being bothered with things like this, also people don't want their property being run by the people who want this place ~~made~~ ^{made} into a park. Some people would fight. Some people would lose their employment because of this. This is what my concern is and I hope you will understand what I'm trying to say.

Sincerely
 Sean
 Brown

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

June 14, 1983

Dear sir,

I am writing concerning your Washington Wilderness Bill, S837. I would like this letter to be included as part of the written testimony on the Bill.

First I would like to thank you for introducing this Bill so that the people of the State of Washington have a chance to voice their feelings about wilderness. Washington is one state, perhaps more than any other, in which the people need to make some important choices about the future of their lands and resources. Your Bill, S837, is one vehicle for addressing that future.

While it is true that Washington has been blessed with abundant wild and scenic land and that we have already placed much of it in trust for future generations in for form of parks and wilderness, it is my contention that these wild lands are our greatest assest and that their value will increase as time goes on and our population increases. Already, in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness we are seeing an overpopulation problem. There is every indication that this congestion will increase. Why is it that so many people go to these out of the way areas? Perhaps it is the fact that they are unlegged and without roads that they draw people like a magnet. Perhaps it is a need to return to experience the feeling of being where no one has ever been before, a feeling which seems in part to have been the motivation for the pioneers in their push west. While it is nearly impossible to find even the smallest place where no one has been before in this day and age, it is possible to find in our wilderness areas places that are essentially unchanged from the way they were two hundred years ago before any explorers had looked upon them, before any roads were built or timber cut. Wilderness provides us with a place where we can experience the land as it was before man changed it and improved it to suit his purposes. It allows us to see how we fit into a scheme of things which is not of our making.

But wilderness, it seems, is in the way of progress. Wilderness we are told needs some justification other than the feelings we get when we look off the top of Mt. Baker at the panorama surrounding us. It needs more they say than the feeling of renewal, of re-creation, we get when we sit among the wild flowers on Yellow Aster Butte and look back at that mountain's majesty. They say that being overwhelmed by the number of butterflies in the meadows of the Kettle Range, or thrilled by the possibility of seeing a moose or the more elusive woodland caribou in the Salmo is not enough and that instead wilderness should be discussed in terms of loss of jobs and revenue by the forest products industry. In the face of these criticisms a realistic look at the goals of the industry and the Forest Service is in order and thought needs to be given to where we are and where we are headed.

An example of this is the impact that the addition of the Kettle Range Proposal would have if it were to be included in your Bill. As you know the Kettle Range is a high rolling group of mountains, 60% of which is above 5,000 feet. It is an area of low rainfall which, with its elevation, contributes to slow reforestation and very slow timber growth. In areas just to the west of the proposed area, lands which were clear-cut 40 years ago still have not regenerated. This area is part of the Colville National Forest and the following data has been taken from their Timber Management plan. The Colville National Forest has a potential yield of 115.6 million board feet/per year. The potential yield for the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness is 12.3 million board feet/per year. This is almost 11% of the total potential yield, however, the annual average sale for the years 1977-82 was 84.5 million board feet/per year. This is an undersell of 18.8 million board feet/per year or 16%. Thus, according to the USFS Timber Management Plan, potential yield figures show that if all of the Kettle Range Proposal was included in the Washington Wilderness Bill the Colville National Forest could still increase its harvest by over 5%.

With better planning and with the increased yields envisioned by forestry experts from super trees and better management techniques there is no reason that increased yields could not be even greater in the years ahead. The Colville National Forest is even now thinking in terms of a 20% increase by the year 1991. With these increases and similar increases on the much more extensive privately owned lands in the State the need for timber from the roadless lands under consideration is decreased. With a steadily increasing population the need to preserve the roadless lands as wilderness for tomorrow's recreation is increased. Both of these considerations lead to the conclusion that there is room and need for more wilderness in the State of Washington.

Finally, I would like to dwell for a moment on the value of the Kettle Range as wilderness in a monetary sense. During the course of the year the Kettle Range is used for grazing, cross country skiing, hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, photography, nature study, trapping... in a word for many purposes. Each of these uses require equipment. Most of them are done by people from outside the local area. This brings money into the area for the local businesses and provides jobs and money for the equipment vendors throughout the State. It is difficult to measure these things, but surely it is an important part of the total income for some of the more remote parts of northeastern Washington.

In closing, I would like to thank you once again for your Washington Wilderness Bill and for the chance to comment on it. I cannot state strongly enough my feeling that there is a need for more wilderness in this state even though the value of that wilderness cannot be measured in dollars.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Irving
Michael J. Irving

Rt. 1, Box 184

Valley, Washington 99181

6849 25th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115
June 17, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

This letter concerns Senate Bill 837, and I ask that it be included in the bill's hearing record.

Thank you for introducing a bill to protect the valuable resource of Washington's wilderness. I support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal, and I strongly urge that the Title II areas be given full protection as wilderness areas. I am particularly concerned with the protection of lands around Glacier Peak, because I have hiked extensively in this area. The lower elevations are especially important as watersheds and are easily accessible to people with a broad range of hiking abilities. Often city dwellers only have time for an overnight or day hike and can't reach the higher meadows and peaks that are currently protected.

I am strongly opposed to the proposed withdrawal of land from Goat Rocks Wilderness. This would set a dangerous precedent of removing land from wilderness status for a private development. I also find it hard to believe that a world-class ski area could be profitable in White Pass, an area with wet snow, poor weather, and an inadequate elevation drop. Facilities for skiers, such as restaurants and lodgings, will need to be built, requiring a large capital outlay that also makes economic viability doubtful.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely, *Cynthia Nawalinski*
Cynthia Nawalinski

cc:Rep. Mike Lowry

FRED ALKIRE
6828 29th NE,
SEATTLE, WASH. 98115
10 JUNE 1987

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

DEAR SENATOR:

I AM WRITING TO YOU TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF WILDERNESS AREA IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. SINCE I HAVE BEEN ON A LONDON BUSINESS TRIP AND WAS UNABLE TO PERSONALLY ATTEND THE HEARINGS HELD IN SEATTLE ON FRIDAY, JUNE 07, WOULD YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO ENTER MY LETTER INTO THE RECORD OF THOSE HEARINGS.

AS I SAID, I SUPPORT AND DESIRE INCREASING THE AREA DEVOTED TO WILDERNESS USE. THAT IS A GENERAL POSITION, BUT I SUSPECT THAT COMMENTS ON A SPECIFIC AREA WOULD PROVE MORE USEFUL TO YOU.

ONE SUCH AREA IS ^{AT} HOSBACK MOUNTAIN, SINK LAKE, AND WHITE PASS. I HAVE ENJOYED SKIING AT WHITE PASS MANY TIMES BUT DOWNHILL SKIING ^{WAS} A TRANSIENT SPORT FOR ME AND IS NOW OVER. IT HAS GIVEN WAY TO THE THINGS I COST AND INJURY. I KNOW MANY PEOPLE SKIERS THAT CONSIDER THE COST OF DAY RATES, LODGING, MEALS, EQUIPMENT (WHICH DEGRADATES RAPIDLY), AND TRANSPORTATION TO BE PROHIBITIVE. ~~THEY ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE AREA.~~

SOCIETY, I AM NOT POOR YET I AM NOT RICH ENOUGH TO BE A SKIER AT TODAY'S PRICE LEVELS. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT TO EXPAND THE WHITE PASS DOWNHILL SKIING AREA INTO HOGBACK MOUNTAIN / SHOE LAKE WOULD BE TO TURN IT OVER TO THE MOST ELITE GROUP OF ALL.

ON THE OTHER HAND, I HAVE ALSO HIKEED SUMMER AND WINTER IN THIS AREA. IT MAY BE GREAT IN THE SUMMER, BUT TO SNOWSHOE THAT AREA IN THE WINTER ON A NICE DAY IS OUTSTANDING. THERE ARE FEW THINGS MORE DIFFICULT TO ACQUIRE IN OUR SOCIETY THAN A PLACE WITHOUT NOISE, SMOG, AND MAN'S GARBAGE. THEY EXIST NOW IN THE WINTER AT HOGBACK MOUNTAIN AND SHOE LAKE. THIS AREA HAS GIVEN ME SOME TRULY FINE MOMENTS IN MY LIFE, IMAGES I CAN RE-CREATE IN MY MIND SO THAT I KNOW WHAT BEAUTY IS AND A PERSPECTIVE ON MAN THAT MAKES ME A BETTER CITIZEN IN THE CITY.

THIS MAY SEEM EMOTIONAL TO YOU, YET THE BENEFIT OF WILDERNESS FOR THIS MAN IS THAT, ON BALANCE, I LEAVE IT WITH MORE POSITIVE FEELINGS THAN WHEN I ENTERED. THAT IS WHY WE NEED HOGBACK MOUNTAIN AND SHOE LAKE AS WILDERNESS. THANK YOU FOR ENTERING MY LETTER IN THE RECORD.

RESPECTFULLY,
Fred Allen

Betty 'Haitech' Hryharow (Rm 2201)
1215 Seneca
Seattle WA 98101

Senator Henry Jackson (D, WA).
United States Senate

cc Record #16

Honorable Senator Jackson:

Sir, I am that disabled mother of a handicapped child in Seattle, who's come to several hearings on legislation of interest to me and my family while we've lived here for 3 years. My personal interest in this state's beautiful Wilderness Areas predates my ~~Senator Jackson,~~ ^{it's certain that Goat Rocks ought stay} ~~it's certain that Goat Rocks ought stay~~ Wilderness Area. Fracture off fragments? No: only additions permit.

Defend it from business and industry: such use would hit

Hard at the heart of good conservation! Today,

Humans need contact with nature, in most-selfish way:

This' life's computer -- living creatures, the 'bits'.

Programmed "Successful? Survive; if not, change or quit."

Don't sever segments now -- system persistent? Let's study the way.

Carelessly, man follows dangerous practices still

That cleave th'ecology's balance ---our loss, danger's plain;

'Reduce life's diversity: Land alter, species, communities kill --

Genetically engineer difference...' --- "Enough!", cries the brain.

The Washington Wilderness Bill soon will come to the Floor:

Vote for it. The re-creation one finds, merits more.

idence by many years, for a college summer spent at Glacier Peak W.A.

in 1965 helped me decide upon Graduate training in Ecology; MS, Univ.

of PA (Ecological differences among related populations, as a driving

force in evolution.); MA, Princeton U. (Ecology of Submontane Tro-

chilidae of Bolivia). The persistence of unaltered natural areas on

Earth's of deep import to all life-forms on Earth --not only backpackers!

*PS - please send the generalized form
to the C. Record for printing*

Respectfully, *Betty Hryharow*

2103

Betty 'Haitch' Hryharrow, Rn 2201
1215 Seneca
Seattle WA 98101

The Congressional Record
Special Session, 1983

June 16, 1983

Senators, Representatives, ... (it's ~~certain~~ ^{omit} that) Goat Rocks ought stay
Wilderness Area. Fracture off fragments? No: only additions permit.
Defend it from business and industry: such use would hit
Hard at the heart of good conservation! Today,
Humans need contact with nature, in most-selfish way:
This' life's computer -- living creatures, the 'bits'.
Programmed "Successful? Survive; if not, change or quit."
Don't sever segments now -- system persistent? Let's study the way.
Carelessly, man follows dangerous practices still
That cleave th'economy's balance ---our loss, danger's plain;
'Reduce life's diversity: Land alter, species, communities kill --
Genetically engineer difference...' --- "Enough!", cries the brain.
The Washington Wilderness Bill soon will come to the Floor:
Vote for it. The re-creation one finds, merits more.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Hryharrow
Betty Hryharrow

(PS-- the 'Haitch' is my pseudonym to be used in print commercially,
but I'm told that only legal names are to be used in the Record. My
full legal name is Elizabeth Hackner Hryharrow, altho I'm known as
'Betty')

12525 SE 99 St
Renton, Wa 98056
June 21, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act, which you were instrumental in introducing. In the 15 years that I have been a resident of Washington State I have explored by car and foot all the Wilderness and National Park areas and many of the National Forests of our state. I enthusiastically support formation of wilderness areas of those areas currently specified in Title I, especially the East Olympics, Cougar Lakes and Tetonish units. However I feel several areas of outstanding scenic and recreational value have not been included in Title I and are worthy of wilderness designation.

The most glaring omissions are the Mt. Baker / Mt. Shuksan / Border Peaks area and the Sawtooth / Glacier Peak area bordering Lake Chelan. Both are of overwhelming scenic value. These jewels of our heritage should be preserved for the enjoyment and invigoration of future generations. With the exponential growth of humanity wilderness sanctuaries will become increasingly vital to mankind and wild animals alike. I hope and pray that today's decision-makers will possess enough foresight and seize this perhaps last opportunity to protect what little remains of our natural scenic and recreational areas.

I strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion as it sets a dangerous precedent which may be used by others at the slightest sign of economic advantage.

Your continued support of additional wilderness areas in Washington State is greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Donald M. Hurley

2106

W. 1003 Fifteenth Ave.
Spokane, Wa. 99203
June 2, 1983

Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

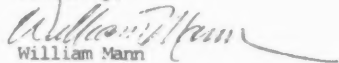
Senator Slade Gorton and Senator Henry M. Jackson,

I would like to support Senate Bill 337 with several additions. The small, proposed Salmo-Priest should be expanded to a 75,420 acre wilderness to include the western and southern lobes. I have backpacked in the Salmo-Priest and recognize the futility of protecting too small an area. The recommendation in Title I is too small.

Title II of the "Washington Wilderness Act of 1983" should also include a Juniper Forest Wilderness, and an 80,000 acre Kettle Range Wilderness.

Please include this written statement as part of the hearing record.
Thank you for considering my recommendations and for holding one hearing in eastern Washington.

Sincerely,


William Mann

Check signature on blue letter

W. 1003 Fifteenth Ave.
Spokane, Wa. 99203
June 2, 1983

Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senators Slade Gorton and Henry M. Jackson,

I appreciate your initiation of the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983", and for scheduling a public hearing in Spokane. I would have appreciated an opportunity to testify verbally, but was not able due to my work schedule (8:10 am to 3:45 pm, weekdays). Please include this letter as part of the hearing record.

I moved to the Spokane area in the fall of 1970. The Salmo-Priest was being seriously considered for wilderness designation then. After 13 years of enjoying this easily and quickly accessible pristine country, I am even more confident now that it deserves wilderness designation.

The Salmo-Priest gives inhabitants of eastern Washington an opportunity to enjoy and learn about the rare (for this region) red cedar rainforest ecosystem. Yet, it is an area which encourages whole families to embark on day hikes, fishing trips, weekend backpacking trips, or to stay a week or more. During one of my backpacking trips, I encountered a father, mother, baby, and aunt enjoying the non-strenuous, cool, fishing and huckleberry gathering weekend into the South Fork of the Salmo River.

In addition to the human need for periodic wilderness in today's harried, noisy society, other species require wilderness, especially the Salmo-Priest Area. I am referring to the Mountain Caribou, which requires the lichens indigenous only in climax evergreen forests. Also, the Grizzly Bear currently in the Salmo-Priest would surely be eliminated in eastern Washington if its habitat were disturbed by logging and/or road construction. I am also concerned with the preservation of wolves, Rocky Mtn. Bighorn sheep, fisher and martin in the Salmo-Priest.

All the above mentioned species would be eliminated if the five timber sales slated for the Salmo-Priest were allowed to take place. Therefore, I support a 75,420 acre Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area. This would include the 42,102 acres recommended by the Carter Administration, plus 33,318 adjoining acres in the western lobe (Crowell Mtn./Uncas Gulch Addition), and the southern lobe (Leola/Mankato Mtn. Addition).

Another distinctive eastern Washington area I would like to encourage you to include as Washington Wilderness is the Juniper Forest. It provides a unique learning and exploring opportunity for the general public, and research opportunities for the more scientifically inclined. This is critical habitat for many plant and animal species native to arid climates. It is fragile and is in danger of being forever lost due to off-road vehicle use.

I have also enjoyed cross-country skiing in the Kettle Range, and was appalled when the Forest Service made NO recommendation for the Kettle Range Wilderness in RARE II. 60%-70% of it is above 5,000 ft. If the marked timber sales take place it will be with the "cut and run" philosophy, because reforestation is unsuccessful and costly on such high, dry slopes. Erosion after timber harvest would destroy the currently undisturbed watershed of prominent importance to fisheries on the Colville Indian Reservation and its environs. A Kettle Range Wilderness would surely add more to nearby economies which already attribute more than half of their retail sales to tourists.

I support a 80,000 acre Kettle Range Wilderness which would include Cougar Mtn., Profanity, Bald-Snow, the western portion of Twin Sisters, Hoodoo, and Thirteen Mile. The Forest Service should receive a reprimand for marking timber for sale in the Thirteen Mile Area before the Final Environmental Statement was released. The Forest Service should also be told to halt timber sales and development until Congress decides the Washington Wilderness issue.

Thank you for this opportunity to give my input into the Washington Wilderness decision.

Sincerely,

Pam Wilcox-Mann
Pam Wilcox-Mann

2109

May 30, 1983
P.O.Box 52
Stehekin, Wa 98852

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

This concerns bill S.837, and I request that this be included in the record of hearings on this bill.

First, let me thank you for introducing a bill to protect Washington wilderness areas. It is important that as strong a bill be passed as is possible as this may be the last chance we have to save Washington's valuable wilderness areas.

I agree with the Citizen's Conservation Proposal. I would like to see the areas they propose to be established as wilderness be voted into the bill for inclusion. In Title II, I particularly am concerned with the areas I personally know: the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area and the Glacier Peak additions, as these areas are ones I have hiked into and can attest to their deserving protection. I am less familiar with the Olympics and Boulder River and Pasayten, but from brief hikes there (less than a week) I feel it would be a grave error if they are not awarded wilderness status.

I strongly oppose Representative Morrison's proposal to delete Goat Rocks ~~xxxx~~ from wilderness. Not only is this fine area deserving of wilderness designation for ever, removing it from wilderness would be a very bad precedent indeed. Can you get Rep. Morrison to change his views on this?

Again, thank you for including as much of the Rare II lands and the Title II lands in wilderness as is possible.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Naszinski
Thomas J. Naszinski

June 2, 1983
 W 3223 Houston
 Spokane, Wa. 99208

Senator Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to go on record as being in favor of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness area, and strongly urge that the Crowell Mountain - Lincoln Gulch, Leala Mankato Mountain and Shedroaf Divide additions be included. It is very important that we preserve this area as a wildlife habitat for future generations.

Please include my letter in the Hearing Record. Thank you.

Edith M. Rasmussen

9052 39th Ave. SW
Seattle, WA 98136
June 4, 1983

The Honorable Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include the following statement in the record of the Wilderness Hearings on S. 837 held in Seattle yesterday. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,



Mrs. Robert H. Ferber

cc: Senator Gorton
Representative Lowry

My name is Peggy Ferber, and I am a life-long resident of the Puget Sound region. I wish to express support for the citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Senate Bill 837, although certainly a step in the right direction, leaves too many vital lands unprotected.

At these hearings, many persons representing the timber industry have estimated the number of jobs that would be lost in the industry and related services if certain areas were set aside as wilderness. Now having lived through the Depression, I understand what unemployment means. And it's a serious matter. I sympathize with the anger and frustration and fear of people whose jobs depend on this timber, and I can understand the pressures on a legislator whose position depends on the votes of those people. But I didn't hear anyone promise how long those jobs would continue if the areas in question were opened to logging. Timber grows again, but not fast enough to continuously employ these people. It's time the logging industry takes a more responsible stance than "let-the-next-generation-take-care-of-itself-as-long-as-I-get-mine-now." Sooner or later the trees are cut. Then what? Besides, I'm just cynical enough to wonder how much their concern hinges on the welfare of their employees and how much on their corporate profits.

Alternatively, recreation and tourism are growing and renewable resources. The Forest Supervisor of Wenatchee National Forest recently issued a bulletin which stated "The 1982 management facts and figures from the Wenatchee National Forest reflect a continuation of several trends noticed in 1981.

Recreation use continued to increase and approached five and a half million use days. . . . The volume of timber sold declined slightly for the year, but the value of timber sold was half that of timber sold in 1981."

Some towns have already changed their economic bases: Leavenworth has gone all out to attract the tourist trade; Ryderwood is a retirement community.

Even if it were possible to accurately assess the economic values of harvestable timber and energy produced by proposed dams, and to weight these against the sales of outdoor equipment and salmon and steelhead runs, the resulting equation would not tell the whole story. What price wildlife habitat and clean air to a civilization choking on toxic wastes and living with stress as a national disease?

Representatives of the timber industry testified that the lands must be made to yield a profit for the support of schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction testified for wilderness.

They plead for development and road building so that the young and old can enjoy the scenery (from their cars). My husband and I took our children camping and backpacking from the ocean beaches to Cougar Lakes, from Mount Baker to Mount Adams, almost as soon as they could walk. A friend took his mother hiking well into her 80s, until failing sight and a broken hip grounded her.

One last item: I am not personally familiar with the 2500 acres Representative Sid Morrison proposes removing from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area, although I have hiked, climbed, and camped there. So I cannot speak to the issue on the qualities of the land involved. However, judgments in the legal system of this country are based on precedent, and I am deeply concerned over the precedent implied in the proposal to remove land from a protected, public, legally established wilderness area, and turn it over for motives of private profit.

Washington is a wonderfully diverse state. We have a unique opportunity to preserve representative samples. I trust these hearings will amply demonstrate that the citizens of Washington cherish their wild areas and look forward to legislation that will protect it.

Thank you.

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Re; S.837

Dear Senator Jackson;

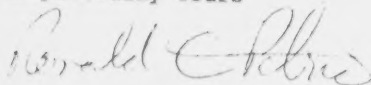
I was unable to attend the Congressional hearings held in Seattle on June 3, 1983 on the 'Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S. 837, however I would like to take this opportunity to express my strong support to include the following areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System; Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak additions, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, Salmo-Priest, Mt. Adams additions, Pasayten additions, Goat Rock additions, and Mt. Rainier (Tatoosh and Glacier view).

It is essential to our national heritage and well-being to protect in their natural state these areas which provide enjoyment for so many people now and in the future.

In addition, I would like to express my strong opposition to Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion of Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek from the National Wilderness Preservation System. This represents an attack on the permanence of wilderness protection as specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and sets an unacceptable precedent to future deletions.

I ask that you kindly include this letter in the June 3, 1983 hearing record.

Respectfully Yours



Ronald C. Petrie
20621 Calhoun Rd. #4
Monroe, Wa. 98272

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Re: S.837

Dear Senator Jackson;

I was unable to attend the Congressional hearings held in Seattle on June 3, 1983 on the 'Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S. 837, however I would like to take this opportunity to express my strong support to include the following areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System; Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak additions, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, Salmo-Priest, Mt. Adams additions, Pasayten additions, Goat Rock additions, and Mt. Rainier (Tatoosh and Glacier view).

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I ask that you kindly include this letter in the June 3, 1983 hearing record.

Respectfully Yours

Richard J. Brown

Richard J. Brown
10581 Manitou Park Bl. N.E.
Bainbridge Is., Wa 98110

1828 N. 54th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

May 30, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I want to encourage your full support of Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 (S-837). As a part of this act I would like to see many of the Title II areas receive legal definition as bonafide wilderness.

Our wilderness is very important to me as a citizen of this state. I use its trails and camping sites to enjoy its natural beauty. I find the undeveloped areas are peaceful and relaxing providing a unique reprieve from the day to day rush and restoring ones vigor. On a broader scale, wilderness is valuable to me as a part of my heritage. It lets one experience this country as it has been for hundreds of years. It gives one a sense of identity and pride. In its unchanged state it can be appreciated by generations to come.

Many citizens of this and outlying states feel the same about Washington's unique wilderness. Its a great natural attraction. With adequate perimeter access all can enjoy these areas to the limits of their energy and enthusiasm.

Please bargain hard for our Washington Wilderness. By definition it will change character permanently as we designate it for other uses.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Peter Nestingen

Peter Nestingen

May 26, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This letter is being written to urge your support on the following measures:

- 1) I support Senators Gorton and Jackson S.837, the Washington Wilderness Bill. I also request that you include the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Loloa/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additions to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill.
- 2) I urge your support for the National Park Protection and Resources Management Act of 1982 (HR 5976).
- 3) I urgently request that you oppose any attempts by the current administration to sell off our public lands. These lands are necessary to be retained so as to allow the majority of Americans free access to the outdoors.
- 4) I further support the inclusion of Mount Baker, Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Goat Rock Additions and the Kettle Range into the Washington Bill.
- 5) I further request your total support for all present and future Wilderness bills that are currently pending, such as; Wyoming, Montana, and Florida.

The Reagan Administration's attitude towards our public lands is similar to Robin Hood in reverse. That being, to take from the poor and give to the rich. Hopefully, this administration will not have the time to bring forth this destruction before their power base is lessened by the upcoming Presidential elections.

I ask that you include this letter in any and all Hearing Record's in which it pertains.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Rise

William L. Rise
E. 1110 19th
Spokane, WA 99203
(509) 535-4828

Nancy L. Rise

Nancy L. Rise
E. 1110 19th
Spokane, WA 99203
(509)

2117

June 8, 1983

Honorable Henry M Jackson
Senator from the State of Washington
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

 From The Evergreen State
Donald B. Fries
1425 Rainier Drive, Apt 7
Tacoma, WA 98466

Dear Senator Jackson,

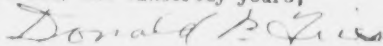
As a life-long resident of the State of Washington, many years of enjoying the wilderness areas of this beautiful State, fishing streams and lakes all over the Western part of the State, I am intensely interested in the the Senate Hearings in regard to action on Wilderness areas to be set aside and added to in this session of Congress.

I refer in particular to the proposals of the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society and, the 1983 Legislative Package which they indorse.

The State of Washington is at the "crossroads", in my opinoon, as far as the matter of what we do with the magnificent heritage that this State has in Wilderness areas. We either preseve some of the irreplaceable sections of Wilderness or, we lose what we have, and watch the degradation of a priceless gift of Nature--- that is the issue.

On a personal note. For years I fished Southwest Washington with friends of mine during the winter steelhead season. Also, in summer, for trout. I have seen the loggers clear-cut to the very edges of the streams. I have seen them run bull-dozer across the streams--tear up the spawning grounds of the steelhead and trout. And, may years back, rape to the ground the magnificent virgin forest that extended from Aberdeen Wa. to Lake Quinalt--in one case, leaving one lone "eagle tree" with a nest in the wilderness of thousands of acres of "clear-cut". If that does not make anyone sick at heart I don't know what will. And, just drive over Snoqualmie Pass at present. You will see "clear-cutting" up slopes so steep that it would be difficult to climb up there in person. I fail to see much evidence that the Timber interests have any genuine concern for what will follow years of that kind of exploitation. This is not a "blanket indictment" of logging. It just points out that in the face of a population that is fast expanding in the State of Washington the paradox we face--either we protect what can't be replaced-ever-or we ~~com~~ destroy bit by bit the heritage that belongs to those who will follow us in the years to come.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,



Donald B. Fries.

10 Canyon Lake Rd.
Deming, Washington 98244

June 6, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

RE: Senate Bill S.837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983"

This letter is sent to become a part of the record and to inform you and the Senate of the negative effect this Bill would have on Small Scale Hydro-electric development if the lands listed under Title II of Senate Bill S.837 are designated as Wilderness Areas. Further, it is sent to prevail upon you to encourage small scale hydro and other responsible energy development by excluding these lands from Wilderness designation.

Small hydro is a renewable, non-polluting source of energy capable of producing power indefinitely with minimal environmental impact when constructed and operated in a responsible manner. In addition, elimination of small hydro in these areas would have far-reaching regional economic impacts.

The following discussion will point out the benefits from small hydro generating sources. I will address the issues from first hand knowledge as I am the holder of preliminary permits issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to study the feasibility of nine small hydro sites totaling 25 MW installed capacity in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (see map in Attachment A). If the Mt. Baker area, as listed in Title II of Senate Bill S.837, is included as a Wilderness Area, at least three of these sites (over half of the combined power potential of all nine sites) would be eliminated as energy resources and the remaining six may be affected to the point of elimination due to restrictions on road access, pipeline routing or transmission line routing.

In 1978, Congress passed the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA, P.L. 95-619) in order to encourage development of new and/or previously uneconomical electric generating facilities on public or private lands. The act requires a Utility to purchase

power from a generating facility at "avoided cost", generally higher than the retail cost of power to consumers. The rationale was that an attractive market would be available to relatively small power producers, and that by purchasing power from them, the Utility could avoid construction of some of the large, expensive generating facilities, usually fossil fired or nuclear powered. The passage of PURPA has led to an explosion in filings with the FERC for small hydro sites. Two years ago another mandate from Congress required the Northwest Power Planning Council to develop a plan to include renewable resources as the highest priority new generating facilities for the Northwest region. In their recent model plan, the NWPPC has identified new hydro power as a viable and significant addition to our regional energy future.

Nearly two years ago, I filed for and was granted preliminary permits to study the feasibility of generating power from these nine small hydro sites. To date, a potential of 25 megawatts of installed capacity appears to be feasible from them. This is enough energy to provide for approximately 9,000 households using an average of 1000 KWH per month. All sites will be run-of-the-river type. No dams or reservoirs will be required. A diversion of less than six feet in height will direct water into a pipeline to be conveyed to a powerhouse (approximately 20' x 40') at a lower elevation. All are in remote areas and the visual, environmental, and recreational impacts will be minimal.

In excess of \$175,000 and two calendar years have been expended in the feasibility determination to date. Items addressed include technical, economic, and environmental considerations and the current conclusions on viability are based on detailed fisheries studies and contacts with all concerned governmental agencies and Indian tribes (in excess of twelve). Consensus among these agencies and the project proponent is required and will assure that the projects will be constructed and operated in a responsible manner, in part by determination of minimum instream flows to protect the fisheries resource.

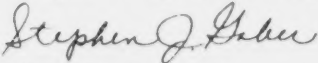
Discussions have been held with potential power purchasers. The results have been encouraging and applications for licensing from FERC are expected to be submitted by late fall of this year. As you can see, designating these lands as Wilderness Area would place an unfair hardship on me and eliminate these sites as renewable energy sources.

The economic impact to the region will be substantial. A construction cost of \$30-35 million is expected to complete 25 megawatts of installed capacity. Gross revenues from yearly operation are expected to be \$4-5 million initially, escalating

as time progresses. Small hydro development represents a stable industry providing renewable regional energy needs and a long-term increase to the tax base with minimal environmental impact, particularly when compared to a fossil fired or nuclear power plant.

I urge you and the Senate to give careful consideration to the points outlined above and exclude the Mt. Baker area listed in Title II of Bill S.837 from Wilderness Area designation. Further, other lands listed in Title II that have potential energy resources including small hydro, geothermal, or bio-mass should not be considered for Wilderness designation. I strongly feel that an informed evaluation dictates that the benefit to all is greatest by allowing responsible development in these areas.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stephen J. Gaber".

Stephen J. Gaber

(206) 734-7040 Business Hours

ATTACHMENT A**Stephen J. Gaber****Preliminary Permits**

4599	Lookout	1.0 MW
4600	Anderson	2.0 MW
4603	Deerhorn	0.8 MW
5204	Kidney	0.9 MW
5543	Silesia	8.8 MW
5544	Tomyhoi	3.1 MW
5545	White Salmon	1.3 MW
5546	Damfino	2.4 MW
5547	Thompson	2.4 MW

June 13, 1983

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Washington State Wilderness Hearings:

Enclosed is my letter which I would like to be included in the S 837 hearings on June 2 and 3, 1983. I support the proposal of S 837. I feel that action must be taken now to protect the areas proposed by Titles I and II. I know Washington has been experiencing serious economic difficulties, but to develop lands with delicate ecosystems such as the Mt. Baker Wilderness Area, the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, can in the long run, only incur ecological harm and greater economic difficulties. We all must work together to search for land which, if used, will do neither.

I am in opposition to Rep. Morrison's plan to redefine the boundaries of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. First, it is not necessary to include Hogback Mountain and Merwin Creek in the speculative White Pass expansion project. Second, it would be contrary to everything that the 1964 Wilderness Act stands for. I feel that if we work together, we can come to a sensible solution in which all can benefit. I wish to thank Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton for making this hearing possible.

Sincerely,

Scott R. Bridge

Scott R. Bridge
1618 East Aloha
Seattle, WA 98112

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing you concerning S.837 and wish this letter to be made part of the record.

My wife and I have built a weekend place about five miles west of Barington. That location has given us a chance to do quite a bit of exploring in the National Forest land west of the Sauk River. The Boulder River area is a classic opportunity to preserve an outstanding area. I urge that you create a wilderness area under the provisions of Title II of S. 837; create one substantially larger than may seem necessary now because its value will surely become greater in the future.

The Forest Service does a good job managing wilderness. It always fights substantial wilderness reservations, particularly those with significant timber stands. I have personally seen the results of their management of "multiple use" lands. It is a monument to logging. The remaining old growth forests are too precious a resource to be "managed" by an agency dedicated emotionally to timber harvest unless those stands are given substantially greater protection.

On the ~~way~~ to the Boulder River trailhead (a trail my five year old daughter enjoys) the road splits, one fork going straight and forming the trailhead, the other fork beginning a long series of switchbacks up the mountainside through numerous mudslides to the high country just across the ridge west of Whitehorse Mountain. In the early 1960's the USFS logged a huge clearcut in that high country. Regrowth is minimal, the growing season is short, and the erosion from the road building continues to be a problem. I happen to have met a logger who worked on that clearcut and he acknowledged that the area should have been left alone. Time and time again in the North Cascades we have seen the public successfully challenge the professional judgment of the Forest Service. I urge you to keep this trend going.

Sincerely yours,

Allan Sommarstrom

Allan Sommarstrom
6035 30th Ave. NE

Leade WA 98115

June 8, 1983

Sen. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

I attended the hearing in Seattle on June 3, 1983 and was pleased to hear such outstanding and detailed testimony for wilderness. Please submit my statement, for the hearing record:

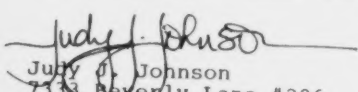
As a lifelong resident of Washington State, I have learned to appreciate the value of unspoiled places of great beauty, and wilderness is one of my greatest concerns. Part of my commitment to caring for the earth is represented by my membership in several environmental groups including the Sierra Club. I also celebrate my love of the out-of-doors by participation; hiking, camping, photography, and teaching associated skills to Camp Fire members.

I feel so strongly that wilderness is one of the best investments we can make in our future, and I care so much about quality of life, especially in Washington State. Wilderness contributes, in multiple ways to our air and water quality, to recreation and wildlife, and to peace of mind.

Of the areas proposed for addition to Washington Wilderness areas, my particular interest is in the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, as these special places have provided many hours of recreation and peace for me, and my friends and family. The Rare II proposals were inadequate - we need much more.

Please take this great opportunity to maximize wilderness in Washington by including all Title II proposed areas in Senate Bill 837. I support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, and oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Thank you for this opportunity to take part in the hearing process. I encourage you to maximize wilderness preservation in Washington State, for the best use of our precious land.


Judy J. Johnson
7333 Beverly Lane #206
Everett, WA 98203

The Hon. Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Wash, D.C. 20540

June 3, 1983
Box 161
Benton, Wash. 98057

Subject: Senate Hearings on S 837 - Wash Wilderness Act

Dear Senator Jackson,

We wholeheartedly favor the designation of additional areas in Wash State as Wilderness & feel Senate bill 837 would help accomplish this objective.

There is a need to continue to protect wilderness in our state, as population expands & clear cutting increases - for wildlife habitat, for protection of unique gene pools, for scenic beauty & for reasons yet unknown to us. Of special concern to us are the remaining areas of old growth forest in our state. We have heard that the Forest Service plans to log these areas within the next 5 years unless they are protected. Those lowland forests of old growth on the West side of the Cascades are particularly endangered & we feel there should be no more cutting of old growth in these areas.

Many areas in Washington deserve permanent protection as Wilderness. We are especially concerned about the following, however, because we are familiar with them:

Cedar Lake - Both the South unit & the North Horse Park unit should be included. The old growth forests in the upper Sprague & Charley River drainages must be protected. The lands along the Pioneer Rockes significant trail deserve protection because of historical significance & no new roads should be built there to facilitate timber harvest as was recently proposed.

Boulevard River - Lowland old growth in need of protection.

Olympic Park Area - Downville & Hamma Hamma River drainages because of the wild salmon habitat.

We support the City's Conservation Proposal with regards to additions to the existing wilderness areas of Glacier Park, Princeton, Mt. Baldy & Spout Rocks. Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete part of the Spout Rocks from previously designated Wilderness is of great concern to us. We can't imagine how this unprecedented idea could be in the public's best interest. Areas designated as Wilderness must have irrevocable status as wilderness in order to ensure preservation of the values we are trying to protect.

Several areas adjacent to or within designated or proposed wilderness areas currently are threatened by outlandish development proposals or recreational pressures (one is Eagles Lake between Chinook Pass & Crystal Mtn.). The Glacier Park additions, the Crago Lake North Unit, Elk Choke - Sawtooth lands, Mt. Baker area adjacent to N. Cascades Park & the Olympic Park additions not only would protect important habitat but could help buffer areas already protected. We feel the Forest Service RARE II recommendations were inadequate. The Title II areas should be protected now & not merely proposed for future study. Since the RARE II hearings, there have already been development proposals in Title II areas & such pressures will increase unless those lands receive Wilderness designation. Some of the National Forest Land Management Plans are on hold pending the outcome of the Wilderness legislation & yet timber sales in some of the proposed wilderness areas seem to go on. There is a need to make a final determination on some of these areas currently under consideration as soon as possible. However, potential designation of additional wilderness areas should continue to be an option in future forest planning.

Sincerely,

Laurinda & Ken Johnson

Please include our comments in the public record of the congressional hearing on Wash. Wilderness legislation. We are unable to attend.

June 2, 1983

Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to register my support of S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 and opposition to Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion.

As a family we have enjoyed the Lake Valhalla and Chiwawa River areas and I would like to know these areas are available to future families in the same condition we knew them.

We have seen twelve trail bikes headed up a trail in the Sawtooth in a noisy, dusty parade so know there is need for the alpine meadows in that area to be protected.

Please include my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Edwardine Lenke
Edwardine Lenke
Box 746
Bridgeport, Wa. 98813

c/c Sid Morrison

John J. Callahan
16821 N.E. 11th PL.
Bellevue, Wa. 98008

June 3, 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

I am requesting that my letter be made part of the official record of the Senate Field Hearing regarding the Washington Wilderness Bill.

Specifically I support the following:

The establishment of a Cougar lakes Wilderness Area of at least 160,000 acres between Chinook and White Passes. The North Fork of Rattlesnake Creek would be included in the wilderness downstream to the Meeks Table area. The South Fork of Rattlesnake Creek would be included in the wilderness downstream to the mouth of Three Creeks.

I also support the maximum wilderness concept because the RARE II recommendations fell far short of what I feel was a good wilderness compromise. The 129,000 acres recommended for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness, under RARE II, was just not enough and it left out most of the Rattlesnake drainage.

I also support additions to the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness areas. In addition I would like to see some wilderness designation for the Chelan-Sawtooth area.

I certainly hope the Washington delegation can pull together and work out a piece legislation that will protect the natural beauty that still remains in our State.

Sincerely,
John J. Callahan
John J. Callahan

cc. Rep Rod Chandler

June 4, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson,

Please include in the Senate hearings on wilderness lands my opposition to Rep. Harrison's Goat Rock Wilderness boundary adjustments and any other re-release legislation and my support for a Washington Wilderness Bill. If anything, we must look at maintaining and increasing our wilderness areas for our children and wildlife and watershed protection.

Sincerely,

Joyce Flinn
501 NE Ravenna Blvd
Seattle WA 98115
Joyce Flinn

MAY 31, 1983

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON:

FIRST OF ALL, THANK YOU FOR ACTIVELY CARING FOR OUR BELOVED WASHINGTON WILDERNESS — WHAT'S LEFT. I'M IN ALASKA FOR SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS TRAVELLING; WORKING, I MUST SAY, IT'S SO VERY SATISFYING TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL WILDERNESS PROTECTED BY FEDERAL LAW. WE NEED CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION FOR RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS; FOR THE EXPANSION RECOMMENDATIONS OF RARE II.

THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AREA IS ONE OF MY FAVORITE OUTDOOR PLAYGROUNDS IN WASHINGTON. AS A Y.C.C. SUPERVISOR IN THE SUMMERS OF '77; '78, I SAW A VAST PORTION OF THE OKANOGAN. I; MY FELLOW WORKERS FELL IN LINE WITH THE QUIET OPENNESS OF THE PASAYTEN — MY FAVORITE SPOT BEING SLATE PEAK IN HART'S PASS WHERE ON A CLEAR DAY THE VIEW OF THE NORTH CASCADES IS SPELLBINDING! IT'S COMFORTING TO THE CONSERVATIONIST IN ME TO KNOW THAT AN ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM CAN BE MAINTAINED IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS SUCH AS THE PASAYTEN, GORTROOKS,; GLACIER PEAK.

I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE BILL YOU; SENATOR GORTON HAVE INTRODUCED AS WE NEED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION IN

WASHINGTON. TITLE II OF THE BILL GETS MY STRONGEST ENDORSEMENT. PLEASE GO BEYOND THE "CONSIDERATION" STAGE OF WILDERNESS PROTECTION FOR JUNIPER FOREST, GLACIER VIEW, EAGLE ROCK, MT. BAKER, ETC.. I ASK THAT YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THE LONG-RANGE BENEFITS OF MAKING THESE AREAS PROTECTED BY LAW, THOSE BENEFITS BEING SUSTAINED HABITAT FOR A NETWORK OF WILDLIFE, PRESERVATION OF OUR NATURAL HERITAGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, THE MODEL THAT WOULD BE CREATED FOR OTHER STATES; EVEN COUNTRIES TO FOLLOW FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF OUR NATURAL WORLD.

I CAN'T BE IN SEATTLE ON JUNE 3RD FOR THE HEARING BUT IN SPIRIT I'LL BE ATTENDING. I'M RUSHING THIS OFF SO IT CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE HEARING RECORD.

THANK YOU,

KIM WEIL, A WASHINGTON WILDERNESS SUPPORTER; FAN

P.S. I STRONGLY OPPOSE REP. MORRISON'S ABSURD NOTION TO DELETE ACREAGE FROM THE GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS. HOW CAN A PUBLIC SERVANT UNDERMINE THAT WHICH HE IS OBLIGATED TO UPHOLD?! HAVE A TALK WITH HIM, WILL YOU?!

Mr. Riley J. Atkins
639 E. Lake Sammamish Hwy. NE
Redmond, WA 98052

May 28, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I would like to include this letter as testimony in favor of the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983. I support your efforts in saving the valuable wilderness areas of our state and hope you will continue to fight for these lands.

I have hiked in many of the areas being considered under Title II of the act including the Cougar Lakes, Clearwater, Juniper Forest, and Glacier Peak. All these areas merit wilderness protection. I am strongly opposed to Rep. Morrison's Coast-to-Coast Wilderness deletion. Besides the precedent it would set, the deletion of such an area is contrary to the intention of the Wilderness Act. I hope you will oppose this amendment to your bill. Other areas that I feel strongly about are the Solano-Priest section and the Olympics section. Both these areas encompass critical habitat for our diminishing wildlife resources, the Woodland Caribou and the existing salmon runs respectively. Wilderness areas are critical portions of the commodity we call the quality of life. Your diligence in supporting their inclusion and protection is vital.

Thank you,
Riley J. Atkins

242 - 19th Ave. E, 4101
Seattle, WA 98112

May 30, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I would like this letter included in the hearing record for S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." I would have liked to have presented my views to you in person, but the hearing times make me unable to attend either the Seattle or the Spokane hearing.

My perspective is this: for the past two years I have been working hard in school and at my jobs and have not had much chance to get out to the wilderness areas I love. Now that I have been accepted into medical school, I'm going to take a break and do a lot of backpacking, near Mt. Rainier, in the Pasayten Wilderness, and elsewhere. I need to rest my soul and refresh my spirit before taking on one of the greatest challenges of my life. I know of no better way to do this than by walking through the wild places, where the primeval beauties and natural harmonies that have lived as the heartbeat of the universe for millenia, continue. I may get little chance for this hiking communion with the Earth Mother over the next eight years (four for medical school, four for residency), but just knowing that these wild places still exist will make my work load infinitely more bearable. Knowing I can one day return to them with my children will help lift my spirit through the tough days. And my life will be manifestly richer, my being much calmer from having stored up wilderness experiences during the summer of '83.

With the pressures and tensions of our jobs and often crowded lives, I believe we all need from time to time the open air to smell mountain wildflowers, the quiet to hear an eagle's cry. Even at our desks we can journey to the wilds by gazing at calander's pictures, reading, or listening to a bird sing. More pragmatically, we need every wild acre we have left to protect the viability of our natural systems: forests to produce oxygen and clean water, undisturbed rivers, streams, and creeks to spawn salmon and trout, whole, viable natural ecosystems to maintain a biological storehouse of genetic variability, and habitat for the wild animals so essential for balanced natural systems and for our own spirits. Given what a tiny percentage of the land in the lower 48 states remains in a natural, wild state, we must set aside every acre we can for the health of future generations. Certainly the minimum action needed is immediate legislative passage of the "Citizens' Conservation Proposal" for Washington Wilderness.

I myself am in live with the Glacier Peak area, having taken two different five-day hikes in the region south of the mountain. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness need to be expanded to protect the integrity of the river drainage ecosystems of this area, which includes the headwaters

of the great Entiat, Skagit, Skykomish, and Wenatchee rivers. Gazing east and west from White Pass, I saw how tremendously important the intact Glacier Peak lands are as a nursery for both eastside and westside rivers. In July I plan trips to the Mt. Rainier area, and to the eastern portion of the Pasayten Wilderness. Here again in both areas boundary expansions are needed to take in existing roadless lands and preserve ecosystems. I strongly support the expansion of these wilderness area boundaries, as well as the inclusion of the pristine Cougar Lakes region in the National Wilderness Preservation System, as outlined in the Citizens' Conservation Proposal.

I am strongly opposed to any deletion of lands from any existing Wilderness Areas or National Parks. We have so little wilderness acreage left, and so much existing non-wilderness lands already available for natural-resource extraction, that there is no justifiable reason for wilderness- or park-deletions. I am particularly angered by Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion proposal, which not only would desecrate a beautiful area, but would also plunder public resources for private profit. Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek must be maintained in the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is such easy maintainance; simply leave it alone.

Thank you very much for your consideration of my views.

Sincerely,

Ken Ensroth

Ken Ensroth

cc: Senator Slade Gorton
Congressman Mike Lowry

May 20, 1983 -

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Wash. D.C. 20510

Re: WA State Wilderness Act - S.837

Your utmost concern for
Wilderness is greatly appreciated by
my family — 8 of us — as we
especially value Wilderness Areas.

I do hope you have experienced
the very special quality of a
Wilderness area — it's rare and
also irreplaceable by the best efforts
of man.

Please approve Title I and II
and resist removal of land for profit
from the protection of the Wilderness
designation.

We certainly have too much
spoiled land in our country.

Kindly include this in your
hearing record.

Sincerely,

Luanne Iverson
(Mrs. Carroll K. Iverson)

May 31, 1983

✓ THE HONORABLE HENRY M. JACKSON
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

THE HONORABLE SLADE GORTON
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

RE: S 937 WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

For the last 15 years we have hiked, camped and enjoyed the Cougar Lakes Area. With each visit our love and appreciation for this unique and magnificent wilderness increased.

We are grateful for your support in having the Cougar Lakes designated as wildernss area. We favor the Forest Service recommendation for the inclusion of approximately 137,000 acres, but would suggest some expansion in the boundaries proposed.

Further, we oppose the suggestion that 2,500 acres of the Goat Rocks Wilderness be turned over to the White Pass Company. We, and numerous other cross-country skiers value this area as a wilderness and protest its suggested use as a commercial venture.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Nancy D. Rogers and Dean L. Rogers
NANCY D. ROGERS and DEAN L. ROGERS
403 North 4th Street
Selah, Washington 98942

ELLYCE ANAPOLSKY

thru. Henry M. Jackson.

To include in hearing record.

I am writing to support

S. 857 and inclusion of Title II

areas under protection of the
National Wilderness Preservation
System.

I also am opposed
to Rep. Morrison's proposal to
delete 2500 acres from the
existing Grand Rocks Area.

Thank you

Ellyce

W2922 Dean
Spokane WA 99201
June 1 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington DC

Dear Sen. Jackson -

I would like to commend you for introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill, but I strongly urge that the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additions be included in the Selma/Priest Wilderness.

Thank you, NORRIS
Jessie P. Norris

If possible, please include this letter in the
Hearing Record.

J. M. PETERSON
2434 So. Columbia
Olympia, Wn. 98501
3 June 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Senator
Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

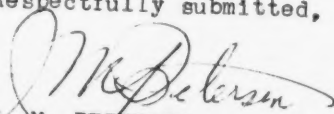
In re. S. 837 and Public Hearing
in Seattle on said bill

Dear Scoop Jackson:

We today are living through a planetary crisis, which is both cultural and biological in nature. We are rapidly approaching the extreme limits of our urban-industrial society. The fate of the future populations of the United States, as well as the rest of the world, now depends upon the road that our generation takes. It is like the flip of a hand. If we now throw away our flora, fauna and biological status of our present wild and wilderness areas that have so far escaped industries' destruction, then our future generations will indeed live in a colorless world riddled with the cancer of our herbicides and defoliates. It will indeed be a sick society and the billions of dollars of money supply that Wall Street reports daily will be of no value.

I, therefore, today take this opportunity to urgently request that you amend the above-numbered bill to add those areas deemed necessary and as recommended by the Olympic Park Associates, Inc., of 13245 - 40th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Washington 98125. Thank you very much.

Respectfully submitted,


J. M. PETERSON

PS This is being submitted as official testimony to be a part of the formal hearing today in Seattle.

Dear Senator Henry Jackson,

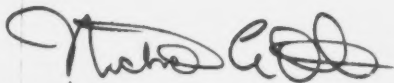
With the upcoming Congressional hearings on Washington's Wilderness proposals we felt it was important to express our concerns. Our family has enjoyed numerous hiking, camping and cross-country ski experiences in the Salmon Priest, Lake Chelan, Kettle Range, Glacier Peak and Pasayten Areas.

The experiences and education provided by these and other wilderness areas has been priceless for our family. We dearly hope that these areas will be protected for future generations to enjoy.

We very strongly support wilderness designation for the areas described in both parts (Title I & Title II) of the proposed bill so wisely introduced by yourself and Senator Slade Gordon.

Our family and many of our friends would greatly appreciate any efforts you can make to support and pass these proposals.

Sincerely,

 * Rebecca K. Oltean
NICHOLAS E. Oltean * Rebecca K. Oltean

P.S. Even though we are Republican, we request that you please include this letter in the hearing record.

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington D.C. 20510

June 1, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

I write regarding S 837, Titles I & II.

In general, I strongly support the
 Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington
 Wilderness, and I strongly oppose
 Rep. Morrison's Great Rocks Wilderness
 deletion.

I am personally acquainted with
 the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, the Hattle
 Range, and the Olympics, and I am
 sure that our ancestors will thank
 us if we make these portions under
 Title II wilderness.

I think Rep. Morrison's Great Rocks
 Wilderness deletion proposal to be
 a bad idea & a bad precedent.

Sincerely,
 Robert Shucil
 9106 30th N.E.
 Seattle, WA 98115

P.S. Could you please record my views in the hearing
 record?

11101 Corey Ln. N.E.
 Poulsbo, Wa. 98370
 June 1, 1983

Senator Henry M Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We are writing to express our support for the Washington Wilderness Bill (S. 837). It is indeed encouraging to know that you recognize the vital part wilderness plays in the character and uniqueness of the state of Washington. Our state's wealth of natural beauty can not be taken for granted. It is something quite easily squandered for short term profit and the needs of the moment. Let us not be shortsighted.

Senate bill 837 lists the title II areas for potential consideration for wilderness designation. We urge you to also include these areas as part of Washington's wilderness heritage. We further urge you to not allow Rep Morrison's Goat Rock deletion.

We recognize that all proposed wilderness areas may not be designated as such and that compromise is frequently necessary.

We particularly hope that our favorite areas of the Olympic extension, Cougar lakes, Clearwater, the Mt Rainier additions, and Mt Baker be included in the Washington state wilderness system. Thank you for your consideration and please include this letter in the Seattle June 3 hearing record.

Sincerely,

Jerome E. Bickler
 and J. Bickler

June 1, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

RE: Washington Wilderness

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include the following in the record for the hearing on Washington Wilderness.

The wilderness areas in Washington State should be preserved for the benefit of not only ourselves, but for our successors as well. Substantially more lands should be given Wilderness designations for protection -- even more than you provide for in the watered-down bill of S. 837 -- and certainly no land whatsoever should be deleted from Wilderness as Representative Morrison is attempting to do in the Goat Rocks Area. Eliminating wilderness areas for private use and profit creates a very bad precedent. I love to ski, and expanding the White Pass Ski Area may seem very attractive; but I think there are alternatives that will serve the skiing public as well, if not better, and without jeopardizing the Wilderness Preservation System.

Since I live in Pierce County, I am particularly concerned about preserving the areas around Mt. Rainier, including the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes and Goat Rocks additions.

I suggest placing the burden of persuasion on those who seek to alter or destroy the wilderness character of wildlands to show that such alteration or destruction is imminently needed for the health, safety and welfare of the public, and that the benefits therefrom will significantly outweigh the benefits of wilderness -- particularly

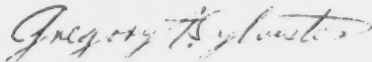
in the long run of our society. All of the roadless areas and wildlands should be accorded such protection. And a date should be set within which such persuasion of the Congress must occur -- e.g., ten years. If Congress has not been persuaded within that time, all wilderness areas, including those presently reserved for further study, should automatically become part of the permanent Wilderness Preservation System. No roadbuilding or development should be allowed, of course, during that interim period.

Presuming that my suggestion is not politically feasible, I would accept S. 837 only as a last ditch compromise. But I earnestly hope that you will try to expand those areas to be preserved as wilderness under the terms of the final statute.

One last concern. I do not believe that Title II of S. 837 creates any commitment or concrete results toward wilderness designation. What is the purpose or intention and likely result of Title II?

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,



GREGORY A. SYLVESTER

GAS:rp

June 1, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson

I am writing to ask for your support of the wilderness lands in Washington state.

The area I am most familiar with is the Pasayten Wilderness Area in Okanogan county. This is land of uncommon beauty and rare ecosystems. There are many high peaks and deep glacial valleys. Most of this area is over 7000 feet and considerably sub-alpine. The proposed additions to this wilderness area are also delicate ecosystems. Road building and logging in this area would do serious, irreversible damage. The scars would never heal. We only have to look into Canada to see proof of this.

It is extremely important that this land be set aside for our children and generations to follow.

I ask you to support the Pasayten additions.

Our Wilderness lands are important to the people, now and in the future. Please help save what we have left.

Thank you.

your supporter,
Michael Knuth

P.S. if possible, please include this as official testimony at the wilderness hearings.

705 E. Republican Apt B
 Seattle, Wa 98102
 2 June 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Recent changes in my life have made me sensitive to people caught in large urban communities. Last year, cuts in state funding to higher education eliminated my employment at Western Washington University. I moved to Seattle to find another position. I find myself now continuously surrounded by buildings, highways, industries, businesses, institutions, and large numbers of people. The rush of modern society is everywhere apparent.

For over thirty years I have been an active backpacker and mountaineer, but never has wilderness meant so much to me as it does now. The open and relatively untouched areas where I can be alone, where I can explore rivers, lakes, wooded valleys, and mountain peaks, and where I can better learn about my relationship to the natural world are a source of release and of renewal for me.

Please support the Citizens Conservation proposal for Washington Wilderness. Please oppose Rep. Harrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. Please support leaving Hogback Mountain and Meriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I want my two daughters and their children to have ample opportunity to enjoy our American wilderness, especially in areas near our home.

Thank you for your help. Please include my letter in the hearing record held in Seattle on Friday, June 3, 1983.

Sincerely,

Douglas D. Rich

Please include in wilderness leaving record

DAVID T. STONINGTON, M.D.
1922 15TH EAST
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98112

June 3, 1983.

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to urge your support of pending wilderness legislation in Washington State. In particular, please support the Cougar Lakes (2 units - Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak) Wilderness proposal. My family has been into this area for years hiking, fishing, and hunting and it is unique and beautiful country. In addition, don't allow deletion of area from Goat Rocks Wilderness for expansion of White Pass Ski Area. Thanks for your attention. Sincerely,
David T. Stonington

May 30, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

SUBJECT: S. 837, Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983

Dear Senator Gorton:

In recent weeks we became aware of the subject bill being introduced by Senator Jackson and yourself. At this time, we would like to submit our comments for the record.

They are as follows:

- 1) We feel that wilderness is a valuable part of our heritage as Americans. We have never seen the Liberty Bell or George Washington's birthplace, but we're glad someone had the foresight to save those national treasures for our country. Likewise, we may never see some of the proposed wilderness areas but we certainly hope that Congress will have the foresight to save these areas in perpetuity for future generations.
- 2) We enjoy hiking and backpacking and have been to several areas in the Pacific Northwest. Among our favorite places are the Olympic Peninsula, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier and the Tatoosh Range, and Glacier Peak.
- 3) We would like to extend our support to Title I of S. 837 and, in particular, to the status proposed for the areas mentioned in comment (2) above. All of these are important creations of or additions to wilderness.
- 4) In addition, we wish to encourage wilderness status for at least two areas in the east Olympics which, as we understand it, are not now proposed. These areas are the South Fork Skokomish Valley and the Lower Graywolf Valley.
- 5) We also wish to extend support to Title II of S. 837, with the exception of the proposal to delete acreage from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. We feel

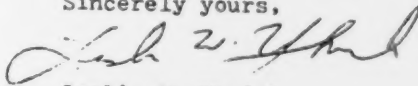
this would be very unwise, despite the fact that we are downhill skiers and have enjoyed use of the White Pass Ski Area.

- 6) Finally, we wish to support the "soft release/sufficiency" language in the bill, as now proposed.

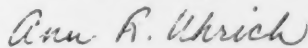
Friends have mentioned to us that a map of Washington "sure has alot of national parks and wilderness areas on it". This may be true in comparison to other states, but we believe the need is a national one and that the relative lack of wilderness areas in the eastern U.S. requires the foresight to save such lands in the western U.S. and Alaska.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely yours,



Leslie W. Uhrich



Ann R. Uhrich (Mrs. Leslie Uhrich)

cc: Honorable Henry M. Jackson

Honorable Norm Dicks

Honorable Sid Morrison

S. 837 Hearing, Seattle, June 3, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

June 2, 1983

I am writing to you to add my support to S 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." I would also like to see this act expanded to include the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness and oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. In particular, I support the addition of the East Olympics to protected wilderness areas in our state. I want to emphasize areas near my home in Shelton namely 1) Rosewalliga river valley, 2) Duckabush river, 3) Lena Lake and Hanna Hanna valley, 4) Wonder Mountain. I use these areas often for hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping and want these preserved for future generations in their present, natural state. These areas are important because they can be used on week-ends where Olympic Park protected areas often require extended trips to see the interior locations. Also, "wilderness" provides areas protected from development that are important to me because hunting is allowed. Therefore, I prefer lands to be classified as "wilderness" versus adding land to the Olympic

National Park. Hunting in terrain laced with ² logging roads and clearcuts is not nearly as rewarding as the "wilderness" hunting experience.

I would like to emphasize that I support the Forest Products Industry, am presently employed in that industry as a Chemical Engineer, and strongly feel compromises must be made between development/logging and wilderness protection. Your efforts to expand Washington's Wilderness areas would be greatly appreciated by me and future generations.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Sande

& Carl H. Sande

& Brooke Sande

+ Britt Sande

Statement for the Hearing Record; Washington State Wilderness Bill
S.B.837 for U. S. Senate

JUN 6 4 03 PM '83

June 3, 1983

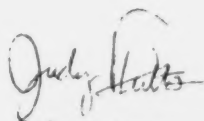
I am writing in support of strong wilderness legislation for Washington State.

I enjoy hiking and I am particularly concerned that the Clearwater Area be preserved. I have taken the 2½ mile hike to Summit Lake on a hot August day and was overwhelmed with both the beauty of the area and its high recreational value. Families were enjoying swimming in the lake and children were fishing. Backpackers were all around the lake. The lake enhances the view of Mount Rainier in the distance.

On another occasion I hiked to Bearhead Mountain (also in the Clearwater) in the fall. The best wild huckleberries I've ever tasted are along this trail! This area must be saved.

I've read of the Representative Morrison proposal of changing the boundaries of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. I think this idea is a dangerous precedent. It should also be opposed because of the closeness of the Pacific Crest Trail which needs to be protected.

Thank-you for your attention.



Judy Fritts
705 121 St. East
Tacoma, Wa. 98445

3136 A, Portage Bay Place E.
Seattle, Washington 98102

3 June 83.

{ Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson

Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C., 20510.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:
Washington Wilderness

Dear Sirs:

I wish to go on record as a strong supporter of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Many of the areas are important for watershed preservation. The Forest Service consistently ignores the secondary costs of montane clearcutting, particularly the impact on rivers and flooding. I have personally witnessed the runoff contrast between a river from a clearcut watershed and an undisturbed National Park area near the Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes roadless areas. Major Corps of Engineers work was needed to merely preserve the highway; flood threats persist until the clearcut areas return to cover.

The destructive cycle of clearcutting, floods, river channelization, and "flood control" dams should be kept away from our remaining healthy watersheds. The overall economic impact is negative, and we bequeath to our children a dangerous system of silting reservoirs and eroding mountainsides. The benefits in terms of fish and irrigation production should not be arbitrarily excluded from the economic equation - quite aside from the recreational aspects.

Very truly yours,

Oliver Lister
C. R. B. Lister

SUSAN KIDD

1205 6th Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98134 206-628-5559
June 3, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am very much in favor of the additions to wilderness areas proposed in the Washington State Wilderness Act; however, I am totally opposed to the proposed deletion of 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness as proposed in Title II of the act. Not only do I think that the Goat Rocks is a beautiful area who's integrity must be preserved, but the removal of any portion of any Wilderness Area for private profit sets a dangerous precedent which must be opposed.

No wilderness bill which deletes wilderness is acceptable.

Sincerely,

Susan Kidd
Susan Kidd

Please include this letter in the hearing record for the Washington State Wilderness Act.

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

Pardon the pun, but I am writing as just one more voice in the wilderness in support of wilderness -- wilderness status for the Mt. Baker area specifically.

You have no doubt heard all the logical arguments in favor of wilderness status for this uncomparably beautiful area. I have no new ones to add. Simply stated, I love the area!

In light of recent Forest Service studies indicating that all timber harvesting in Mountain Hemlock zones may need to be permanently discontinued (about 3/4 of the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness area is such a zone), it would seem that there is no rational choice but to give the area the wilderness status that it deserves.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

David Seymour

David Seymour
3524 Arbor St.
Bellingham, WA 98226

RONALD W. ANGEL, M.D.
1850 WILLOW ROAD, APT. 12
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA 94034
31 May 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

Although this letter comes from California, I am a native of Washington and hope to be one of your constituents before long. I am writing as one who cares enough about wilderness and wildlife to express my feelings about Washington's wilderness heritage. Your bill S. 837 is the first step in the process to enact wilderness legislation for Washington. As you know, conservationists endorse significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations. It is especially important that we give Title II areas and areas with inadequate boundaries maximum support for wilderness designation. I am particularly concerned that we protect the forests on the flanks of Mt. Baker, the Glacier Peak area, Cougar Lakes, and the Olympics.

Speaking for myself and countless other citizens, I assure you that wilderness and the wilderness experience are a vital part of my joy in being an American. Please do all that you can to protect wilderness, and please include my letter in the record of the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald W. Angel
Ronald W. Angel, M.D.

May 30

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am writing with regard to the forthcoming Wilderness hearings. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to attend these hearings, but I request that you include this letter in the hearing record.

I am professor of psychology at the University of Washington. My interest in wilderness preservation has both personal and professional overtones. On a personal level, I moved here ten years ago specifically because of the marvellous mountain and wilderness country so accessible in the state of Washington. I believe this region is unique in offering the amenities of a large, cosmopolitan urban area in close proximity to some of the world's most spectacular wilderness and mountain areas. This combination is extraordinary and a state -- as well as national -- treasure of which we should not only be proud, but also protective.

Hence, I urge that you support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal, and oppose Rep. Morrison's deletion -- the latter would start a terribly dangerous and unnecessary precedent for the removal of wilderness for private gain. National polls have demonstrated time and again that the American people support environmental protection; indeed, the Reagan Administration's perceived insensitivity to pollution and wilderness preservation looms as a major political liability in the 1984 elections. There is no reason why the Republican party need be seen as the party of environmental despoliation and insensitivity, and your actions can help prevent this from continuing.

Finally, as a psychologist, I would like to emphasize that the presence of wilderness acts as an important tonic and antidote to urban-generated stresses and strains. Significantly, it is not necessary for each individual to physically visit each region -- just knowing that such areas exist appears to have a significantly beneficial effect.

Unfortunately, it is possible to "win" a hundred wilderness battles, then lose just one ... after which we have lost forever. It is therefore our responsibility to be constantly vigilant, to add to our priceless store of wilderness whenever possible, and never to make them smaller. After all, we shall never literally have more wilderness than we have now, and we are in great danger of having ever less.

Thank you for your help and I hope I can count on you as a friend of the Washington environment.

Sincerely,

David P. Barash

David P. Barash
6 Bridlewood Circle
Kirkland, WA 98033

cc: Cong. Rod Chandler
Sen. Henry Jackson

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

May 26, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

Please include my statement in the record for the Washington State Wilderness Bill. The hearing will be held on June 3rd in Seattle.

I support Title I, the wilderness recommendations of the Carter administration and the additional areas listed in Title II. However, I strongly urge you to include the Nason Ridge area to the lands of Title II.

Please save these areas by including them in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,
Hennie McHenry

310 East Elm Ave.
Colville, Wa. 99114
May 27, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please include this letter, in support of Washington wilderness as described in S. 837, in the hearing record for June 2 in Spokane.

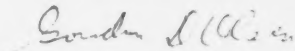
My wife and I support not only Title I, designating as wilderness those areas previously recommended as wilderness, but also expansion of Rare II recommendations listed in Title II.

We strongly oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from existing Goat Rocks Wilderness. Wilderness designations already made should be permanent.

We also support the "soft release/sufficiency" terms which would allow the Forest Service to consider wilderness as an option in Forest planning in the future.

In particular, since I have spent many days in the Salmo-Priest area, I give support to wilderness designation as recommended by the Forest Service. Logging and building roads into this area would be an environmental disaster.

Very truly yours,


Gordon D. Olsen

gdo/bo

Statement for inclusion in the Washington State hearings on wilderness

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This statement is one of personal reaction in support of S. 837 ("Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983") and in opposition to Representative Sid Morrison's attempt to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

The recent attacks on wilderness -- as well as on our national parks' rights -- is simply not acceptable. Once areas are invaded by roads, uncontrolled timber harvesting, and other types of commercial ventures, there is no way to restore them; they are a permanent loss of the people to greedy special interests. We should never allow already protected areas to be deleted from that protection; we need to be adding to our heritage while it is still available.

Therefore, I write in support of both Title I and Title II of Senators Gorton and Jackson's S. 837, which would designate as wilderness not only those areas recommended by the Carter administration but additional ones of importance, specifically -- but certainly not exclusively -- the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge, an area that contains elements of particular importance to those of us with a deep feeling for beauty, elegance, and soul-satisfaction.

Let us not allow more of our heritage to get away from us either by deletion or by lack of foresight. What we lose we can never get back.

Gladys M. Hemenway
Gladys M. Hemenway
2602 So. Union B-503
Tacoma, Washington 98405

Copies to:

Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Congressman Norm Dicks

Laura Lane

WRITER EDITOR SPEAKER CONSULTANT

May 30, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

Re: S 937 Washington
State Wilderness Act
of 1983

Every year I vacation from two to three months in Washington's Cascade Mountains, and after 15 years of wilderness experience in your state I have more than casual interest in S 937 you have introduced. My particular concern is the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area.

I hope you will consider amending Title I of the bill to designate 137,000 acres of the South unit as wilderness, as recommended by the U.S. Forest Service in 1977.

In addition, I hope you will consider amending Title II of the bill, enlarging the Norse Peak Area to include Fife's Rocks and the Pacific Crest Trail.

I am opposed to any arrangement whereby 2,500 acres of the Goat Rocks might be "deleted" from wilderness and made available for commercial use by the White Pass Ski Company. This would set an intolerable precedent.

Please make this letter part of the official hearing record.

Respectfully,

Laura Lane

cc H. John Heinz III
Arlen Specter

Everett, WA
May 25, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I am deeply concerned about the future of our State's Wilderness areas and I wish this letter to be included in the hearing record for June 3 meeting in Seattle.

I am definitely opposed to removing any land from our Wilderness System including our own "Goat Rocks" area, for private profit from public lands and I support keeping Hogback Mt. and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We need more wilderness areas, not less. We were given wilderness areas for the enjoyment of past generations and those to come as per the Wilderness Act of 1964.

I'm particularly in favor of adding to the existing wilderness areas of Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, Pasayten & Mt. Rainier, all of which I have visited and believe should be protected and enlarged.

I strongly support and recommend that the following areas be included in our Wilderness System which are listed in the Senators' Wilderness Bill S. 837:

Boulder River	-	Title II	
Clearwater	-	"	II
Cougar Lakes	-	"	I Norse Pk. II
Glacier Peak	-	"	I
Kettle Range	-		II
Lake Chelan-			
Sawtooth	-		II
Mt. Baker	-		II
Olympics	-		I

I would appreciate any support you can give to protect our present wilderness areas as well as adding any of the above mentioned areas in Bill S.837. Thank you for your time and consideration in this important matter.

Sincerely,

Leona J. Hirman

Leona J. Hirman
3132 Lombard Ave. #3
Everett, WA 98201

May 25, 1983

Statement for the Hearing Record of the Washington State Wilderness Legislation, U.S. Senate, June 3, 1983, Seattle, Washington.

I am writing in support of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I believe that a strong wilderness bill must be passed in Washington State to preserve our incredible natural heritage.

The areas that I am particularly familiar with in the Conservation Proposal are the Clearwater, Lake Chelan, the Olympics, and the Tatoosh and Glacier View areas of Mt. Rainier. For many years conservationists have struggled to save the Clearwater--the last old growth area remaining around Mt. Rainier. The evidence is incontrovertible that the area should be protected as wilderness. I have hiked in Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Olympics, and Mt. Rainier areas extensively and am convinced of the need for wilderness designation for these lands.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion, not only because the Goat Rocks are wilderness, but also because the deletion is a totally unacceptable attack on the wilderness system and the principle of the 1964 act.

I urge you to support the Citizen's Proposal and include all of the acreage requested. I urge you to oppose Rep. Morrison's deletion proposal.

I have followed wilderness legislation in other states, notably Colorado, and I believe that the citizens of Washington State, and of the nation, are entitled to have a portion of the land set aside as wilderness, just as other states have done.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary F. Layman

Mary F. Layman

801 N. "M" St. #2
Tacoma, WA 98403

NANCY L. PURCELL, M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE and ENDOCRINOLOGY
17800 TALBOT ROAD SO. - SUITE "F"
RENTON, WASHINGTON 98055

May 19, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please support permanent preservation of wilderness. I am opposed to Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments. I am in favor of expansion of the Rare II recommendations. I am in favor of limiting road development so that wilderness may remain permanently protected from large use, including logging.

I am supporting protection of wilderness land very strongly, even though I personally am not a hiker, nor a backpacker, nor do I enjoy cross country skiing. As a biologist and as a physician, I feel very strongly that wilderness areas should be protected to allow other species of life to survive in their native habitat. There may come a time when we may need to draw upon this gene pool for development of food resources, if the crops and livestock upon which we traditionally depend now should become blighted.

Please include this letter as part of the record for the hearing on June 3rd, in Seattle, Washington.

Sincerely,

Nancy Purcell

Nancy L. Purcell, M.D.

NP/jd/5/23/83
L14

Greg Schirato
303 W. Dravus
Seattle, Wa. 98119

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson

I am writing to let you know I strongly support the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983", S.837 which you introduced.

There are many critical areas in the RARE II recommendations that should be given wilderness status. Such areas as the Salmo-Priest are important habitat areas for the Caribou, a climax species which is very uncommon in the state of Washington. The proposed Olympic Wilderness Area is also an important wintering area for the Roosevelt Elk. However, all of the RARE II areas are of importance and should receive wilderness designation.

Further, I feel Title II is an important part of the bill. Wilderness Designation for such areas as the Clearwater would be a positive step since much of the surrounding area receives excessively high logging and recreational pressures.

In addition, I feel the Goat Rocks deletion is intollerable. This would set a dangerous precedent by removing land from wilderness designation. Private individuals should not be able to profit by exploiting resources that belong to all individuals.

Roads built in the National Forests would destroy much wildlife habitat and disturb such animals as elk. Ward and Cupal (1980) "Telemetered Heart Rate of Three Elk as Affected By Activity and Human Disturbance" have shown that elk try and maintain at least a 1/2 mile buffer between themselves

and roads. In conclusion, I feel wilderness areas are important because, due to our lack of knowledge of the ecosystem and political pressures often land and resources are poorly managed or exploited, and areas that receive minimal impact and management, such as wilderness areas, are important to conserve for present and future generations.

I would like this letter included in the hearing record in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

Your continued support for wilderness is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Greg Schirato

Greg Schirato
Margaret Schirato

YAKIMA, Wash.
923 So. 18th Ave.
5/22/83

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Wash. D.C. 20510

Senator Max Baucus
Senate Office Building
Wash. D.C. 20510

Re: Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983

Dear Senators Jackson and Baucus:

We will not be able to attend the hearing scheduled for June in connection with S. 837. However, please include this letter in the record.

S. 837 is a definite step in the right direction. Washington's wilderness areas are a precious resource. Their protection is essential to our well-being. We see their value not in terms of short-term marketable commodities. The

still peace of the woods does not have a dollar value. As this respect lessens, our society suffers, for society's worth is enhanced by responsible use and enjoyment of all our natural heritages. We also consider natural ecosystems having value inherently, apart from man's varied relationships with them. Development of our wilderness areas undermines respect for these values.

We favor significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations under Title I of the bill. Also, under Title II, we favor increasing the areas currently protected and including as designated wilderness. The areas of our concern include the Cargai Lakes, Mt Adams, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, Glacier Peak, the Goat Rocks, and Lake Chelan-Siyeh areas. These areas should receive maximum protection with well-defined boundaries.

A separate note regarding the Goat Rocks Representative's Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from

an existing wilderness area clearly
contradicts the philosophy of wilderness
protection. This proposal is completely
unacceptable. It should not receive
your endorsement. As voters in Rep.
Monrini's district, we strongly
oppose his views in this area.

Thank you for your attention
and consideration of the letter.

Paul F. Huey.
Patricia Houts-Huey

cc: Rep. Sid Morrison.

18900 68th Avenue NE G-304
Bothell, Washington 98011

May 23, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson, USS
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Sir:

I would like to request that this letter be included in the official record of the hearings on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. I am submitting this letter in lieu of oral testimony, since I will not be able to attend the hearings.

I believe it is necessary at this time to include all of the areas in Title I and as many areas as possible in Title II in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In terms of total percentage of Washington state's land area that this action would close to resource development, the additional areas are hardly significant. Most of the areas do not support resources that could be extracted economically, and those that do are vitally necessary for watershed protection, preservation of old-growth dependent wildlife, and maintenance of an acceptable level of scenery and recreational opportunities not offered by presently designated wilderness areas.

I do not believe adding the proposed areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System would have any significant effect on employment in the forest product industry, notwithstanding contrary claims that have been made. As long as the forest products industry overcuts its own lands and fails to insure a steady flow of timber from them by managing them for sustained yield, wilderness will be the scapegoat for sagging employment and a supposed shortage of forest products. Because of the low regeneration potential of most of the areas under consideration, allowing timber harvest there would only exacerbate the employment problem, since while some short term jobs might be created, the land would subsequently be unharvestable for a hundred or more years, resulting in a boom-bust employment cycle.

Those lands under consideration in your bill for wilderness classification are the most beautiful remaining areas outside the present wilderness system, and they are some of the most beautiful places in the world. Clearly areas with such overwhelming aesthetic, wildlife, watershed, recreational and educational values are not the place for logging, mining, geothermal exploration and other types of resource extraction. If we cannot leave this minute fraction of our total land area untouched and are in such dire need of the minimal resources

they support that we cannot afford to leave them for our children to appreciate, we are indeed a very poor nation. Even 15 years ago, it seemed reasonable to believe that formal protective status was necessary for only some of the most priceless areas, since others would presumably be managed so as to retain their unique and precious values without such protection. However, with the rapidly increasing pressure from resource and development interests to permanently change the character of all remaining roadless areas, it is clear that only wilderness protection will accomplish the necessary goal of preserving those which are worthy of retention in their untouched state. If we decide decades from now that the determination to preserve them was unwise, we can always change our minds. However, once wilderness is roaded, mined and logged, we cannot later reverse our commitment of the land. Wilderness is a non-renewable resource.

Those areas in Title II which I believe are particularly deserving of wilderness protection are the following:

1. Clearwater, Norse Peak and Glacier View (plus Tatoosh and Cougar Lks.) Mt. Rainier National Park was created long ago, its boundaries drawn with straight lines, long before anyone imagined that the competition for various uses of the adjacent areas would become such a heated issue. All of these areas are every bit as beautiful as those within the park, one of the most magical places on earth. Much of the areas support old-growth necessary for spotted owl habitat and other wildlife, and they contain priceless high elevation areas with splendid meadows and views.

2. Dark Divide (the six Forest Service roadless tracts). The Gifford Pinchot National Forest as a whole has been so badly mismanaged over the past 25 years that very little of it remains in a pristine condition. The Dark Divide-Shark Rock-Craggy Peak areas is almost the only place we can still go and see how beautiful the forestlands of Washington were before the white man came and cut them down. This area must be protected from further road construction and logging. The same can be said of Indian Heaven, much of which also has great cultural and historical significance for the Native Americans.

3. Boulder River. This is almost the only unlogged virgin valley forest remaining in the Puget Sound area and is extremely popular with recreationists in all seasons. Three Fingers and Whitehorse Mountain are among the most spectacular peaks in the state and provide stunning scenery in the backyard of the major population centers. What little remains of the surrounding area that has not been roaded and logged should be preserved.

4. Mt. Baker. The presently roadless areas were amazingly not included in the North Cascades National Park, even though

it has been recognized for most of this century that a national park should include these areas. The southeast side of the mountain is being so heavily logged that it is already beginning to resemble the infamous south side of Mt. St. Helens, rising over a sea of stumps. Unfortunately, the north side of Mt. Baker is also beginning to show signs of this type of development. This trend absolutely must be stopped by wilderness designation for those areas remaining roadless. There is no reason why spectacular Mt. Baker should be unprotected while all the other Washington volcanoes have been given some type of protective status. The adjacent Noisy-Diobsud, Tomyhoi-Silesia and Twin Sisters areas have all of the same priceless characteristics as areas that were included in the North Cascades National Park.

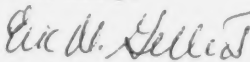
5. Eagle Rock. Here is another area like the Boulder River which contains spectacular alpine scenery and, even now, still some old-growth valley forests which are rapidly being liquidated. The area also shares with the Boulder River area the short distance from major population centers. The part of this area remaining roadless must be preserved. It is a shame that the nearby Ragged Ridge roadless area was not included in Title II, being as it is a block of roadless, trailless, totally pristine wildland with outstanding ultra-primitive recreation opportunities unusually close to the Puget Sound cities.

6. Salmo-Priest. This area provides critical habitat for the precious, rare caribou, now numbering only 20. This unusual resource faces certain extinction if its habitat is not absolutely protected from any type of exploitation.

Although these are the areas in Title II of greatest personal significance to me, I strongly encourage wilderness designation for all the others as well. In addition, I vehemently oppose any attempts such as that proposed by Rep. Morrison to delete any acreage from presently designated wilderness areas. No evidence has been presented demonstrating that Miriam Creek and Hogback Mtn. in the Goat Rock Wilderness do not possess all the characteristics suiting them for wilderness designation. This is clearly a totally unwarranted scheme designed solely to increase the profits of the operators of the White Pass Ski Area. Indeed, the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness does not include many of the roadless ridges and forests which are an integral part of the area, and I am glad to see these included in Title II.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views on this timely issue.

Sincerely,



Eric N. Gellert

5/24/83

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
US Senate
Washington DC

Re: S 837-
Washington Wilderness Act

Dear Sirs:

I am writing you to have my comments included in the record of your hearings scheduled on the bill for June 2 and 3, 1983. I will not be able to appear on those dates but want my thoughts included in the record.

I am disappointed that I received no response from either of you to my letter of 3/19/83 regarding this subject.

I am an Oregon attorney, ornithologist, fisherman, and backpacker who is concerned about management of all our federal lands. I will be visiting the proposed Congor Lakes Area this weekend. This entire area, including Greenwater River Valley, and the Rattlesnake drainage should be included under Title I of your bill.

I support all areas included in the bill under Title I - these are not sufficient to support the bill as it stands. These F.S. recommendations are wholly inadequate, and are based on the biased and discredited RARE-II process. The affect of California v. Berglund-Block has legally proven this, we look to you for a reasoned resolution of this long standing controversy.

I support the "Conservationist Wilderness Proposal" covering 2.5 million acres spread over the state in diverse habitats, including protection of wild life habitat and watershed.

This proposal is balanced and will leave over 85% of the states commercial forest land available for timber production.

I support the "sufficiency" language used in your bill and would oppose any substitution of the "hard" release language.

I support inclusion of the following areas in Title I - for protection as Congressionally designated areas.

- (1) Boulder River - 83,000 acres
- (2) Clearwater - old growth, watershed values

- (3) Cougar Lakes - 280,000 acres total
 Norse Peak -
 including Greenwater Valley and Norse Peak
 areas.
- (4) Dark Divide
- (5) Eagle Rock - 34,000 acres
- (6) Glacier Peak Additions - 270,000
- (7) Windy Heaven - 21,500 - important
 historical and recreational values. I have
 hiked in this exceptional area. The
 G. Pindot forest badly needs to have
 some designated wilderness added.
- (8) Kettle Range - critical habitat for lynx,
 cougar, eagles, important undisturbed watershed.
 I have hiked here and it is definitely wild.
- (9) Sawtooth-Chelan; 110,000
- (10) Mt. Baker - 275,000
- (11) Olympics
- (12) Selkirk-Priest; 75,000 - Idaho & Washington;
 I have been to this area, which is
 critical habitat for woodland caribou, a
 newly listed endangered species. This area
 also supports the only Washington
 habitat for grizzly bear, threatened
 species, moose, and Rocky Mtn. timber
 wolf. I feel this area must be
 included in any bill -

The proposal should include the
 RARE-II proposed area, plus the Crownell
 Mtn/Uncoas Creek area, Mankato-
 Sheddoff Divide, and Upper Hughes
 Meadows and Jackson Creek in Idaho.

No F.S. rationale for clear cutting
 these areas make sense. The British
 Columbian F.S. has dealt with the
 spruce-bark beetles by an effective
 program of selective low-impact
 salvage - not massive clear cuts
 that bring erosion, habitat loss,
 and eventually more clear cuts.

- (13) Mt Adams Additions
- (14) Goat Rocks Additions
- (15) Pasayten Adds.
- (16) Mt. Rainier (Tatoosh & Glacier View areas).

Finally, I oppose strenuously to
 Cong. Morrison Scheme to delete 2500 acres
 from the Goat Rocks Wilderness for commercial
 development. The idea is immediately
 bad planning because it would eliminate
 prime back country, crossed by the Pacific
 Crest Trail, and would probably preclude
 any further consideration of the adjacent

further planning area.

Far worse is the basic idea of cutting into the declared wilderness system or potential, speculative commercial exploitation. This smacks of James Watt at his most outrageous. This plan is an attack on the very system itself and its integrity. This unprecedented deletion in exploitation is unacceptable in any form, and I do not believe could maneuver through the House Interior Committee.

Please advise me of any changes in your bill, and keep me informed as it is marked-up and heads through Congress. Even though I am not a Washington resident I feel a real stake in this legislation.

I would also ask you both to support HR 1149, the Oregon Wilderness Bill, in its present form without deletions. It is the best resolution of our RARE-II problem.

Sincerely,

cc - J. Durning
Witchell
Boxer
Louray

Jeffrey Crook

27691 SE Haley Rd.
Boring OR 97009

8431 - 216th S. W.
Edmonds, Wash. 98020
May 27, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

I urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

Please oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. It is your imperative responsibility not to allow desecration of our Wilderness System in Washington State.

I want this letter to be included in the Wilderness/Anti Wilderness hearing records to be held June 3rd in Seattle, Washington.

Sincerely,

Dema Howard

Dema Howard

I will appreciate a response informing me as to your position in the Wilderness issue - ie preservation of Wilderness or development

2309 Monroe Ave
Everett, WA 98203
May 26, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

On June 2nd and 3rd, Congressional Hearings are scheduled in the State of Washington to consider the fate of the wilderness areas of Washington. It is of my concern that the current wilderness areas be preserved as such, and that roadless areas being considered for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System should indeed be added.

As an avid hiker, backpacker, and climber, I personally know the joy and peace I feel when traveling in the wilderness areas of Washington. Their beauty is truly outstanding and it would be a crime NOT to protect these areas so that future generations can also enjoy them.

I urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness and include the following areas as wilderness in Washington State: Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak Addition, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, Salmo-Priest, and the additions to Mt Adams, Goat Rocks, Mt Rainier and Pasayten. I also urge you to oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. Leave the Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include this letter in your hearing statement on June 2nd and June 3rd, as I can not attend any of those scheduled. And please save our wilderness for future generations.

Sincerely,

Margie Ferstl

Margie Ferstl

May 27, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson

I am writing to you in support of S. 437, The "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983."

These areas & totally support to be included in the Wilderness Act.

1. Boulder River
2. Clearwater
3. Cougar Lakes both North and South Units.
4. Dark Divide
5. Eagle Rock
6. Glacier Peak Additions
7. Indian Heaven
8. Juniper Forest
9. Kettle Range
10. Lake Chelan - Sawtooth
11. Mt. Baker
12. Olympics
13. Salmo - Priest
14. Additions to Existing Wilderness areas:
 1. Mt. Adams
 2. Goat Rocks
 3. Pasayten
 4. Mt Rainier (Tatoosh and Glacier View)
 15. Abercrombie - Hooknose

16. Chopaka Mountain
17. Potosi Islands
18. Tiffany
19. Higgins Mountain
20. Alonza - Copper - Sibley

However I am opposed to Rep. Laid Morris-
- sons radical scheme to delete 2,500 acres
from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness area.

Rep. Morrisons proposal is an attack
on the National Wilderness System itself.

This deletion would create an unpreceden-
- ted trend removing land from Wilderness areas
for a "private profit from public lands" ploy,
such as the speculative expansion of the White
Past Lake area.

I wish at this time to Thank you for
Co-sponsoring S. 837. and would like to ask
you if you will place this letter on the
hearing record.

Thank
you

Sincerely

Warren Fetter

Douglas B. Lindsay
 Apt. 7 668 Wildwood Blvd. S.W.
 Issaquah, Wa. 98027
 5/25/83

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 U.S. Senate
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

(Please include this in the hearing record)

I am writing in support of the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I especially wish to emphasize the importance of the Clearwater, Cougar Lakes and the Hamma Hamma River valley of the Olympics. Please use your influence to include these many areas in wilderness legislation.

I also wish to voice my complete and whole-hearted opposition to any deletions from the Goat Rocks Wilderness. The plan proposed by Rep. Morrison sets a terrible precedent. Please stop such attacks on already protected areas.

Respectfully, Douglas
 Lindsay

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

1839 South 124
Seattle wa 98168
May 22, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

When I was younger I used to hike some of the wilderness trails. Now, I cannot. But though I may never again see the isolated places that challenged, satisfied & healed my spirit, I protest the opening of the roadless areas. Just to know there is an wilderness but there is a good feeling.

Already we crowded the other inhabitants of the earth, some to extinction. Can't we leave what's left?

Please take note of my opinion & do include it in the hearing record.

Keep the timber cutters & developers out of our wilderness. Let every scrap of land you can - to the protected area.

Very truly yours
Florence M. Evans

1929 2nd St., Apt. 3
 Marysville, WA 98270
 May 24, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
 Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am grateful to you and Senator Gorton for introducing Senate Bill 837. I heartily approve of all the recommendations for wilderness, but would like to see the areas listed in Title II designated as wilderness along with the RARE II recommendations.

There are several reasons for setting aside our land for wilderness, only one of which is recreation. However, I believe that is one very important reason, even if all of us don't have the physical strength or inclination to go into wilderness. Thousands of people do have, and countless numbers in the future will have. If we don't save our land now, it won't be there in the future in its pristine state for anyone to enjoy. Once roads are built, development will follow, and land once developed will never revert to wilderness. I am only a mild hiker, and thus unfamiliar personally with many of the controversial areas, but several I do recognize as ones I want protected by wilderness status, for the reason that they are readily accessible, and possible to be enjoyed by those who don't climb, backpack or hike too vigorously. They are Lake Valhalla, Cady Creek and Boulder River.

I am greatly opposed to the Goat Rocks deletions proposed by Representative Sid Morrison. What good is the establishment of wilderness if it can be removed and destroyed at any time? Let us not set a precedent for removing wilderness for the benefit of an individual or organization. Wilderness belongs to all of us.

I would like to see the "sufficiency" clause omitted, if at all possible.

Please include this letter in the hearings record of the Washington Wilderness Bill Hearing in Seattle, June 3, 1983.

Sincerely

Noelle Corbin

Noelle Corbin

Same letter to Senator Gorton
 Copy to Representative Al Swift

313 N. 32nd Ave.
 Yakima, Wa. 98402
 May 24, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing concerning the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

I support Title I of this bill. I also believe that all of Title II areas should be included. Of special concern to me is the proposed Cougar Lake Wilderness. I urge the addition of the North Unit which includes the Horse Park to Sips Lake area.

Representative Dig Morrison's Goat Rocks Reclamation should be defeated. The Goat Rocks Wilderness has been protected since 1946. To give some of this wilderness away to commercial interests is not acceptable because of the precedent it would set. To do this would be an attack upon the entire wilderness system. There is room for expansion of the area up that is rising without taking the wilderness. Fog Bank and Marion Creek should be left in the wilderness system and the Pacific Crest trail left intact.

The Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes are areas that I have hiked and backpacked. Much as I love the mountains, this is not the primary reason I support wilderness. These are:

Wilderness habitats are necessary to provide a refuge for wild life and the only living space for the species that can survive in no other place.

Most old growth forest that remains is on steep slopes. The forest serves a best purpose if left wooded.

Wilderness serves as important watershed areas to prevent erosion and too fast run-off of water for irrigation, etc.

I want to thank you for introducing the Washington State Wilderness Bill of 1983. I hope that you will do everything you can to secure its passage through Congress - with the changes and additions noted in this letter.

Yours truly,
 Murel L. Answord

Please include this letter in the
record of hearings on this bill.

23 May 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

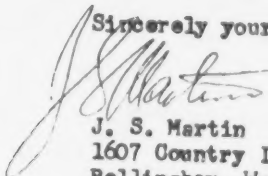
Since I cannot attend one of the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness I am writing to you and hope you will make this letter part of the hearing record.

Your S. 837 pleased me very much and my hope is the lands designated in both parts I and II will become parts of our wilderness system. Before a wheelchair caught up with me I enjoyed the Mount Baker areas as well as many other such areas in the western states. My children are now getting that same pleasure and drawing strength from the wilderness. In a few years I hope my grandchildren will have the same chance.

I feel sorry for those individuals who claim wilderness is inaccessible and that scenic areas should be available for anyone with a car to enjoy. We need both but the experience is not the same. Now that I am confined to "sightseeing" by car I still enjoy a beautiful scene. But that is not the same as being immersed in the wilderness, preferably with no stranger within sight or sound.

Wilderness is only as inaccessible as you wish to make it. It is fortunate, of course, that relatively few actually enter it. By definition wilderness cannot be crowded. Increasing numbers of our rapidly increasing population are using wilderness and we have not enough of it. I hope you will fight for all the wilderness we can have. The values are perpetual. Values of non-wilderness lands never are.

Sincerely yours,



J. S. Martin
1607 Country Lane
Bellingham, Wn. 98225

Mrs. J. Roy Bruce
15620 - 21st Ave. S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98166

May 23, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am grovelly concerned about the serious threat to our Wilderness areas and the proposed additions to these areas. The proposed additions (Rare I and Rare II) came after long, careful studies and thoughtful revisions to accommodate the protection of irreplaceable areas for future generations of this nation, i.e., people, animals and plants through preservation of streams-vital to our precious water supplies - the soils, in other words, to help preserve our fast deteriorating ecosystem and to provide respite for all - now and in the future.

Business interests and economic needs have been carefully considered already in the Rare I + II deliberations, so I strongly urge that you, our important elected representative, do all in your power to secure these price-less areas now as once they go unprotected these jewels of the public's treasure will be

gone forever - irreplaceable at any price.

I'm a concerned Grandmother, who has firsthand knowledge of the Great Depression - who remembers Pres. Coolidge and has observed the presidents since then. Pres. Reagan's policies in the area of protecting and preserving the environment worry me more than any other presidents' ever have. I fear he knows not what he is doing and his policies are again establishing the "Robber Barons" under Secy. Watt, especially. (Thank heavens for the ^{Mr.} Ruckelshaus appointment to head the EPA!)

The pressures upon you are tremendous, but please do not trade away our National Heritage represented by these wilderness areas now under discussion.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary Robins Bruce
(Mrs. J. Roy Bruce)
15620 21st Ave. SW
Seattle, WA 98166

P.S. Thank you and Senator Jordon for Senate Bill 837 and please include ^{the area} on the Wilderness Hearings Testimony of June 3, 83, in Seattle.
ms

SCOTTY CIMINO
24664 THREE BLVD NE
KINGSTON
WA 98346

1

5-25-83

Dear Senator Jackson,

I support the proposed Mount Baker Wilderness. Please include this letter in the written testimony on the Washington State Wilderness Bill. Four areas are of special concern to me.

(1) Mount Baker itself is a thermally active volcano, has many active glaciers and offers spectacular scenery.

(2) Twin Sister Mountains, one of two major outcroppings of olivine in the U.S. which supports unique botanical ecosystems. Includes Green Creek drainage easily accessed ~~for~~ old growth forest.

(3) Church Mountain - Excelsior Ridge
Tommyhoi Peak - Winchester Mt -
American Border Peak - unparalleled scenic grandeur.

(4) Mt Watson - Watson Lakes. Noisy creek. This area abutts the trail-less and remote Green & Berden Lakes area of the North Cascades Ntl Park. This area should remain wilderness to protect the "wild" area from

greater intrusion. Watson Lakes
Watson Peak & Narsy creek are
deserving in their own rights as
great recreation areas fishing and
climbing, hiking x-country skiing
and old growth forest.

Thank you for your efforts on
our behalf.

Sincerely
Scotty. Linn

P.O. Box 404
 Pasco, Wash.
 May 23, 1983

Sen. Henry M Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sen. Jackson:

Please
 include in hearing
 record - Spokane
 June 2, 1983

Re: Wilderness

1. Please support the Citizens' Conservation proposal for Washington wilderness. We are very anxious to have the additions made - with boundaries governed by ecological reasons - not political considerations. We especially are glad to see the Juniper Forest on the list.
2. We strongly oppose Rep. Morrison's bill to delete the Goat Rocks wilderness.

2)

To Sen. Henry M. Jackson
from Helen M. Gregson
Pasco, Wash.

Page 2 - May 23, 1983

We support leaving
Hogback Mt. and Minier-
Creek in the National
Wilderness Preservation
System.

3. Living here in south
central Washington,
we appreciate trees and
other flora and the wildlife.

We do not approve of
your clearcutting policy.
We hope you will preserve
the wonderful scenery for
all of the people. Leveling hills
as in the Seattle area is very
sad indeed. Sincerely,

P.B.

NO on the MX!

Helen M. Gregson (Mrs. Robert L.)

P.O. Box 404
 Pasco, Wash.
 May 23, 1983

Sen. Henry M Jackson, Nat. Resources Com.
 Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D C.
 Dear Senator Jackson:

Re: S. 457

We strongly oppose this Reagan-backed bill - à la James Watt.

We do not approve of gutting the 1971 "Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act." It would remove important protections for these animals. Don't let them be sold for slaughter. There is no protection in transportation for them in this bill. And adopters need to prove they are humane to their animals. How would "Wild Horse Annie" feel to know this after all her efforts? Please help the animals. Sincerely, (Mr. Robert L.)
 Helen M Gregson

5/25/83

Dear Sen. Jackson,

Please include this statement in the record of the Congressional Hearings on Wilderness.

I support the "Washington Wilderness Act of 1983" and I strongly oppose Sen. Morrison's idea to delete 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks wilderness.

Sincerely,
Barbara Pette



2140 Hudson Rd. Port Angeles
WA 98362
May 18. 83.

A LETTER TO BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD
OF THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON WILDERNESS

While applauding Senators Jackson and Gorton for taking action to move a wilderness bill through Congress, there is the threat that S 837 might turn into an "anti wilderness bill. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete Hogback Ridge and Miriam Creek from the Goat Rocks wilderness area is a direct attack on the National Wilderness System itself. The very essence of wilderness is permanence and this deletion of the Goat Rocks area from publicly owned lands, in order to benefit private business, threatens all wilderness areas with possible future encroachment. A bill posing such a threat is unacceptable. The roadless areas set aside and designated for protection by previous administrations are limited and must remain protected from unlimited greed! Forest Service near-sightedness and the heavy influence of industry as seen in the RARE II study, must be strongly opposed, if any wilderness is to be left to protect invaluable, vital watershed for future generations survival.

We strongly oppose cutting a single acre from wilderness areas and respectfully urge the adoption of: Washington citizens "CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS"

- 1 Donald G. McLean 1219 Mt Pleasant Rd, Port Angeles, Wa
- 2 Frances C. McLean " " " "
- 3 Loren Schmitt 2154 W 4th Port Angeles Wa
- 4 Lou Sarna 106 Maple Lane, Port Angeles Wa
- 5 Glen Michals 816 Kendall Port Orchard, Wa
- 6 Ellen Olson 631 E 5th St PA
- 7 Oliver W. Jackson 1130 Craig Ave. P.A.
- 8 Esther A Jackson " " " "
- 9 Sandra L. Matsenbraug 26818 Edgewater Blvd.
Poulsbo WA
- 10 Albert M. Machin 419 Dashon Ave., Port Angeles, Wa.
- 11 Rosa A. Andis 1017 Mt. Angeles Rd., Port Angeles WA. 98362
- 12 David H Taylor 101 E 5th St Port Angeles WA 98362
- 13 Janet E. Nichol 816 Kendall Port Orchard, WA. 98366
- 14 Marilyn Dlyskus 246 Kirner Sequim, WA. 98382
- 15 John R. Stephens 246 Kirner Rd. Sequim, WA 98382
- 16 Craig Peckover 707 MILWAUKEE DR PORT ANGELES, WA
- 17 Len Schmitt 2154 W 4th Port Angeles. Wa.
- 18 F. Edward Rahrloch 3720 Lakedale Rd Port Angeles. Wa
- 19 Guyra R. Vanderhoof 3280 Durward Rd Port Angeles, Wa

- 20 Dorotea Morgan 1740 Hiway 112 West Port Angeles
Heph. 98362
- 21 Wayne Ostlund 1502 Corner Road Port Angeles
WA 98362
- 22 ~~Ed~~ Kossowitz 4140 Hiway 112W Port Angeles
- 23 ~~Walt~~ Kossowitz 4140 Hiway 112W PORT ANGELES
- 24 Eleanor C. Foster 1449 View Vista Mobile Ph. Port Angeles, Wa.
- 25 Jack Morrison Box 2190 French Lick Bay Rd Port Angeles
WA 98362
- 26 Neil Hahn 1701 Dangerous Sequim Wa.
- 27 Janine Kossowitz 4140 Hwy 112W Port Angeles WA
- 28 Eleanor Samra 106 Apple Lane Port Angeles, WA
98362
- 29 Edna Beubler 106 Apple Lane Port Angeles 98362
- 30 Maria D. Faller 7140 Quaker Rd Port Angeles WA 98362

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

Present address
Box 181 Deer Harbor
WA 98243
July 21, 53

Sen Henry A. Jackson
Washington DC

Dear Scoop,

I write again to urge you - although I don't think it's necessary - to support your 33837 in every way possible. I think the additions to the Glacier Peaks Wilderness are especially important. Also to allow deletion of part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness for other development would be absolutely unacceptable.

As a life-long field biologist familiar with most of the areas proposed for wilderness in both Title I and II of 33837, I feel deeply that the preservation of all these areas becomes increasingly important for the health and happiness of our country.

Sincerely,

Frank Richardson
Zoology Professor, Emer.

Please make part
of the official
record.

Brad Hampton
5414 Latona Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105

THE Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
WASHINGTON D.C. 20515

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON:

I FAVOR ADDING LAND TO THE EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN THE STATE. I SUPPORT THE CITIZENS' CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS. AS A RESIDENT OF SEATTLE I HAVE HAD NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES TO ENJOY THE WILDERNESS AREAS AND PROPOSED AREAS AROUND GLACIER PEAK, MT. RAVIER, AND MT. BAKER. I PLAN TO USE THE GOAT ROCKS, ~~the~~ INDIAN HEAVEN AND OTHER PROPOSED AREAS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

I STRONGLY FEEL THAT PROTECTING SUCH AREAS THROUGH WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS ONE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE ACTIONS WE CAN TAKE TO INSURE THE GREAT HERITAGE OF OUR NATION.

I REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE MADE OF THE HEARING RECORD AS I WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON WILDERNESS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 3, 1983 IN SEATTLE.

SINCERELY,

Brad Hampton

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson;

I am writing this letter to lend my support to the adoption of Wilderness status for the Salmo-Priest area of northeastern Washington State and to urge that the acreage be somewhat increased over that proposed in the Senate Wilderness Bill.

Eastern Washington is one of the most productive areas of the state agriculturally. A large portion of the land is allocated to agriculture, lumber industry and Indian reservation property. There remain only a few regions significant enough to merit preservation as Wilderness lands. Among these areas the Salmo-Priest is clearly the most outstanding. Vanishing species such as the Grizzly Bear and Mountain Caribou call the Salmo-Priest home. In order to insure the continued protection of this vital area it is necessary that the proposed acreage as well as the Crowell Mountain / Uncas Gulch, Leola / Mankato Mountain and Shedroof divide additions be designated

as Wilderness.

The Salmo - Priest needs to be protected for the enjoyment of the public and the preservation of the wild heritage that has contributed so much to the uniqueness of life in Eastern Washington.

P.S. Kindly include these comments in the Official Hearing Record of the Washington Wilderness Bill

Sincerely Yours;

Byron Blomquist
NW 605 Fisk #10
Pullman, WA 99163

P. O. Box 36
Concrete, Washington
May 17, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Henry Jackson:

I will be unable to attend the hearing in Seattle on June 3, 1983, regarding the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness, but would like this to be included in the hearing record.

I am very much in favor of the Proposal and would like very much for the areas involved to become wilderness areas. We need more wilderness and there is only a limited amount of land that is suited to such a designation.

I would like to see all these areas protected, but my main concerns are the areas I am personally familiar with, the Mount Baker area first of all. I have hiked and skied there many times and find the beauty superb and beyond compare. If nothing else in the state is saved, that should be. Also I am interested in the Boulder River area and the Glacier Peak Wilderness additions, as I am fond of them also. They too are exceptional in beauty, serenity, and grandeur. They just absolutely must be saved for future generations to enjoy.

Please do what you can to prevent Representative Morrison from having some of the Goat Rocks Wilderness area deleted. That should not occur. That is going backwards.

I am very pleased that you have taken a stand to protect the wilderness. Good work!

Sincerely,

Virginia M. Walsh
Virginia M. Walsh

P.O. Box 944
Spokane, WA 99210
May 19, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Henry Jackson:

I am writing to urge ^{you} to include Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additons to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

As a member of the Spokane Hobniler Hiking Club we are concerned that our wild areas be maintained--not only for our wild life but for the preservation of our trails.

Please include my letter in the Hearing Record.

Sincerely,

Margaret L. McNeil

MARIA A. PATTEN
2140 Hudson Rd. Port Angeles
Wa. 98362
May 17. 83.

A LETTER TO BE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD
OF THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON WILDERNESS

While applauding Senators Jackson and Gorton for taking action to move a wilderness bill through Congress, there is the threat that S 837 might turn into an "anti wilderness" bill. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete Hogback Ridge and Miriam Creek from the Goat Rocks wilderness area is a direct attack on the National Wilderness System itself. The very essence of wilderness is permanence and this deletion of the Goat Rocks area from publicly owned lands, in order to benefit private business, threatens all wilderness areas with possible future encroachment. A wilderness bill posing such a threat is unacceptable. The roadless areas set aside and designated for protection by previous administrations are limited and must remain protected from unlimited greed! The Forest Service near-sightedness and the heavy influence of industry as seen in the RARE II study, must be strongly opposed, if any wilderness to be left to protect invaluable watershed for future generations.

I strongly oppose cutting a single acre from wilderness areas and respectfully urge the adoption of: Washington citizens "CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR WASHINGTON WILDERNESS"

Maria A. Patten
copies sent to Sen. H. Jackson, Sen. S. Gorton & Rep. A. Swift

21709 N.E. 18th Way
Redmond, WA. 98052

May 18, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I grew up by the sea in Australia and dearly love the ocean. However, since moving to Washington State I have a very definite new love - that of the Wilderness.....tree covered, roadless mountains. I feel I'll do all in my power to protect the beauty of Washington State - it is such a fulfilling, peaceful feeling to hike miles into the "wilderness", the quiet peaceful night and days with no cars, ORV's, radios. Please let us save all that we possible can for future generations.

Cougar Lakes is high on our hiking list, along with all of Mt. Rainier National Park, Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker area. Also, all of the Olympic National Forest.

The purpose of this letter is to have you include it for the "hearing" record on June 3 in Seattle, for the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

Unfortunately the U.S. Forest Service seems to love desecrating all within it's reach - just by the way whatever did happen to the replanting system??

Please do all in your power to oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. I also support leaving Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System - just for the record.

We have a beautiful state - there aren't too many areas left with such beauty and homes for the wild life.....please let's keep it.

Sincerely,

Bill Hein

Bill Hein - supported by
Clarence Hein, husband
Timothy Hein, son
Andrew Hein, son.

May 17, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Senator Jackson,

I am writing in support of the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness areas. As there are many wild areas in our state still unprotected from development, I urge you to support all legislation preserving these areas as natural areas.

With the approaching hearings on Senate Bill #837, I hope you, as spokesman for our state and interests, appreciate the urgent need to designate, and expand, the RARE II recommendations for wilderness areas. Along with the Title I areas recommended by the Carter administration, it is essential that the areas listed under Title II also be included in the proposal for the National Wilderness Preservation system.

All the areas in Titles I and II are invaluable to the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest. With so much of the earth being cleared, developed, and eventually exhausted, we must wisely use this chance to protect these areas. Too often action is taken before careful thought, with tragic results to all life. Our beautiful wild areas are too precious to sacrifice.

In particular, I am familiar with the Cougar Lakes, Glaciar Peak, and Mt. Rainier areas. These isolated, life-sustaining and life-giving areas have given me some of the most peaceful days of joy I have known.

As a "transplant" from Iowa, where clearing and development have leveled the land to the point of offering little for pure aesthetic enjoyment, I've come to cherish the mountains and wild areas of Washington. They are part of my life and I deeply resent any plans to exploit, in any way, what "belongs" to all of us, not just to developers, miners, or legislators.

Please include this letter in the hearing record for bil #837. And please consider deeply the long term consequences of how we treat our land, which is ultimately our life support.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Peace to you,

Mona Christian

Mona Christian

Senator Jackson, May 16 - 1983

Dear Mr. Senator,

I am in support of the Conservation Proposal for Wilderness For Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Clark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak Additions, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Dange, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker Olympics, Salmo - Priest, Mt. Adams additions, Goat Rocks additions, Pasayten Additions, Tatoosh and Glacier View. I oppose the proposed deletion from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. Kindly include my letter in the hearing record. Thank You,

Very truly yours

Bertha O. Egerton

317-5-121-ST

Box 45105

Tacoma

Wash - 98444

Edward B Shaffer
 5413 34th Ave SE
 Lacey WA 98503
 5/16/83

Honorable Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please put this letter in the record of
 the Senate hearing on wilderness 6/3/83.
 I AM UNABLE TO ATTEND.

I support the Citizens' Conservation
 Proposal for Washington Wilderness. I
 have hiked in and enjoyed the Hood
 Canal-Olympics, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes,
 Goat Rock Additions, Mt Batey, Lake
 Chelan-Sawtooth, Glacier Peak Additions,
 AND Kettle Range Areas I know from
 personal experience their suitability for
 inclusion in the wilderness system.

They are outstanding scenic areas,
As yet unspoiled.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's bill to
delete a portion of the Goat Rocks
Wilderness. I have hiked that area
too. It is high quality wilderness.
It shouldn't be given up so some
private parties can be making
money off of public lands. It
would be a dangerous precedent
to delete a portion of existing
wilderness that has been dedicated to
all of our future generations.

Thank you for listening to my
views.

Sincerely,
Edward B. Shaffer
Edward B. Shaffer

georgie friedenberg

May 19th

Honorable Henry Jackson,

I am writing to you as a concerned citizen regarding the future of our wilderness areas.

We, in Washington State, are blessed with natural scenic beauty and wildlife beyond that of most states in this country.

After living seven years in New York City, I feel very fortunate to be living in a place where one has a sense of freedom and space.

I urge you to support the citizens' conservation proposal for Washington wilderness; in particular:

1. Glacier Peak Additions
2. Mt. Baker
3. Lake Chelan - Sawtooth

4. Boulder River
5. Olympics
6. Salmo-Puget
7. Cougar Lakes
8. Pasayten Aditons

Also urge you to oppose
Representative Morrison's
Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sergio Estrada
41st District

Belleuve
Please include this letter in the
hearing record; the hearing to be
held in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

2155 Delata Drive
Bellingham, WA 98226
May 18, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Please include the following in the record for Washington State Wilderness hearings to be held on June 2 and on June 3, 1983 in response to Senate Bill 837.

1. We support Title I of S.B. 837.
However the boundaries should be delineated and, in some cases, expanded.
2. We believe that all areas included in Title II of S.B. 837 should be made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The boundaries should also be delineated.

3. We support the "soft release/sufficiency compromise" provisions of S.B. 837
4. We oppose Rep. Morrisons Goat Rocks wilderness deletion. We desire that Hogback Mtn. and Mission Creek remain wilderness.

We are very familiar with two of the areas in Title II. They are the Boulder River and the Mt. Baker areas.

Both areas have attractions for people of all ages and outdoor interests. The trailheads are easily accessible to the population of Northwestern Washington.

The Boulder River boundary should extend a distance beyond the drainage divide.

Sincerely,

Eileen Tucker

H. V. Tucker

P.O. Box 430
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

5/16/83

Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton:

This letter is in reference to the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 (S.837), and should be entered as written testimony for the public hearings in Seattle on June 3, 1983.

Generally I commend you for initiating this legislation. However, several important problems remain.

1) Numerous large tracts of roadless areas were omitted, or considered in insufficient detail.

A. Among the most important is the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area. This area should receive immediate inclusion in the bill. It provides breeding territory for certain Threatened and Endangered raptor species. It would provide a valuable buffer zone between North Cascades National Park and the encroaching high levels of habitat destruction and human activity in parts of the adjacent Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

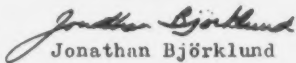
B. Another important area which was completely omitted was the Salmo-Priest area in the Selkirk Mountains in northeastern Washington. This wilderness contains the state's last remaining populations of caribou and Threatened grizzly bear.

2) The provision for removing 2,500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to accomodate the proposed expansion of a ski area is totally irresponsible. Such a proposal is unprecedented in the country. The Wilderness Act of 1964 states that once an area is designated as wilderness it is to be protected for future generations.

3) I strongly support the "Conservationist's Wilderness Proposal", which is more complete and thorough than your legislation. It is a well-balanced proposal that calls for wilderness areas in many diverse ecosystems and geographic areas. It would leave 85% of the state's commercial forest land in timber production.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Jonathan Björklund

2216

May 18, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to voice my support for S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" and against S. 49. As you may gather, the concept of wilderness is very important to me. The Alaska National Hunting Bill, S. 49, would declassify 12 million acres from national park or monument status, as you probably know. We have too many gun-happy people in this country already. Why encourage them, even if they do spend big bucks up there?

I am also opposed to Rep. Morrison's proposal to delete 2500 acres from the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. A visit to any ski resort in summer is ample testimony to the ugliness they create.

Sincerely,



Verna Ness
705 S. 137th Pl.
Seattle, Wa. 98168

1515 Barrel Sp. Lane
Bellingham, WA 98226
May 18, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to ask your support of the Washington Wilderness Bill coming up in Congress this summer. I am particularly concerned about the Mt. Baker area. I have done a lot of hiking in the area, & have seen a range of people from age 5-70. It is a heavily used area.

I want to thank you for introducing the bill, & hope you will continue to support it.

Sincerely,
Ellen Jacobs

Include this letter in the hearing records.

May 19, 1983



USS Canopus (AS-34)

To Hon Senator Henry M. Jackson,

I am writing this letter to let you know
I support the citizens Conservation proposal
for Washington Wilderness. The following seventeen
areas I support.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Boulder River | 11. Mt. Baker |
| 2. Clearwater | 12. Olympics |
| 3. Cougar Lakes | 13. Salmo-Priest |
| 4. Dark Divide | Additions to Existing
Wilderness Areas. |
| 5. Eagle Rock | 14. Mt. Adams |
| 6. Glacier Peak Additions | 15. Goat Rocks |
| 7. Indian Heaven | 16. Pasayten |
| 8. Juniper Forest | 17. Mt. Rainier |
| 9. Kettle Range | |
| 10. Lake Cleland Swartown | |

Also, I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks
Wilderness deletion, and I support leaving
Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in
the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I would like to have this letter included
in the hearing record for June 2nd and 3rd,
to be held in Washington state on the
fate of remaining roadless lands in the
state

Thank you,
Larry J. Amode

Dear Senator Jackson,

May 17, 1983

I would like this letter to be included as part of the public record of the hearings on the Washington Wilderness Bill. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank both of our State's Senators for introducing this bill, S. 837, The Washington State Wilderness Act, into Congress. I basically support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington's wilderness and probably advocate even more acreage be designated wilderness. The area set aside for the Salmo-Priest Wilderness needs the inclusion of several other parcels to be a meaningful wilderness area, especially for the Selkirk Mountain Caribou - Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato Mountain additions. Also, the Kettle Range wilderness should not be fragmented and should maintain the integrity of the Kettle Crest Trail by including those areas omitted.

The additions adjacent to the Olympic National Park are meaningful and necessary to the overall integrity of that area. I strongly support wilderness designation for the Juniper Forest - even though the amount of land specified is not sufficient. And, lastly, I strongly oppose the deletion of 2500 acres from an existing wilderness area, Goat Rocks, under the guise of "boundary adjustment." Miriam Creek and Hogback Mountain need to stay in our National Wilderness Preservation System, and not set a "pound-foolish" precedent of taking land away from the wilderness system for someone's personal profit!

I would also like to know how one is chosen to speak at the June 2 hearing in Spokane, especially if one (me!) does not represent any special interests. I would like to speak on behalf of the citizens of this state who are just "folks" and care about the future of this area.

Sincerely,

Jan Strobeck

May 15, 1983
Edmonds, Wa.

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are very much in favor of Bill S. 837, introduced to enact wilderness legislation for Washington.

Please leave Hogback Mt. and Miriam Creek in National Wilderness Preservation system.

We also want to recommend areas: #11 Mt. Baker
6 Glacier Peak
2 Clearwater
17 Mt. Rainier
16 Pasayten Additions

These areas we know personally.

Please include this in hearing record.

Respectfully,

2221

MAURICE BENDER
18818 N.E. 2ND PLACE
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON 98008

May 15, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

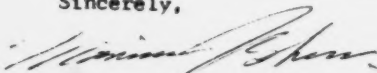
Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to express my support for S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983".

I feel it is most important that this heritage of wild areas we are so fortunate in having in our state be preserved for those generations who come after us and not be given over to the short term destructive thinking of the present administration in the White House.

Please include this letter in the hearing record on the bill.

Sincerely,



Maurice Bender, Ph.D.

Frank Retherford
 804 S.W. Shorement
 Seattle, Wa 98166
 May 15, 1983

Hon. Senator Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Jackson,

I would like to urge your support for wilderness legislation for Washington. The bill introduced in Congress is a starting point for discussion, but it falls far short of what I believe is required. In particular, I oppose any deletions from the Goat Rocks Wilderness for expansion of the White Pass Ski Area. This would set an extremely bad precedent, and significantly degrade the Hogback - Mnum Creek areas.

I support the Citizens Conservation proposal for Washington Wilderness, especially Boulder River, Cougar Lake (both north and south units) and Eastern Olympics. I have hiked these areas and have seen the wilderness values so abundant there.

Please include this letter as part of the record of testimony at the June 3 hearing in Seattle on Washington Wilderness.

Sincerely,
 Frank Retherford

801 Broadway, Suite 725
Seattle, Washington 98122
(206) 482-5040

CHARLES M. BAGLEY, JR., M.D.
ROBERT F. LANE, M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE, HEMATOLOGY & ONCOLOGY

1530 North 115th, Suite 303
Seattle, Washington 98133
(206) 365-8252

May 13, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I will not be able to attend the June 3 hearings on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. However, I wish to express my support for the systems coalition recommendation, which would designate as wilderness, multiple beautiful and deserving sites in our state.

I should appreciate your including this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Bagley, Jr., M.D.

210/21

900 University St. #3R
Seattle, Wa. 98101

15 May 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

My concern is preservation of wilderness
for my grandchildren & their grandchildren.

Two weeks ago I joined a group hiking
on a narrow strip of old growth forest along
the Greenwater River, a fairly level trail
which is low enough to be accessible for a
winter hike. Trillium & yellow violets were
in bloom. The river was green when it was
quiet enough to show color, but most of what
we passed, or crossed on log bridges, was
foaming white rapids, the rocks. The trees towered
overhead. Beyond our narrow strip, when
there was a break in the trees we could see
steep yellow banks - clearcut - or occasionally
green squares since this was in a checkerboard
logging area. The narrow strip was only about
five miles, but my eighty-year-old knees
had a problem with parts of the trail. I did come
home tired - but stretched & exhilarated!
And filled with joy that there were still
places where I could get into the woods and
the steep banks, hear the birds and breathe
deep of the forest smells.

My grandsons hike in the high

places, which need to be saved for the generations to come, but also the narrow strips between clearcuts, areas that can be reached and enjoyed by the very young and the old ones of us.

I hope you will do everything you can to preserve for us these irreplaceable parts of our United States of America.

Please include my letter in the hearing record of the Seattle hearing on Friday, June third. I shall be there, but do not speak easily in public. But I do feel deeply this need for wilderness, for as much of it as we can possibly preserve.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth W. Cressley

920 W. Toledo St.
Bellingham, Wa. 98226
May 12, 1983

Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

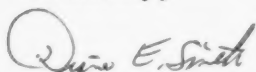
Dear Senator Henry M. Jackson,

I support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I especially want to protect the Mt Baker area since I live close to it, but I also am concerned about all of the areas. We must ensure the preservation of our priceless wilderness heritage. Much of Washington's wilderness heritage is unprotected and is available for timber harvesting, road building and other development.

I can't attend the hearing, so I am sending my statement to you and hope you will include it in the hearing record.

We must leave a living legacy of protected wilderness for our children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Diane E. Smith".

Diane E. Smith

May 12, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S. 837 Washington State Wilderness
Act of 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

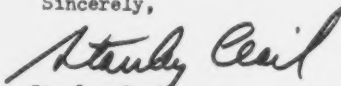
Since it is uncertain if I can attend the public hearing on the subject bill in Seattle on June 3rd, I request that my letter be included in the record of the hearing.

First, I strongly support Title I of the bill to include as wilderness those areas recommended during the RARE II process. While very disappointed that only 10% of the area qualified for wilderness designation was included in the RARE II recommendations, this much is at least a starting point for a better future for our great forests.

Second, I strongly support inclusion of areas which are addressed in Title II of S. 837. I am a frequent visitor of the Mt. Rainier area and urge the addition of Clearwater and Glacier View as wilderness areas. It is essential that forests on the edge of this great Park be preserved to the maximum extent possible - for the enhancement of outdoor recreation and the preservation of old growth timber and wildlife habitat. In addition we need to add more wilderness protection to the Goat Rocks and Mount Adams (at Dark Divide) areas. While forestry is important to the State, equally, if not more important, is the retention of significant wilderness areas. Only in this way can we fulfill our trust obligations for the future. Tree farms are not a replacement for old growth timber. They do not provide for the preservation of large numbers of species of wildlife and plant life.

Finally, I strongly oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion in favor of a ski resort addition. This would be a breach of the whole concept of wilderness preservation - one easily adapted to the whims of any private interest speculative development.

Sincerely,



Stanley Cecil
6748 Marvin Rd NE
Olympia, wa 98506

Rt. 2, Box 128 E
Chattaroy, Wa. 99003
May 13, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

Washington State is fortunate to have the last surviving caribou herd in the "Lower 48" and some unsurpassed wilderness areas. I have personally enjoyed many days of hiking in the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range.

I strongly urge you to include these areas in the Washington Wilderness Bill so that future generations may enjoy the enrichment of a wilderness experience. I also urge you to oppose Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion. Please leave Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearings on this bill.

Sincerely,

Marion E. Krauss
Marion E. Krauss

JEFFREY HARRISON, D.V.M.
SHARON CLEGG, D.V.M.
P.O. BOX 1051
POULSBORO, WASHINGTON 98370
5-16-83

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Wash, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson,

I would like to express my strong interest in the Wilderness Hearings to be held in Washington State in June. My wife and I and our three sons are avid hikers and backpackers, and we are distressed that some of our favorite areas might be left with no protection against development. Our particular concern is with the areas around Glacier Peak and Lake Chelan.

We, along with many other concerned people in Washington are relying on you to insure that our State's designated and de-facto wilderness areas receive permanent protection.

Please include my views in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

De. H. Harrison

5924 N. Lincoln St.
Spokane, Wash 99208

May 15, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson.
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Wilderness Bill introduced by you and Senator Dorton recommends only 27 thousand acres of the Selma-Priest as wilderness.

I urge you to include the Cromwell Mountain, Uncompahgre Gulch, Leach Mountain and Sheshaquin divide additions to this Bill.

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record.

I thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Ed Crooke

N. 5001 Regal
Spokane, Wa. 99207
May 15, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to you at this time to ask you to include the Crowell Mountain/
Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide additions to the
Salmo-Priest in the Washington Wilderness Bill. You may include this letter
in the Hearing Record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Brendan J. Sullivan
Brendan J. Sullivan

May 15, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Hon. Henry M. Jackson:

As a citizen of the State of Washington and member of The Wilderness Society I encourage your support for a comprehensive Washington wilderness bill in Congress this year.

Among our greatest distinctions among the international community of nations has been the preservation and protection of wilderness land. This has been possible through the foresight of enlightened individuals and prior Congresses. The responsibility falls upon our generation for the vision and courage to preserve the remaining vestiges of wilderness lands before social and economic pressures prevent their preservation. We are fortunate here in the western United States that significant preservation was accomplished before these pressures had overcome. Although much of the original wilderness of the eastern United States was worthy of preservation, a look at a map of actually designated wilderness areas illustrates what happens when wilderness preservation occurs too late - there is no preservation! Short-term economic interests, e.g. logging and mining, must not be allowed to prevail over the long-term, often intangibly perceived assets of wilderness preservation. The roadless character of these lands made them financially unprofitable for logging and mining in the past and presumably would still make them commercially unattractive. Our nation will survive its current economic crisis, but without positive action now by the citizens and Congress there will be no more wilderness lands to set aside in the future when population pressures demand more wilderness.

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness and in inclusion of all lands described in Title I and II of S. 837 for wilderness status. I oppose the deletion of wilderness designation for 2500 acres of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area by Rep. Sid Morrison. While the size of the proposed deletion may not be great, it would set a precedence which we can ill afford at this time. I am especially concerned that wilderness status be conferred upon Mt. Baker and the Salmo-Priest. Mt. Baker is the last great volcano in Washington that remains unprotected. Its majestic summit and slopes certainly deserve wilderness designation. The Salmo-Priest provides habitat for the endangered mountain caribou and some of the last remaining grizzly bears in the lower 48 states. It deserves wilderness status if for no other reason.

Although I will be unable to attend the Washington Wilderness Bill Hearings in June I request that this letter be included in the hearing record. Thank you for your support of Washington wilderness.

Sincerely,

Preston K. Andrews
Preston K. Andrews

5-4-83

Senator Jackson

Please include the Crowell Mountain / Lucas
 Gulch, Liola / Nakato Mountain and Hedroff Ditch
 additions to the Salmo Puiet in the Washington
 Wilderness Bill. Please include this letter in
 the Hearing Record

Thank you for your concern.

Kathleen Williams

5-2-83

May 6 8 30 AM '83

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am concerned that Eastern Washington have a large enough wilderness area to sustain the caribou, geizze, and other wildlife.

Timber harvest will be more than adequate from the Colville National Forest, (with careful management.) Wilderness classification will also increase recreational use, creating related jobs in the local area.

Please consider including the Grand mountains /Uncas Gulch, Lolo/Mankato mountain and Shesnaft Divide additions to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington wilderness. Please include my letter in the Forest Road.

Sincerely,

Christie Bryant

JUNE 14, 1983

FOR THE HEARING RECORD: S.837

Having had the opportunity to hear the majority of the Seattle testimony on S.837, I have a few comments and reactions. First and foremost, all the arguments of the forest industry regarding the great damage they feel will occur if S837 is passed appear to be exaggerated considerably. I base this conclusion on the fact that if S.837 is passed (WITH the additions of the citizens conservation proposals), we would only be talking of a reduction of 5%! Perhaps the figure is even as low as 3%, depending on how the figures are used.

It seems worth noting too that, unless my observations were wrong, almost all the anti-wilderness speakers were related directly to the logging or mining industry, whereas those speaking for protection of wilderness were from a variety of occupations. As you analyze the citizens conservation proposal, please remember these points:

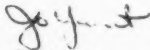
- 1) the areas being requested for wilderness inclusion have already been compromised on several fronts -- first by meeting the standards of the wilderness act and secondly by being culled from the list of possibilities by the wilderness proponents who were only able to submit the very best and most significant of the options available,
- 2) the areas submitted in the citizens conservation proposal are mostly in areas which now have temporary or de facto wilderness status at the moment, so it is not quite fair for opponents to talk as if something they now use we be taken away, -- in many cases this wilderness act process seems more like a confirmation of that which has already been recognized, and
- 3) there is no more wilderness being created these days; therefore our only opportunity to provide enough wilderness for coming generations is to assure protection of our prime remaining wilderness areas.

We heard a lot at the hearing about the merits of "multiple use" but only one or two speakers emphasized that wilderness provides a multiple of uses -- even though it doesn't include logging and mining. One of the prime uses of wilderness is as watershed. Ben Shuey did an excellent job of explaining such uses -- and the necessity of quality water for the future of our state and nation. On the other side of the coin those opposing wilderness indicate that all logging land is multiple use land. While most logging falls into this category, the logging that could occur in many of the proposed wilderness areas would be on steep lands. Present day methods make logging these areas possible, but only on a one-time basis. The land is not suitable for reforestation. So the so-called multiple use turns out, after logging, to be NO use.

I certainly was not impressed with the claims that too much of Washington has been saved and protected. All states are not equal in terms of what they have to offer and what kind of contributions and what kind of demands have made by the federal government. We get the financial benefits of tourists who come to see and share what we have protected. We have many federal benefits that other states do not enjoy; very few citizens of Washington really appreciate the role the federal government has played in creating our life style. Not many of us will admit that our many years of low electric rates have been largely dependent upon federally-financed power dams -- but this is only because we have not been paying bills to utilities from other parts of the country!

I urge you to consider carefully and then support the conservation proposals for establishing additions to the federal wilderness system. Having traveled to distant parts of this country -- both the north slope of Alaska and the tip of Florida -- to enjoy wild country and the plants and animals that inhabit them, I am aware of the value to human nature that such lands possess. It is extremely important that we recognize that there remain some very special places right here in our own state that deserve the protection of the wilderness act.

Thank you,



Jo Yourt
607 Tyler, Fort Townsend, WA 98368

245 Lake Mills Blvd,
Bellevue, Wa. 98008
June 8, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
711 Senate Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 S. 837

Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for introducing the Washington State Wilderness Act and for conducting the recent hearing in Seattle. I was unable to attend the hearing, but would appreciate it if my letter could be included as part of the testimony.

Our family greatly appreciates your recognition of the need to preserve one of Washington's greatest resources- its wilderness areas. Our nation has long operated under the premise that its resources are infinite. Only in the last decade have we come to realize the long term and perhaps irretrievable effects of this viewpoint. Perhaps the most glaring example of the consequences of this cavalier approach in our region can be found in Kent and Tacoma. Water is a resource that must last our nation as long as it exists. Yet expediency and economics for certain industries have dictated decisions that will cause economic and physical hardship for the entire electorate for many years to come. Your interest in the Wilderness Act gives me hope that we are beginning to learn from past mistakes and may indeed begin to preserve resources that we as yet do not fully understand.

I am aware that, on the face of the issue, there appears to be a very difficult choice to be made; a choice between the economy and the environment. Mr. Arnold (in a recent Journal-American article) and the timber companies' representatives make convincing arguments. We must indeed be concerned about the unemployed and we must never sell or give our country's resources to the privileged few and remain a democracy. I couldn't agree more with their sentiments, in those respects.

I cannot escape, however, three very haunting thoughts. Perhaps my background as a former resident of Cleveland; a microbiologist; and a not so elite mother of two children colors and clouds my objectivity.

1. At one time Cleveland was known as the "Forest City." It is a dying city now, as industry leaves it to move on to greener pastures in the South and Third World Countries. Cleveland's unemployed are left behind in a city left grey by the now quiet smokestacks, untrained for the "new technology" of the 80's. It is against this backdrop that I view

industry's assertions that, "To solve unemployment, we must make environmental concessions." I wonder if once we have committed our resources to the future industry recommends, will they take what they want and move on again?

2. Our scenic beauties are an economic resource. A story on the news recently spoke of Seattle hotels' efforts to attract the Japanese tourist, who spends on the average \$160 a day. A Japanese tourist was asked what the region's biggest attraction was. He responded, "It is your unspoiled scenic beauty."

3. My background in science and recently as a Drainage Commissioner in Bellevue, has taught me that there are often inter-relationships of which we may be only dimly aware. Ignoring these inter-relationships can lead to costly mistakes which future generations must pay for. As a nation of farmers, we were aware of the principles of erosion decades ago. Yet, we failed to apply them in our cities. ~~Only recently have we recognized the now~~ obvious connection between clearing and grading and later mudslides, flooding, and delta formation. Once again it is the taxpayer who pays the price for our failure to look to future. I am afraid that the connection between our society and what remains of our wilderness may be much more elusive than the time-worn principles of erosion. I believe that we know too little yet to say that the wilderness is expendable.

In this case I feel that discretion is the better part of Valour. It is for that reason that I would request you give prime consideration to the opinions of those organizations who have studied and travelled the wilderness- those who know it best- for the answers.

I cannot help but feel that they will better serve the taxpayer than those with profit to gain.

Thank you for taking time to consider this issue and my opinions.

Sincerely,

Jane L. Paige

Jane L. Paige



EMILY J. HORSWILL
127 NW 40 Seattle, WA 98107

632-0044

May 22, 1983

TO BE INCLUDED IN HEARINGS RECORD ON THE WASHINGTON STATE
WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I ask that you bind all areas recommended for inclusion
under S 837 to survival in perpetuity as "Wilderness."

I ask that you oppose Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal and
retain the Goat Rocks' Wilderness Area as part of that
wilderness.

I ask that, as a representative of the people and as a member
of the human race, you vow that this will be the first, only,
of such legislation to reserve natural areas in their natural
condition in perpetuity.

This I ask to assure space for the remnants of plant and
animal life which millions of years of trial and error proved
able to recycle in the region's natural environment.

If all other life able to recycle under natural soil and
rainfall and climatic condition is condemned, concurrent to
the frightening growth of humans, the human race will have
nothing except their own kind to eat.

The above action could be a first step toward rebuilding
confidence that you are aware of the above outlined problem,
and concerned and willing to protect THE PEOPLE against the
short-term greed of special interests.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Emily".

Emily J. Horswill

9405 Veteran Ln SW #3
 Tacoma Wa 98498
 May 16, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Jackson:

My wife and I were very pleased to hear of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 and what it may mean for the future of the wild + undeveloped areas in Washington State. As avid hikers, campers + skiers, we support your efforts in the preservation of wilderness. We fear encroachment by land developers + the timber industry, as examples, upon the irreplaceable "unimproved" (and unimprovable!) areas, especially the Goat Rocks area, which being within 2 hrs of Tacoma, is near and dear to our hearts. We support expansion of the "RARE II" proposals to include more of the mountainous areas adjacent to existing primitive areas. Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please enter this letter in the official record of the hearings in Spokane + Seattle on June 2+3.

Thank you for your attention
 Robert De Venter
 CPT, US Army

May 21, 1983



Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing concerning the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983." I would like this letter to be part of the June 3, 1983 Seattle hearing record on this legislation.

The essence of Wilderness is permanence! I oppose Representative Sid Morrison's scheme to delete 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. We must not accept a wilderness bill that deletes wilderness!

I endorse significant expansion of the RARE II recommendations. Eagle Rock, Glacier Peak, Indian Heaven, are among many areas that we must give maximum support for

wilderness designation'.

We must not remove land from Wilderness areas for a "private" "profit" from "public" lands play.

Wilderness must be a source of inspiration, joy, and a source of spiritual renewal for generations to come. We must not compromise Wilderness Areas for profit today.

I urge you to stand for a strong Wilderness Preservation System! I support leaving Hogsback Mtn. and Niparian Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely, Alice Blossom

438 21st Street
 Bellingham, WA 98225
 May 23, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington D.C. 20510

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Dear Senator Jackson:

Because of job commitments I will not be able to attend the Wilderness hearings in Seattle on June 3. I want to commend you for your sponsorship of the Washington Wilderness Bill (S. 837)

I and my entire family are enthusiastic wilderness trekkers. We are very much interested in seeing all the areas listed in Title II of the Wilderness Bill added to the wilderness areas already preserved in our state. Wilderness is a precious heritage we must preserve for our grandchildren. It can easily at any time be destroyed, but it can never be replaced.

We urge you also to resist any effort of the Forest Service to sell federally held timber lands.

Sincerely yours
 Howard L. Harris

May 22, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
711 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I wish to voice my strong support for the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. Of the proposed areas or additions, I am personally familiar with the Glacier Peak, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, Indian Heaven, and Juniper Forest areas.

I believe Representative Morrison's proposed deletion of 2500 acres of the Goat Rocks wilderness to be not only unnecessarily damaging locally, but of great concern nationally as a precedent for ravaging existing wilderness wherever private commercial gain is possible. Hogback and Miriam Creek should remain in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include my comments in the hearings on wilderness.

Thank you for your support of wilderness,

F. Hoff

Frank Hoffman
1020 Bonsella St.
Bella Bella, BC V99362

1005 - 13th Street
Bellingham, Wa. 98225
June 15, 1983

Hon. Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Hearings on Washington Wilderness Bill, S837

Dear Senator Jackson,

I wish to enter the following as testimony for the hearing record.
Thank you.

I commend you for the decisive, positive steps that you have taken to resolve the issues involved. It seems like real progress is beginning and I hope that this will continue through enactment of equitable legislation this year. This issue has divided us more than long enough.

The scope of such a statewide bill is awesome, "intoxicating" in its potential, and dangerous. Great things can be accomplished for all concerned, resolving conflict, and letting us get back to appropriate land management of all types instead of quarreling over the destiny of parcels. Yet in the present climate of "release", we confront the spectre of irreversible decisions, of finalizing the fate of public lands for unborn generations. Please let statesmanship prevail in the face of temptation to politics and expediency.

I believe that the majority of Americans shall never regret the National Parks that have been created. Similarly that should apply to most or all of their Wilderness areas as well. Both seem to be cherished more deeply as time passes, becoming strongly rooted in the American character, a focus of national pride, symbols of enduring secure goodness, goals to experience firsthand, and pleasures to sense vicariously. The forefathers and others who founded them are revered as people of wisdom and vision. Please let this pertain to the apparent closing chapter on Washington Wilderness.

While some people insist that too much Western land is preserved, it appears that we who would set aside more are unfairly judged thus. This is a national resource, not a local one, that is at stake. With only some one percent or less of the land in the contiguous 48 states still in its original natural state, this "reserve" is already "short". Some 5-10% would seem more appropriate if the clock could be turned back. Fortunately there is some compensation in the wise recent Alaska lands legislation.

Still, I do not advocate setting aside of all of Washington's remaining roadless areas. Instead, a compromise along the lines of the "Citizen's Conservation Proposal", which already foregoes much roadless area, would be appropriate. Indeed some of these Proposal boundaries could stand to be adjusted, but not by much. Also, I hesitate to judge details of unfamiliar areas until I examine them more closely. The point is that all these areas proposed have much to offer future generations, and in essence their highest and best use should be preservation. Specific comments will follow below.

An important element of Wilderness for the American people that decision-makers in this state's case are able to add to the Wilderness System that is too scarce now is accessibility. Wilderness is stereotyped by its opponents as lofty remote preserves for the hardy. Often it is just that. Now is the time to balance the System with the easier-to-reach lands being proposed, and extend the season of usefulness as well. The Alpine Lakes Wilderness is superb in this respect, but is only a beginning. Branch out in kind now to the north, east, south, and west.

I know most of the area in question from firsthand experience, from those around Mt. Rainier north to the Canadian border, plus the East Olympics. These all have lowland sections accessible to hikers year-round, and where I have routinely encountered the elderly and the very young. These people really appreciate this opportunity, and stand to lose more than the rest of us if these segments are not preserved. Trading these off to "balance" commodity production should not be entered lightly. Most of these areas also have easily-reached high elevation sections, similarly appreciated by these less-than-hardy people, in both summer and winter activities.

As a case in point, I relay the feelings of some of my family members. My immediate family naturally use some of these roadless areas regularly. My children started hiking these lands at the ages of 2 and 4, eight years ago. They love it in its natural state. As we drive by other areas they ask, "Why do people cut down all those trees?" After my brief lecture on forestry economics, appropriate places to log, and our needs for forest products, they say, "But why do they have to take so much?" More explanation follows. Then they conclude, "Well anyway, Daddy, please don't let them log any more around Mt. Baker." (These are actual quotes, nearly verbatim.) At the other end of the scale are my father at age 77 (once a timber cruiser) and my aunt at age 83, both from Maine, very conservative, yet dedicated conservationists, who have hiked in and really appreciated the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness. In between are my brother and sister-in-law from Maine who have hiked and viewed more of the same area, wanting to return for much more of the experience. My wife's sister and family regularly visit this area each year or two, always setting aside time to visit natural wild lands in the Cascade and Olympic mountains. Between hikes they have deeply appreciated my photos and slide shows of these subjects. Note that the many travellers like them represent a potent economic force voting with their dollars for natural lands.

Also note that the media of visual arts have helped create a nation of wilderness appreciators, via simple aesthetics on through feeling driven to experience or to "being there" courtesy of the magic carpet of imagination. These ties weave wilderness tightly into the fabric of our national spirit, support our morale, and create a sense of kindred with places we may never see in real life, yet are dear nonetheless. I know, because I have "been there", living those experiences, and know countless others in like situations. I spent nearly two decades in the East while keenly aware of the Northwest's natural charms, first longing to visit, then to live here, before even coming close to doing so. Likewise, I still deeply appreciate the natural lands of the Rockies, the Southwest, Alaska, and many other places in the world, of which I may visit only a tiny fraction. Yet, their very existence is deeply important to me.

Of the wilderness experience itself, let me say this. There is nothing else like it. Pace oneself to any suitable degree of difficulty and experience. Venture nearly free of encumbrance and the umbilicals that bind us to the civilized world. Catch a glimpse of the land before the first settlers and even the first humans saw it--and as it should be evermore as only natural forces work upon it. Feel the flow of life from the creatures that move and the plants that grow around you. Sense the wonder of their existence, movement, beauty, and charm, as you step into their lives. Realize what really clean air and water are. Sense the quiet, the peace, where the dominant sounds are those of waterfalls and wind. Sensing this we realize what a clamor we leave behind in the civilized world. Our inner being is soothed as by a quiet symphony. Harmony prevails, in the natural order and with nature's acceptance of the respectful visitor. Soon the mind clears, unlike virtually any "therapy" elsewhere. One can easily forget the cares of another place, but choosing to recall them can often put them in better perspective and cope with them more effectively. From a personal perspective I for one feel a unique deep feeling of happiness in wilderness, quite unlike any other experience.

True, every wilderness visitor cannot experience all these sensations; yet we can feel most of them, given the will to do so. Yes, we remain but visitors, bound by practical considerations to live the bulk of our lives elsewhere. But, nearly all of us can enrich our lives substantially in wilderness.

What of the permanent residents of these wild places, those who cannot vote, but must forever bear the consequences of our decisions? They all certainly deserve a chance to share the land. Americans have registered their belief in diversity of species, and opposed extinction, to the point of establishing a body of law to back up the accepted moral obligation. Granted, the trees would survive development of the roadless areas in question. But, some other species of plants and of animals might not. At least their already-threatened numbers could be drastically curtailed. Habitat and populations in currently-protected areas may well be inadequate. Decisions on the fate of these lands must take these considerations into account.

We should also give due consideration to another vanishing "breed": the old-growth forest ecosystem. Granted, we have some fine ones protected. But not enough for all-season, all-user availability throughout the state. These promote firsthand understanding of an essential phenomenon and a key historical element not fully understood via a Darius Kinsey photograph.

It is time to realize that we have really reached the end of our resource line in terms of roadless areas in the contiguous 48 states. Now we make the final decisions that even a few generations ago seemed inconceivable. The rules and attitudes that prevailed then still strongly color our lives today. A new ethic and perspective has to be realized and applied. The subjugation and exploitation that served the pioneers well needs now to be supplanted with stewardship and balance. Insure commodity flow where most appropriate, enhanced with enlightened practice to improve yield and efficient extraction. Then we can have abundant Wilderness at no net social cost.

Note the following essential principles: Nearly all the truly productive commodity resources in this state have already been committed to development. Grabbing the last scraps of roadless land because they might be of some value is bad business. The Federal land here is generally the worst producer available, especially for timber. The remaining roadless areas within it are the worst of the worst. That is why they still remain. Development of them is difficult at best, usually at net bottom-line cost rather than gain. Greater long term economic as well as social benefit is far more likely under Wilderness, as it contributes to the health of tourism and recreation business, while exacting virtually no cost to generate that revenue.

Yes, I am aware of "opportunity costs", local revenue returns, and support of local employment. Still, these are often at best shuttling of funds from one pool to another and can be but a form of subsidy. These manipulative functions of government can more effectively be put to work increasing all forest productivity, and opening the state and private timber operations to all qualified local operators, reducing dependence on Federal land. Primarily, curtailing new log exports would be the foundation of this shift, re-creating an abundance of mill jobs as well. Then if any subsidy is warranted, let it be on the foreign sales of the milled product, and our economic situation will be healthier than under the present system.

When one experiences difficulty in the timber industry, wilderness is often the scapegoat, but almost never the cause. I, and dozens of other people queried, have not heard of a single job loss actually attributable to Park or Wilderness designation in this state, over half a century of such action, in spite of the horrible predictions that we always hear. If significant job losses really did occur, opponents of Wilderness would scarcely keep that a secret. We would hear about it ad-nauseum. Instead, Wilderness gets blamed for the results of high interest rates, log exports, operating regulations, market shifts, and poor business practices. That is a "bum rap", and we got an earful of it at the hearings. Better now we properly resolve our differences; then I hope we can all work on solutions to the real problems.

Concerning vast areas of the state being now protected, and the prospect of adding much more: we should be proud, not ashamed. We are entrusted with superb national treasures that we should care for, appreciate deeply, and not revile. Fortunately, we also have them as bargains, desolate of commercial resources in spite of great area, with enormous value owing instead to their still-natural state, as discussed above.

In terms of specific areas, I support S837's Title I recommendations, with additions described below. Discussion of these and Title II areas follows.

Mt. Baker

This is my "neighborhood" wilderness, close and very easy to get to. So too it is for the whole population of Whatcom and Skagit Counties. Similarly, it draws from the huge nearby population bases of Seattle and Vancouver, as trailside discussions clearly demonstrate on every outing. Seattle's Mayor and City Council emphatically support the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness. I am sure that Vancouver's would too, if asked. (Most visitors to the area are Canadian, dominated by Vancouverites.) From the beginning of history, the Mt. Baker area has played a conspicuous role in shaping the spirit of this region, from Indian religion through a Bellingham spring festival. I have encountered nearly unanimous support for Wilderness protection of the area. There are a few people who choose to remain neutral, and a handful of opponents (they are employed in exploitative industry). Supporters include individuals, business leaders, and public officials of all sorts in the nearby communities. Among them are Bellingham's Mayor, the President of the State Senate who lives here, and the President of a major local mining company, who advocates Wilderness adjacent to his mine.

The Mt. Baker area represents a local counterpart to the Mt. Rainier area: an intense natural magnet, of comparable beauty and opportunity, with proven drawing power and value for outdoor experiences of all sorts. As such it works as a potent economic force by virtue of its natural state, not its potential for development.

Indeed, the commercially exploitable timber by current USFS standards in the proposed Wilderness could only support one small-to-medium timber sale per year. Active mines lie outside the boundary proposed. The many claims within the boundary have not demonstrated commercial viability, even over a century of consideration. Geothermal sites are readily worked outside this boundary. Several small hydroelectric claims exist within the boundary, but have not shown economic significance, nor have they proven compatibility with fisheries and stream quality requirements.

Current recreation uses remain unaltered by the Wilderness proposal. The boundary was carefully drawn in conference with corporation officials to exclude the Ski Area's planned expansion and part-time uses. Authorized motorized recreation occurs outside the boundary, except for one snowmobile site, which has aggravated user conflicts.

The Mt. Baker area is the epitome of the accessible wilderness. I can easily drive to any of its trailheads in 1½ hours from Bellingham. Good roads lead close to it on several sides, branching from main routes to the major cities, putting it within 2-3 hours from Seattle and Vancouver. All interior points are within 5 miles of a road. Both high and low elevation trails offer easy access to large amounts of alpine and valley landscape throughout the area. The few small old growth tree stands in the vicinity are there. Opportunities for challenge and solitude exist there too. An excellent sampling of the North Cascades grandeur is presented for all to experience, even readily visible from roads. This provides an important supplement to the North Cascades National Park, which is hidden from many

potential visitors by high rugged rock walls on all sides. A superb interpretive site for all interested parties could well be created in the Heather Meadows area east of Mt. Baker near the Ski Area.

I have had the good fortune to spend much time in this roadless area, getting to know and love it all. I have seen every acre of it, on foot and from the air. I have hiked nearly all of its trails, and hiked probably more of it off-trail, including the highest and lowest points (two vertical miles separate them!). Attesting to the area's versatility, all but one outing in three years were made there and still I am anxious to visit new places therein. Among these hikes only one destination was a repeat--the first duplicate in 8 years--attesting to its significance. This extra special place is Heart Lake, at the south end of the Twin Sisters range: secluded, remarkably beautiful, with superb views of the range and Mt. Baker. Beyond this spot, I hesitate to pick favorites--there are too many great places, suiting a diversity of tastes.

I should however name a few for the record, to indicate the distribution of significant places to preserve. Around Mt. Baker are: the most popular Artists Point--Chain Lakes area, that offers superb alpine experiences to visitors of virtually any capability, with mountain goats, small mammals, and birds of prey close by; the lofty ambiance of Skyline and Cougar Divides, with lovely valleys below, rich in fish and wildlife habitat, including bear and spotted owls; visually prominent Slate Mountain; heavily used Glacier Creek area, regularly used by hundreds of hikers, climbers, and sightseers each summer weekend; the stately valleys of Warm and Wallace Creeks, which along with adjacent Ridley Creek drainage and facing slopes of the Twin Sisters are not only visually vital from popular areas nearby, but are also part of prime spotted owl habitat and the most sacred Native American cultural resource in the Northwest Cascades; highly popular Schreibers Meadow - Park Butte area, summer and winter; the hidden valley of Loomis Mountain, ringed by steep, visually sensitive slopes that, along with nearby basins on the Twin Sisters are key spotted owl habitat; scenic Boulder Ridge and the Camp Kiser area, the latter easily reached and rich in wildlife; beautiful Swift Creek valley; and above it popular Lake Ann and the alpine jewels of Maiden Lake, Shuksan Lake, and Shannon Ridge.

South of Mt. Baker: the streams feeding Baker Lake from the roadless areas are prime sockeye habitat; the land around Noisy and Silver Creeks provide an important visual background for very heavily used Baker Lake; small stands of huge old-growth fir and hemlock tower over easy trails along Noisy Creek and the Baker River; high above them lie the stunningly beautiful Anderson and Watson Lakes, deservedly popular, along with striking Anderson Butte lookout above them; just beyond, towering walls frame Diobsud Lakes, opening south with lovely views across Diobsud Creek, Helen Buttes and the long wall of the high Cascades; the low valleys of Thunder and Jackson Creeks offer important spotted owl habitat; deservedly popular Sauk Mountain towers above the Skagit Valley luring hundreds of visitors of many sorts; another easy valley walk proceeds along the Diobsud Creek trail near Marblemount; lush green slopes between Marblemount and Sauk Mountain offer a visual delight to travellers on the North Cascades

Highway; high above, from Helen Buttes to Anderson Lakes lies a route for a splendid new trail, along a ridge with grand views of Diablos Valley and the rugged Park boundary ridge. The whole of this upland area is a virtual zoo of wildlife in great variety thriving in natural habitat, matched in visibility only in a few National Park areas (e.g. Olympic, Yellowstone, Everglades).

West of Mt. Baker: the Twin Sisters range, composed of young, easily-eroded colorful rock offers some of the most spectacular terrain anywhere, sharply contrasting with a string of lovely lakes at the south end and peaceful valleys below; a series of these in the South Fork Nooksack drainage supports key elk habitat, as well as spotted owls; popular Hildebrand and Elbow Lakes lie close above, while high above on a rugged ridge, Lake Wiseman offers stunning views of the Twins and Mt. Baker; the whole east side of the range is a key visual backdrop to the most popular slopes of Mt. Baker, seeming to create new worlds too as clouds play across the range.

North of Mt. Baker: near-level, easy-rolling ridges provide a feast of alpine meadow experiences, alongside jagged formations of high mountain walls, above lovely steep valleys; naturally popular, this area is well served by trails and a variety of access points; cross-country rambles are easy there too, especially around Church, Excelsior, and Tomyhoi Mountains, Yellow Aster Meadow, and very popular Twin Lakes; superb views surround Winchester lookout near the latter, as well as from the variety of peaks nearby that are popular with climbers. Stunning valley walks are there too, along the North Fork into Nooksack Cirque, and the most popular route into the Park, via Ruth Creek to Hannegan Pass.

In all of the areas mentioned, there is an unusual variety of starting points for superb off-trail, cross-country travel (many in winter as well), offering solitude and uniqueness for in-depth wilderness experience.

Another important offering of the Mt. Baker area is a haven for wildlife dependent on old growth and significant expanses of undisturbed wildlands. They have been pushed back from the Puget Sound lowlands to the high walls beside the Park, barriers most unlikely to be crossed. So-called "multiple use"--i.e. development, of this last refuge would obliterate these creatures already allocated too little space. True multiple use exists now, rather than by allocating this land to one dominant use, logging. Similar observations apply to the East Olympics and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Olympic National Forest
Colonel Bob

I appreciate your support of Wilderness for this area. I have not been there yet, but studied it closely during Forest Service evaluation. This area truly deserves protection. Generally I concur with ONF's recommendation for South Quinault Ridge as well, but add that the plan should be given the force of legislation in the final form of S837.

Eastern Olympics

After a decade of familiarity, I am still amazed that this area has not been made part of Olympic National Park, or comparably protected. This superb place is the very essence of Olympic Mountains to most residents of and visitors to the Puget Sound area--as much a part of that well loved living environment as the Space Needle and Mt. Rainier. It is at once a landmark, a magnet, and an easy, friendly place to visit. A grand spectrum from dense low rain forest calleys to high dry alpine ridges is offered. Teeming with life, this area is home to numerous threatened species and critical runs of wild salmon. I have examined the whole area extensively, on the ground, from the air, and through in-depth study, and really appreciate what it has to offer. Particular favorite sections are the Wonder Mountain area and the watersheds of the Duckabush, Big Quilcene, Dungeness and Greywolf.

I appreciate your inclusion of most of the area as proposed Wilderness under Title I. Please extend this protection to some key areas omitted by the Forest Service: the key lowland habitat and watersheds of the South Fork Skokomish, Hamma Hamma, Dosewallips, Dungeness, and Greywolf (both sides) Rivers. For sensitive areas not included in Wilderness proper, it would be advantageous to include protective management prescriptions in the legislation, similar to those proposed by the Forest Service.

Boulder River

Please include Wilderness protection for at least the area proposed by Representative Swift. This is a superb place, close to population, easy to use, with diverse character.

Eagle Rock

This is a grand little island of spectacular wildlands, also close to major cities, yet remote in character, and essentially devoid of economically developable resources. Wilderness designation is well deserved.

Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness

Here is an opportunity to augment the somewhat isolated present Wilderness with a variety of areas with characteristics similar to those of the Mt. Baker area described above, for most of the reasons that the latter supplements the nearby Park. Principally these include accessibility for many to land representative of more difficult interior terrain, key watershed and anadromous fish habitat protection, and refuge for wildlife dependent on natural land. Generally I endorse the Mountaineers' proposal, but realize there may be some adjustment warranted. Some of the areas involved are not familiar in detail to me. Those that are familiar and of significant concern include the following: the Found Lakes area above the Cascade River; Jordan and Falls Lakes, and the nearby Illabot

drainage; the Big Four and Monte Cristo areas; the Chiwawa River drainage plus highlands and slopes northwest across the Entiat to the Lucerne area. These, and I am sure, several other areas are particularly deserving of addition to the Wilderness.

Lake Chelan - Sawtooth

While I am only marginally familiar with this area, I know enough to expect it to become a personal favorite in the near future. It is a clear change of scene from still-beloved Western Cascade wildlands. This area offers an extensive network of trails through friendly open forest and high sunny meadows, with grand views of spectacular peaks, the great inland fjord of Lake Chelan, and "endless" prairies to the east. This differs significantly from nearby protected land, hence is a particularly valuable addition. This could be a paradise of sorts, but not if developed or punctuated by motor vehicles.

Cougar Lakes

This superb area is fairly familiar to me, and is a much-needed candidate for permanent protection. Watershed protection is particularly important here. With crowding as it is at Mt. Rainier, the Cougar Lakes area is needed to insure opportunities sought there in a logical extension of that setting, as popularity steadily grows through the years. In addition, the area offers a much greater range of opportunities for easy all-season highland travel that the Park has. "Endless" easy rambling on trails and cross-country is available through scenic alpine meadows and lightly forested parklands. The more rugged portions of the Norse Peak area give completeness to Cougar Lakes' offering. In the long term perspective, all the area proposed as Wilderness is probably not enough to meet future needs--so please include what is still left to protect.

Tatoosh

I appreciate the rugged grandeur of this area that also is a logical extension of the Mt. Rainier National Park's character. Were not the huge volcanic peak in the same neighborhood to overshadow it, this Tatoosh area would have most likely generated protection long ago. Thank you for inclusion in Title I.

Pasayten Wilderness Additions

Thank you too for including these in Title I. I particularly appreciate the section east of the North Cascade Highway, and urge its inclusion. I have hiked a portion of it, and expect to use more soon. This area is a logical addition to protected areas nearby, and appears to sustain steady growth in use.

Other Areas

I emphatically support your Title I recommendations. Generally I support Wilderness for the Title II areas, as discussed above and as follows.

Areas that I do not have first-hand familiarity with, but for which I have heard excellent cases presented for Wilderness protection include the Kettle Range, Salmo-Priest, Juniper Forest, and Indian Heaven. I support the proposals made for these too.

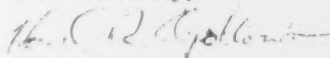
Closure

In closing I urge great care in assessing tradeoffs involved in the Washington Wilderness issue. Logic and long range thinking should guide the commodity vs amenity-related issues. Commodity needs do deserve to be met; but be cautious with "release" and foreclose as few options as possible on potential Wilderness lands not included in final protection. Consider too, specific provision for reasonable, feasible extraction of proven strategic minerals from protected areas in last-resort steps for national emergencies. This should allow for that contingency, and allow areas containing these minerals to be preserved. Also, carefully anticipate developed recreation growth, to prevent conflict with Wilderness boundaries, and try to resolve present use conflicts. I strongly believe that various recreation forms can and should be made compatible on our public lands. Beware though too, of potentially unravelling the Wilderness Act.

My earnest support goes to you all who must resolve the complex issues involved. Please let me know if I can be of assistance.

Thank you for your work so far, and for considering my comments.

Yours sincerely,



Howard R. Apollonio

June 15, 1983

Senators Jackson and Dorton

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators,

I wish this letter to be included in the hearing records related to the Washington Wilderness Act. First of all I wish to thank the Senators Jackson and Dorton for allowing such testimony after the scheduled testimony had finished ahead of schedule. Second, I wish to urge the Senators to include the conservationist proposals for the Schmo-Briest and the Kettle Range as wilderness protection areas.

The Schmo-Briest is vitally needed for the survival of the Mountain Caribou, which are so dependent on old growth timber and associated vegetation for its survival. The conservationist proposal includes three tracts of old growth timber.

I have personally been in the Kettle Range and have found it to be prime area for wilderness skiing as well as summer backpacking.

Both of these areas are close to the Spokane/Coeur d'Alene area. With the expansion of population in this area there will be increased need for wilderness recreation. With no wilderness, at present, in this portion of the State, an increase in population will increase further aggregate pressure on existing wilderness. As a side note, designation of these two areas as Wilderness will increase the tourist industry in Northeastern Washington, as you will know is in a state of severe economic depression.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my views.

Sincerely,

Stephen B. Breitkopf

cc. Rep. Foley

Brian Pendleton
902 NE 42nd St
Seattle WA 98105
June 15, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Jackson

I appreciated the opportunity to attend the hearing on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 and hope that this letter can be included in the hearing record. SRS is a laudable attempt to resolve the wilderness question. I think the soft release/sufficiency compromise is fair enough. I suspect that the Great Rude Wilderness deletion would establish a dangerous precedent however. If in the interests of compromise you must let Mt. Rainier NP and Miriam Creek go to private development, don't let it go ~~cheaply~~ cheaply.

I support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for wilderness and respectfully request that you do likewise. The RARE II recommendations were too small and should be expanded to include more than "roads and use." All of the T.H.E. II areas deserve wilderness protection. If political pressure makes that impossible, I urge you to at least save the following areas:

#1 Boulder River is one of the only unlogged valleys near population centers of Puget Sound. The various late stages of succession in low elevation forest are well represented along ~~the~~ an easy hiking trail, making the Boulder River valley an excellent area for field trips and other educational ventures.

#2 Clearwater is also important for low elevation old growth forest, which is rapidly becoming an endangered habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Spotted owls, martens, elk and other species of wildlife, including several salamanders, depend on it.

#6 Glacier The additions include several of my favorite hunting areas; deer are abundant on those roadless ridges. Their lower slopes support the most diverse coniferous forest in the state with over 10 species of trees occurring together. Also noteworthy is that area is the autumn mushroom flora. If not protected, these diverse native forests will be eliminated and replaced by monoculture pine or Douglas fir.

#8 Juniper forest is a unique habitat in Washington and sorely needs protection from damage caused by off-road vehicles. Much of the wildlife in this area ~~is~~ rarely occurs elsewhere in the state.

#9 The Kettle Range contains some of the state's best wildlife habitat which is currently being removed for timber.

#13 Salmo Priest is also a unique area in Washington, representative of the wet coniferous forest of the northern Rocky Mountains. This remote area ^{represents} the last gynodioecious massive woodland carbon and possibly wolves remaining in Washington. ~~Salmo Priest~~ The Salmo Priest Wilderness is the only way of retaining these ~~remained~~ wildlife populations in Washington.

#16 Pasayten additions include Tiffany Mt with its remarkable alpine meadows and old growth spruce and mountain larch stands, blue grouse habitat unmatched anywhere else in the state.

I urge you when evaluating areas for wilderness to consider habitat diversity and wildlife populations as well as recreational values. In the near future as human population pressure increases these areas will be the only remaining examples of different plant and animal communities undisturbed by man. These wilderness habitats are not replaceable. Although roads can be abandoned and allowed to grow over, the late successional stages of forest habitats found in these now roadless areas will not return for two centuries or more following logging.

Also worthy of consideration are the historic and spiritual values that underlie recreational use of our wilderness areas. Unpopulated wilderness is an important tradition in this country; wilderness areas are becoming the only places now where a person can find "elbow room." In wilderness is the remnant of our frontier.

The timber industry argues that they and (an unwarranted extension of their interests) "we" cannot afford to "lock timber up" in wilderness areas. Their discussions of the cost of wilderness fail to consider other values of wilderness which although less easily quantified, are not less real. Among these are fish and game production, watershed protection, recreation, aesthetics, opportunity costs of removing wilderness, and benefits of old growth forests to adjacent timber growing areas, such as nitrogen fixation, control of insect outbreaks by cavity nesting birds, and mycorrhizal inoculation of new stands by old growth-dwelling mammals.

Timber industry arguments at the hearing implied that the steady decrease of Federal timber available to sawmills is due to wilderness restrictions. That makes me angry because these same companies have been overcutting our national forests for years. The primary factor in the decline of the timber industry is the elimination of old growth forests, yet not only do industry spokesmen not acknowledge that, but instead they demand to be allowed to destroy the few remaining examples of Washington's original forests.

Thank you for your concern about wilderness in Washington.

Sincerely

Bevin L. Pankster

P.S. Please I'm grateful for your contribution to the establishment of the Mt. St. Helens National Monument.

Memorandum

To: Washington State Congressional Delegation

From: Greenwater Citizens

Re: Cougar Lakes Wilderness

Enclosed is a petition, from citizens who have a personal interest in the Greenwater area, supporting passage of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Bill. Greenwater is a community located on highway 410 halfway between Enumclaw and Mt. Rainier. Many property owners there are affected by what happens in the headwaters of the Greenwater river--the area included in the Cougar Lakes North Unit.

No doubt you have seen the documents covering the areas scenic qualities, wildlife preservation, hiking, fishing, hunting, water quality and limited potential for commercial logging. Until now the views of those most directly affected by the North Unit--residents and property owners in the Greenwater community--have not been strongly expressed. Their environment and quality of life is being determined by persons who do not live there.

The North Unit area has a recreation value that provides outdoor activity for our residents and money for the local businesses. If logging and roadbuilding are permitted recreation will be diminished, the scenery will be destroyed and what was a beneficial area will turn into a source for more flooding in the lowlands. (Two major floods 1975-1977)

Please take this into consideration as you make your final decisions on the Cougar Lakes Bill.

If there are any questions or correspondence concerning the above they can be addressed to Frank Eshpeter, 51425 Hy 410 Greenwater, Enumclaw, Wa. 98022.

Frank Eshpeter

1983 SEP 29 AM 10:54

Hon. Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

June 15, 1983

Dear Senator,

Thank you for introducing the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Your efforts are welcomed, and I trust we can resolve the issue with careful consideration for all qualifying wilderness areas across the state.

I strongly support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal - especially the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, (where I hiked Foggy Dew Creek last week-end); the Boulder River; and all the Glacier Peak additions. I have spent time in these areas and they represent what attracted me to move out here from the Midwest five years ago.

I am especially concerned with the lowland forests, of which the Boulder River is a fine example. These easy hiking areas are ideal for both families with children, and Seniors. The very young and old should be able to enjoy the forest and river, the wildlife and the beauty of these magnificent areas.

The proposal to delete acreage from the existing wilderness for a ski area is prohibitive. This violates the letter and the intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964, which, of course, you helped bring into law.

Thank you again, and I would like to close with one question:

Considering the argument that wilderness = fewer timber jobs, did the designation of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, in fact, cost any jobs, and can this be documented?

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record for S837.

Sincerely,

Bruce Odom
Bruce Odom

2236 N.W. 63rd St.

Seattle 98107

8011 Bittner Road
Yakima, WA 98901
June 16, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: Washington Wilderness Bill.

Dear Senator Jackson:

I support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for the Washington Wilderness Bill which you have co-introduced in the Senate. Wilderness needs to be set aside now before it is too late to preserve both the beauty and naturalness of our great state and the unique genetic heritage that exists in these areas. Wilderness areas need to encompass all ecosystems at all elevations and be vast enough to insure the preservation of these ecosystems over long periods of time and climactic changes.

In the Glacier Peak area I have hiked/climbed in the following areas and can personally recommend them for wilderness designation: Cascade River area; Whitechuck area, including Mount Pugh; Monte Cristo area; Lake Valhalla, north of Stevens Pass; and the Entiat River area.

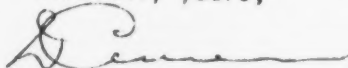
The Dosewallips and Duckabush River valleys are areas of incredible pristine beauty that need to be included as wilderness areas adjacent to the Olympic National Park. I have hiked them both several times and climbed several of the peaks which are so visible from the Puget Sound area.

The Cougar Lakes area is another favorite all year - the colors in the fall are spectacular on these eastern slopes and the ski touring terrain beyond Crystal Mountain is one of our finest backcountry areas. Union Creek should be included in the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area.

Representative Morrison's proposed deletion from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area will benefit only the owner/manager of the White Pass Ski Area who would like to expand his ski area without any real reason. There is no good evidence that skiers from either side of the mountain will increase enough to make such an expansion financially sound nor do my Yakima skiing friends really want more ski slopes at the expense of hiking trails and the excellent backcountry skiing terrain on Hogback Mountain. The redrawing of a wilderness boundary for the expansion of a single ski area is not justified in this particular incident and it would set a dangerous precedent.

I appreciate the opportunity to make these comments. Our world is too unique and beautiful to not preserve as much as possible for many centuries to come. If we can all act carefully it is possible that this planet will exist at least as long in the future as it has existed already.

Sincerely yours,



Dorothy Curren
Curren Orchards

Senator Henry M. Jackson

as a citizen of the state of Washington
and enjoy the areas of this state, I would
like you to include this protest in the
Senate Hearing Record Bill 837 that I do
Protest this Bill this state now has to
much Wilderness area, we need more Multiple
use & these areas for all people & not
just a few so please include this Protest
into this Bill 837

Respectfull
Kenneth W. Epps
26445 171 S.E.
Kent Wash
98031

Leannette Kingsley
 14026 - 81st Pl NE
 Bothell, WA 98011
 (206) 821-7430

June 4, 1983

Henry M. Jackson
 711 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
 Wash., D.C. 20510

Re: Senate Bill 837

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I am writing to you at this time because I was unable to attend the hearings held last week in Seattle and Spokane due to schedule conflicts. However, I would like my opinion to be considered in the Senate Bill 837 hearing record.

I am strongly against any further designation of wilderness land in the state of Washington. This state has already got an overabundance of wilderness land which is used by few & kept from many. I am the first to enjoy the outdoors & the wilderness but I also feel that all citizens have the right to use all land of the public nature. I agree that it is imperative that we do maintain a certain amount of "wilderness" designated land but not to the

June 4, 1983

Sen. Henry M. Jackson,

I would like the following to be included in the Senate Hearing Record for Bill S-837.

I am an off-road, four-wheel drive user. I'm also a hunter. I oppose bill S-837. This would make 1/3 of Washington's land wilderness area.

Please consider my position, for I was unable to attend the hearings.

Thank you,
Angela G. Marek
14282 East "D"
Tacoma, wa 98445

JUNE 4, 1983
726 - 218TH N.E.
REDMOND, WA 98052

SENATOR HENRY JACKSON
711 HART SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON,

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH! THE STATE OF WASH.
HAS ENOUGH PUBLIC LAND CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.
WHY MUST THE SENATE CONTINUE TO LOCK UP
LAND FOR USE BY HIKERS. SENATE BILL 837
IS NOTHING BUT ANOTHER BILL DESIGNED
TO SATISFY A SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP, WHICH
REPRESENTS ONLY A VERY NARROW SEGMENT
OF THE PUBLIC. LETS START WORKING TOWARD
THE GOAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE PURSUIT
OF HAPPINESS THIS COUNTRY IS ALL ABOUT, AND
QUIT LOCKING THE WORKING MAN OUT OF THE
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES HE HAS WORKED
FOR. BY THE WAY, SINCE I WASN'T ABLE
TO ATTEND YOUR HEARINGS, IN SEATTLE OR
SPOKANE (SOME OF US WORK), PLEASE ENTER
MY LETTER IN THE HEARING RECORD ON THIS
MATTER, THANK YOU.

SINCERELY
LARRY A. BAILLY

June 3/83
Re 5837

Senator Henry Jackson
711 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Jackson -

I am a Off Road Vehicle User
and I am opposed to any additional
Wilderness Areas in the State of Washington

Please include this in the Senate
Hearing Record.

Thank you;

Tim Carter
#7 Bridlewood Circle
Kirkland, Wash
98033

6-4-83

Dear Senator Jackson

As an avid offroad ~~vehicle~~ user I am
deeply upset about the further closures
of offroad access areas to me concerning
S 837 bill. The areas of special interest
to me are the Juniper forest and
Lake Chelan South area. Please enter
this in the Senate hearing record.

Sincerely
David T Linton
1801 W Mario
Pasco Wa

Route 3 Box 681
Colville, WA 99114
June 13, 1983

Senate Office Building
Washington DC

Dear Senator Jackson,

For numerous reasons, I believe that the Salmo-Priest, including Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Makato Mountain and Shedroof Divide should be given Wilderness classification in the up coming Washington Wilderness Bill.

Not only is this area a vital habitat for grizzly bear and the endangered caribou and wolf, it is also a vital recreational resource for hikers and campers in Stevens, Pend Oreille and Spokane Counties.

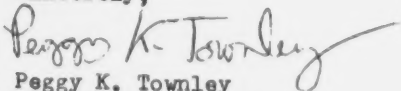
Our counties need this type of secluded recreational area. The Salmo-Priest, with its unique combination of alpine rocky terrain and lush rain forest is a significant draw for summer campers and hikers as well as winter snow mobilers and skiers. Wilderness classification would enhance the recreational value of this area and help bring a few more tourist and recreational dollars to impoverished Pend Oreille County.

It is quite unlikely that a Wilderness classification will have any detrimental effect on mining or timber interests. The mineral potential of this area is classified as low and timber harvest is not cost effective in most areas because of the remoteness of desirable timber.

Certainly this unique region deserves Wilderness protection.

Would you please include this letter as part of the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Peggy K. Townley

Co-chairman Colville Valley Environmental Council
Member Citizen Action for a Safe Tomorrow

cc. ✓ Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Thomas Foley

Dear Senator Jackson

I was unable to attend the hearings on additional wilderness in Seattle.

I am very concerned with the amount of wilderness we have now and the added amount being considered.

I feel we already have way to much wilderness. we need more multiple use areas, more land open for all users. We also need better management of our lands.

I am opposing S.B. 837. I would also appreciate having this letter entered in the Senate Hearing Record

Please consider my thoughts. These lands are very important to

all interested user groups.

Thank You

Claudia Epps

26445 171 S.E

Kent WA

98031

6/4/83

Senate Bill 837

June 10, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

Because of week-day scheduling, it was not possible for either my husband or myself to attend the meeting in Seattle yesterday or in ~~Spokane~~ on Thursday re. Wilderness conditions. We do not wish to have any more public land designated as 'wilderness' areas. Please enter our protest in the Senate records. We favor multiple-use concepts so that everyone can take advantage of our out door resources. Granted, there are those who abuse these lands but that should not shift the load on the ones who do not.

We are particularly concerned about clear water + cougar lake area.

Thank you.

Mr & Mrs. N.E. Phillips

1728 E. Wheeler St

Tacoma, WA 98444

1-206-537-3476 - home

1-206-535-7677 - PHU

Dear Senator Jackson,

Due to other commitments I was unable to attend the hearings,
on Senate Bill 5837, in Seattle and Spokane. I'm a off
road vehicle user and I strongly opposed to any further
wilderness and would like to go on the Senate hearing record
as such.

Thank you
Scott J Weyrauch

Scott J Weyrauch

703 South 132nd

Tacoma, Wa.

98444

6-4-83

Mr. Jackson:

Because of job commitments, I was unable to attend the hearing in Seattle, Wa. on bill S. 837. I as a
 offroad users feel that Washington has sufficient Wilderness
 areas.

My family and I like our National Forest &
 Public land for camping and site seeing. I wish to voice
 my objections to bill S. 837 in its entirety.

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record.

R E Winscott

3795 SW Sunny slope Rd.
 Port Orchard WA. 98366

LEONARD AND EMILY MANDELBAUM
7307 58TH AVE. NE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98115

June 5, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

We are pleased that you are working to extend wilderness protection in Washington State.

We urge you to support the Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Recommendations for wilderness areas in Title I of S. 837 are desirable but inadequate. Proposed Olympic Park additions, for example, cut out parts of drainage systems that will destroy the wilderness integrity of the areas.

Boulder Creek, Cougar Lakes, Mt. Adams and especially Glacier Peak are among our favorite hiking areas. We have not visited many of the areas recommended for preservation in the Citizen's Conservation Proposal, but we hope to find them intact when we finally get there.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Emily and Lee Mandelbaum

P.S. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

David and Carol Smith
5849 Sand Road
Bellingham, Washington 98226

Dear Senator Jackson

We are writing this letter in support of S-837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. We need our wilderness areas and once lost they are irreplaceable.

Wilderness areas have multiple use values. They contain watersheds and habitat for wildlife and vegetation. They provide opportunities for adventure and for peace and tranquility which are necessary antidotes for many people from the stresses that seem to be a part of our modern society. They provide a multitude of recreation possibilities from fishing and crosscountry skiing to hiking and bird and animal watching. These areas are an important legacy for future generations.

We are definitely opposed to Representative Morrison's plan to delete acreage from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area for the expansion of a ski area. The idea of removing land from already designated wilderness areas is totally unacceptable.

We understand that there are factions which want to confine wilderness areas to the present proposed legislation. The "wilderness" designation should always be an option available to those agencies which represent the people in both legislative capacities and administrative capacities.

Many of the places mentioned in this pending legislation are places that we know personally. Mt. Baker is very close to our home. It is important to consider saving some of the complimentary ecosystems which are adjacent to its core area. The additions to the Olympic National Park are prime wilderness areas. They preserve beautiful forests and vistas which are easily accessible for many people. Glacier Peak is another area where the need is to preserve some of the lower elevation areas adjacent to the alpine regions, as well as some additional high country. The low elevation forests of Boulder River, Clearwater and Dark Divide could be protected by this legislation. We need to grab this chance to preserve the remnants of the once vast forests.

The rest of the proposed wilderness areas have our support as well. They include many places such as the Pasayten which we hope to be able to explore in the future with our children.

We need to protect all of the wilderness areas that we can. They are priceless and irreplaceable. We must not let short term economic gains such as are available through the cutting of old growth timber keep us from seeing the long term value of these lands.

We thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

David E. Smith
Carol J. Smith

We had planned to attend the Seattle hearing on June 3rd. We would like to request that this letter be included in the hearing record.

6 June, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

Please include this letter in the wilderness hearing record as I was unable to get to Seattle on June 3. I write to urge you to work in favor of Washington's wilderness. That means to oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion which would serve to set a precedent of profit over wilderness. Don't do it! Please work to make additions to our wilderness and to give wilderness status to lands that deserve it. In particular, consider the additions to the Paysaten and those to the Olympic National Park. So little old growth forest remains in our state that it is important to save what we have, for our children and for the animals whose territory has been so drastically reduced.

Support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. Do not succumb to the pressures of the pro-development companies! Think of the many people who would benefit from wilderness, not the few who would benefit from development.

Sincerely,

Sara Williams
2418 Elliott NW
Olympia, WA 98502

June 3, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson;

We were unable to attend either meeting held on the Wilderness Bill #837.

We would like our comments included in the Senate hearing record.

We are very much involved in outdoor activities. We fish, hunt, hike, and go four wheeling. We are campers and picnicing is also part of our yearly activities.

We know that it is very important to have some areas set aside and preserved for later use, But we also feel that our children need to have areas that we can enjoy now, today or next week! Therefore - we are much opposed to any more additional wilderness areas being designated at this time.

Please consider these comments at the time of the voting on this bill (#S 837)

Thank you!

Sincerely, Charlotte and Stan Eskola

6532 Palatine Avenue N
Seattle, WA 98103

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

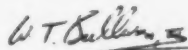
5 June 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

I was not able to attend the recent Senate hearing here in Seattle on Washington wilderness, but I ask that you please include this letter in the hearing record.

For the sake of future generations, I strongly urge that you support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington wilderness. I also oppose Rep. Morrison's proposal to actually delete lands from the Goat Rocks Wilderness; if this is allowed, then we make a travesty of the whole concept of a wilderness system. I have hiked and camped in many of the areas under debate, such as Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Pasayten, Glacier Peak, and Goat Rocks, and I firmly believe in the ethic that these areas should be preserved in as natural a state as possible. Mankind has modified a vast amount of our country to one degree or another, and we are flaunting with ecological disaster if we do not stem this trend. Furthermore, the very spirit of our people, especially in the West, is tied up with these untrammelled lands -- their loss would do far more damage to our collective spirit than could be justified by any short-term economic gains.

Sincerely yours,



Woodruff T. Sullivan, III

WTS3/wts3

June 13, 1983

Hon. Henry Jackson
 Hon. Slade Gorton
 Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senators;

Please find enclosed my statement concerning wilderness in Washington. I would like to have it added to the hearing record for the wilderness hearings you sponsored recently in Spokane and Seattle.

I would like to go on record as supporting the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. These proposals not only include areas identified by the Forest Service's RARE II process, but other outstanding areas not recommended by the country's largest seller of timber. I will list the areas which I support for wilderness designation/protection.

- 1-Boulder River; close to Puget Sound, easily accessible to all
 - 2-Clearwater; north of Mt. Ranier NP, complementary stands of old growth
 - 3-Cougar Lakes; Protects a high quality watershed for the Yakima valley, contains the USFS addition, and should contain the Norse Peak area.
 - 4-Dark Divide; does not fall into the "rock and ice" category, but provides for wildlife habitat and diverse meadow/ridgetop communities
 - 5-EAGLE Rock; contains Mt. Baring, Merchant and Gunn Peaks, contains old growth communities
 - 6-Glacier Peak additions; mistakenly left out of wilderness previously, now is the time to atone for past sins, protecting cirques and surrounding viewsheds.
 - 7-Indian Heaven; an area of gentle hiking for those of SW Washington, and an important gathering place for past indigenous peoples
 - 8-Juniper Forest; critical arid habitat for wildlife, excellent outdoor class room of east side sand dunes, sage steppe and western juniper groves
 - 9-Kettle range; important watershed, sanctuary for solitude close to Spokane, lacks little timber quality
 - 10-Lake Chelan-Sawtooth; Alpine meadows in need of protection from trail bikes, provide scenic panoramas of Sawtooth area near Lake Chelan NRA.
 - 11-Mt. Baker-critical area threatened by mining, geothermal, and logging, should have been included in the North Cascades NP legislation 15 years ago
 - 12-Olympics; natural additions to buffer/enhance the National Park, provide protection for many popular hiking trails and the scenic foreground for the peaks.
 - 13-Salmo-Priest; CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT for Mountain Caribou, Grizzly, and reportedly, wolf; ancient red cedar provides isolated ecosystem
 - 14-Mt. Adams
 - 15-Goat Rocks
 - 16-Pasayten
 - 17-Mt. Ranier (Tatoosh and Glacier View)
- these additions improve the previous boundaries, which I would say were drawn from political and not ecological motivations.

I would like to say a few words concerning wilderness as it applies to me. I am currently employed as a Police Officer at Washington State University. I graduated from WSU in 1978 in Criminal Justice, and until February of this year I was pursuing a career with the Forest Service as a Law Enforcement Officer. My change in vocation was brought about ultimately by the current administration's employment practices. Where I was once being paid to patrol the Three Sisters and Mt. Jefferson Wilderness areas of Oregon, I now trudge the hallways of academic buildings of WSU. This has effectively identified the value of wilderness in my life. Because of the shift work of law enforcement and the three hours or so to the nearest backcountry experience I have only spent one weekend in 100% US Designated Wilderness, the Wenaha-Toucanon. Having spent the previous five years living at the doorstep of wild country, I guess I grew complacent. No longer. I'm willing to support the efforts to protect the few remaining wild areas left in this state and elsewhere.

I moved to the northwest from North Dakota in 1966. I read recently the nature conservancy identified a 40 acre patch of land in the possession of one family through the years, which had never been touched by a plow. It is quite likely the last and only 40 acres of wild North Dakota prairie left. I'm for leaving a greater legacy for future Washingtonians.

I grew up in Cusick, Washington up in Pend Oreille County, about forty miles from the Salmo-Priest area. At that time of my life I did not concern myself with things like wilderness, of wild places and creatures. I was more concerned with swimming in the Pend Oreille river after work in the summers or playing such football povers as Selkirk HS or Republic HS. Even while at WSU I concerned myself with other, more "important" things like Moscow, Idaho. In those days I remember hearing about places like Kaniak Butte and Palouse Falls. I suppose I thought they would always be there if I ever wanted to go see them. Well, in the last four months I have shared both with my wife, and wondered more than once why I didn't take advantage of either over the course of those four years here in the mid-70s. And as I plague myself with thoughts such as these I reflect on the past at Cusick. I now realize that within an hours drive of the site of the Pend Oreille County Fair exists a de facto wilderness which is special; special in its wild life and special in that so few have discovered the area. Yet it exists just a little over two hours from Spokane. I would normally not ask for any designation which would increase human impact on the habitat of critically endangered species such as the mountain caribou, grizzly, and wolf, for wilderness does attract people (461,100 visitor days of use in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in 1980). But I believe the use by visitors practicing the no-trace camping policies espoused by the US Forest Service would be much less detrimental than logging or mining in the Salmo-Priest area. I wholeheartedly encourage you to support all the aforementioned areas for wilderness, but especially the Salmo-Priest. The short term economic gains (if any can be shown) can easily be overshadowed by the long term benefits wild country has for the wildlife of the area. We are seeing that mountain caribou and grizzly are not readily renewable resources. You have the ability to be part of something great, to create an area that will harbor creatures not common, and hopefully not extinct, for future study, observation and enjoyment; enjoyment in knowing that these creatures do exist, existing because they were placed at a higher priority than snowmobiles, logging and mining.

I look forward to hiking the Salmo-Priest area, now that I have rediscovered the area. I do not strive to seek out the wild inhabitants of the area. I seek to observe the area that supports them. Such a place must be more healthful in its natural state than the ones man attempts to provide for himself. I want to lay beneath giant old red cedars, confident that my children may be able to experience the feeling. And while I'm there I'll probably wonder if I'll ever get to see that 40 acre section of virgin prairie in North Dakota. Please endorse the wilderness proposal put before you, so that the next generation of Washingtonians won't have to worry about wild places in their state "falling before the plow" of man's never ending attempts to improve upon what evolved to perfection already.

Respectfully,

Danny L. Hawkes Danny L. Hawkes
Box 2694 CS, Pullman, WA 99164

Also,

June 13, 1983

Hon. Tom Foley
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representative Foley;

I am writing to express my concern over your support of H.R. 1493. It seems that by your support of this bill, you are sending a signal to your constituents that National Park status for many Alaska lands is on paper only, and that special interests, in this case the hunting lobby, have the ability to dictate to the rest of the country what they can expect in Park lands in the future. I realize that a preservationist stand is also a special interest, but I have no doubt that preservation was in the minds of the legislators when the Alaska National Interest Lands legislation was passed into law. I view the attempt to allow hunting in 12 million acres of designated park land as a challenge to the very nature of the park system. If commercial guide services are allowed to profit from this bill, I would ask what is next? A geothermal site on Mt. St. Helens, a tram on Mt. Ranier, bounty on mountain caribou in the soon-to-be Salmo Priest Wilderness Area. Only 8.5% of lands in Alaska are designated as National Park. This represents the last frontier for wild land enthusiasts and does not constitute a large percentage of land that is "locked up" to hunting groups. Again mentioning the mountain caribou of NE Washington and northern Idaho, one has only to look at the impact "civilized" man has had on this now-endangered species. I would ask you to withdraw your support from this bill rather than associate yourself with those parties who would exploit the earth and its creatures for short term profit to the detriment of the rest of us and future generations. Subsistence hunting which is allowed by existing legislation and the other 340 million acres in Alaska open to sport hunting provide exceedingly ample domain for those who derive pleasure from that sport. For these reasons I ask you, withdraw your sponsorship of this bill and instead work to defeat it, and send your constituents a sign that those who wish to defile and exploit should look elsewhere for support.

Respectfully,
Danny L. Hawkes
Danny L. Hawkes
Box 2694 CS
Pullman, WA 99164

Rt. 3, Box 127,
Buckley, Wash. 98321

Margie Goulden
Rt. 1, Box 405, Sumner, Wash., 98390
Dear MS Golden,

Having lived in the Buckley area most of my life and now being seventy years old, I wish to state how precious this Washington Wilderness Area has become to me and to my family. My children grew up taking frequent trips to Bear Mountain, to the Goat's Rocks area and to the Clear Water and still hike in these areas when they come home. For fifteen years I worked with Camp Fire Girls, leading them on numerous hikes. I know these places to be homes of some species of scarce wild flowers, of precious colonies of butterflies, of clear streams where deer, bear and elk come to drink. I beg that all of the areas in the Washington Wilderness Bill be preserved, that they may live on for their own sake, and also as educational and recreational areas for our citizens.

Sincerely,
Ruth Hann
also
Herald Hann

re-Clearwater Wilderness Statement:

To all concerned with proposed status of above area:

I am in complete accord with the position of the Friends of Clearwater in their negative position regarding change of designation for this area--let it remain a Wilderness area for the education and enjoyment of ourselves and generations to follow--there seems to be no valid reason for other designation. It seems that for little financial gain much educational and recreational wilderness will be lost forever.

Sincerely,

Mary Jeanne Liddane

Mary Jeanne Liddane

4308 East Bay Drive N.W.

Gig Harbor, Wa. 98335

G

June 6, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

Since I was unable to attend the public hearings on Senate Bill 837 due to work obligations I would like to have my letter be included as part of the hearing record.

As a resident of the state of Washington and a user of our beautiful natural resources I would like it to be on record that I and my family oppose any additional wilderness in the Horse Peak, Green Water area.

This land has been our recreation area for years and I would hate to lose this area.

We believe that Washington is one of our most beautiful states and believe that we shall maintain the present amount of wilderness and keep this and other area open for multiple use.

Please enter this letter as public record and opposition against S.B. 837

Sincerely
Donald Williams

12922 S.E. 172ND
Renton, WA. 98055

June 3, 1983

23027 102nd Pl. W.
Edmonds, WA 98020Mr. Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Jackson,

Please add the comments contained in this letter to the testimony given at your public hearing in Seattle concerning Washington State wilderness additions, which I was unable to attend.

I am aware that there are many different areas in the State being considered for additions to the wilderness system, but I will only speak for the areas that I am most familiar with.

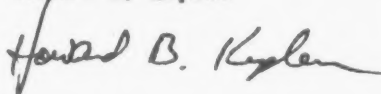
I have written you before, urging that you consider all the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and also have advocated creating a Bolder River Wildernes.

Since my last letter, I have realized that there are many areas being considered for wilderness that I have spent quite a bit of time hiking and climbing in that certainly meet the requirements for being added to our wilderness system.

In specific, I feel the proposed additions of Mount Baker, Higgins, Lake Chelan - Sawtooth, Nason Ridge, and Olympic should be a must. These areas are heavily used for recreation of a diverse nature and to remove them from the wilderness system and open them to development would be a definite mistake.

I realize there also are numerous other areas in the state being considered for wilderness designation, and hope that each is given close attention, for once these areas are opened for development, there is no turning back. We must preserve areas of wilderness for reasons of environmental protection, recreation and esthetic value. Please weigh each area on its own particular merit and I am sure you will recomend addition to the system in most cases.

Howard B. Kaplan



June 8, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

I would first of all like to thank you for your introduction of the Washington Wilderness Bill. I whole heartedly support the concept. I would like to request that the Salmo District of North Eastern Washington be included with the following additions:

Crowell Mountain, Uncompahgre, Tealey, Mankato Mountain and Sheepeaters River.

This area is the habitat of the grizzly and endangered woodland caribou.

I would also request that the Kettle Range of North Eastern Washington be included with the addition of Proximity, Twin Sisters, 15 Mile and Bald Snow. This is a fine recreational area with a sensitive watershed.

I find the proposal of Rep. Sid Morrison for deletion from the existing East Rock 71 (1982)

a dangerous precedent that
could destroy the intent of the
Wilderness system.

I was unable to attend the
hearing here in Spokane so
please include my letter in
the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Anthony L. Dolgin

June 9, 1983

The Honorable Henry M Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am writing to express my support of your sponsorship of S. B 837, the Wilderness Act. I was unable to attend the recent hearings in Seattle but would like this letter of support included in the record.

I support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. We need to protect our wilderness areas and add to them to preserve them for future generations. In particular the lands along the Chewack River adjacent to the Pasayten Wilderness. It is one of our favorite spots.

Also, the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth, Canyon Lakes and Mt. Baker areas.

I oppose Rep. Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion.

Yours sincerely,
Shirley Williams

Shirley Williams
4930 Vista Way
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

June 8, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson:

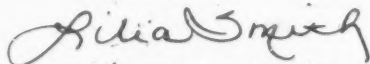
Please enter a bill asking for wilderness designation of the following roadless areas:

- 1) Boulder River area
- 2) Glacier Peak Wilderness additions
- 3) Lake Chelan - Sawtooth area
- 4) Mount Baker roadless area
- 5) Salmo - Priest area
- 6) Clearwater roadless area
- 7) Dark Divide
- 8) Kettle Range
- 9) Cougar Lakes area
- 10) East Olympics
- 11) Indian Heaven
- 12) Juniper Forest area

All the above areas should have wilderness protection! Please protect these areas for my children's future. These last undeveloped lands are truly why Washington is considered the most beautiful state. These lands also protect endangered species such as the Grizzly and spotted owl.

Again I urge you to protect all these lands as wilderness and pass on a great natural Heritage.

Sincerely,


Lillie Smith and family

P.S. Please enter this letter in the record of the recent Senate hearings.

Honorable Henry M. Jackson:

I want my letter included in the senate hearing record on S-837.

I could not attend either the meeting in Seattle or Spokane. I strongly oppose the addition of any more land into wilderness in the state. I feel we have enough.

I enjoy the wilderness experience of getting away from it all by using my 4-wheeler to do so.

The land should be for the use of the majority rather than just a few.

Thank you
Nancy Foss

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I submit this letter for your consideration and for the official hearing record on Washington's wilderness designations.

I wish to indicate my support for both Title I and Title II of S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1988".

Respectfully
John W. Hodgson

John W. Hodgson
4908 McCargan
Yakima, WA. 98908

5 June 1983

W. 2321 2nd Ave. #204
Spokane, WA 99204Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Jackson and Gorton,

Please add these comments to the Hearing Record for Senate Bill 837, the Washington Wilderness Act.

Thank you, first of all, for introducing this wilderness bill. It is a needed starting point. As you know, the whole nation looks to our state for wilderness solace. I have met folks from all over the country on Washington's backcountry trails. For them and for us, we must save what little wilderness remains. There is not much left. At the Spokane hearing last week, I listened to many timber representatives plead for "balance." There is already "enough" wilderness, they claimed. But their idea of balance, I think, is a teeter-totter with a bulldozer on one end and a marmot on the other. The only way to begin to redress the actual imbalance in land use is by a strong wilderness bill—one that goes far beyond the token acreage figures of RARE II.

As a Spokane resident I have particular interest in the Salmo-Priest (which I have visited) and in the Kettle Crest. The Title I acreage for the Salmo-Priest leaves out much key caribou habitat. I strongly recommend that you include the Uncoas Gulch/Crowell Mountain, Leola/Mankato Mountain, and Shedroof Divide Additions in your final markup of the bill. The Colville National Forest contains over a million acres. Taken together, the full Salmo-Priest and Kettle Crest proposals comprise only about 10 percent of that total. In a term from our Judeo-Christian heritage, you could think of that as a "tithe," perhaps. If on 90 percent of the Colville Forest we "subdue and have dominion" (Gen 1:28), perhaps on 10 percent we can "keep the garden" (Gen 2:15), thus fulfilling the twin mandates of creation—the last of which is often overlooked. A ratio of 90:10 is not exactly a balance, but it is getting there.

And there are other areas, also, which I can recommend firsthand for wilderness designation. I recall viewing the Tatoosh Addition, moonsplashed at my feet, as I sat upon Plummer Peak in the autumn night. I recall an eleven-day circuit of Glacier Peak—eleven glorious bracken-fern days. I recall gazing upon the golden larch of Nason Ridge from the shores of Lake Wenatchee. I recall finding the scrawled signature of Willi Unsöld atop one of the Early Winters Spires in the Chelan-Sawtooth area. And there are other places, too, where I have not been but should like to go—other gardens to be kept. Will they be subdued before I get there?

At the Spokane hearing I heard one opponent of the bill claim that "wilderness excludes the handicapped." I was then standing in the lobby next to a man in a wheelchair. He wore a button that read, "Americans need wilderness." "What do you think?" I asked him. "Does wilderness exclude the handicapped?" "There are some places," he said, "where maybe I can't go—but I still like knowing they are there." The man in the wheelchair had hit upon the fallacy that wilderness is only for human use (remember the caribou, et al.). But that fallacy aside, it is a fact that handicapped persons do use wilderness. Just last week I visited Oregon's Kalmiopsis Wilderness with my brother. We covered 20 miles in a day and a half—I on foot, he on horseback. My brother, due to a frostbite accident, has no hands or feet. Yet that has not kept him out of wilderness. He has, in fact, organized several backpack trips for handicapped people—"Crip Trips," he calls them. One girl, a paraplegic, after inching her way up a long rock slab on her rump, announced to the world that "can't" is a four-letter word. That same four-letter word, Senators, is found in the assertion that we "can't" have wilderness because of the handicapped. I do know handicapped people who enjoy the wilderness, either by visiting it or by just knowing it is there. I do not know handicapped people who make a hobby of driving through clearcuts on logging roads. Without wilderness, we shall all be handicapped.

I also wish to address the issue which may well be termed Goat Rocks vs. White Pass Ski Area. Once established, how permanent is a wilderness area? This was a debated question at the hearing. It is my hope that, short of a national emergency, we would not set the dangerous precedent of declassifying wilderness land. And frankly, the proposed expansion of a private ski area does not strike me as a national emergency. The man who spoke of the "crying need" of Washington's downhill skiers was surely indulging in hyperbole. If we delete 2500 acres from Goat Rocks, other developers around the nation will be encouraged to devise schemes for other parcels of wilderness land. If Goat Rocks is given away, why should other wilderness tracts remain inviolate? Let's not start the row of dominoes toppling. As to the impact of the ski area itself, consider the fate of the Pacific Crest Trail, consider the glare of flood lights and the crowds of people, consider the noise of the chairlifts and tractors and avalanche explosives—is this an appropriate wilderness buffer? Of course not.

Please, Senators, do not give away our wilderness. Instead, "keep the garden" in Washington. Strengthen the areas in Title I, include the areas in Title II—and more besides: I urge you to the task.

Sincerely,

Paul Willis

Paul Willis

Zelpha M. Young
10410 Marine View Drive
Everett, Washington 98204

JUNE 3, 1983

JUN 5 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson

SIR:

Unable to attend the Seattle Wilderness/ANTI Wilderness Hearings am writing this to be a letter of record.

Thank you and Senator Gordon for the introduction of S 837. Your concerns for the Wilderness areas of Washington State are greatly appreciated.

I am very much in favor of protecting, conserving the wilderness areas to the greatest degree possible. Am endorsing the expansion of the RARE II recommendations.

Boulder River is the most beautiful area accessible to people unable to travel far or participate in walking/hiking the higher elevations. This last unlogged area must remain so with the maximum protection of wilderness designation.

If this area is as the lumber companies maintain their LAST source - so be it - it should remain the pristine source of benefit to all and NOT for the destructive use of a few, soon (they claim) to be out of business in any event.

In the matter of Rep. Sid Morrison's proposal to delete 25,000 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area - how can this be given any credence at all? This is a blatant attack on the National Wilderness System, NOT acceptable in any degree.

Please do NOT allow this tragic setback ~~and please~~ (

to the Wilderness Act to occur.

I support completely leaving Haystack Mtns and
Miriam Creek in the Wilderness Preservation System.
Also the Citizens Conservation Proposal for the
Washington Wilderness.

Hoping you do also I am

Sincerely,

Zelpha Young

5733-2872 N.E.

Seattle WA 98105

June 9, 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I am writing in regards to the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S. 837 which was introduced by you and Senator Slade Gorton. I am quite concerned that the vast majority of roadless land was recommended for development by the Forest Service. Without protection some of my favorite haunts for hiking will be lost forever to roads, logging and other developments. I agree with the Washington Wilderness Coalition that S. 837 was a great first step in the process to enact wilderness legislation for Washington but there is a great need to expand the Rare II recommendations. I would hope that the National Wilderness Preservation System would also include Cowlitz River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker and Nose Peak. My husband and I as senior citizens have hiked along the lovely Cowlitz River trail with its lush undergrowth and clear running water. As young adults we climbed Glacier Peak and Mt. Baker where we stood enraptured by the cliffs, the glacier-gouged cirques and the forested valleys below us. As a family with our children we hiked in the Oregon Lake area. Although over seventy years old we are still looking forward to hiking in the understated Indian Heaven and Kettle Range areas. In the last five years we have become very interested in the few remaining areas of natural vegetation in the Olympic Basin where most of the land is privately owned. We hope that the Juniper Forest with its roadless sandunes, sage-steppe and Western Juniper groves can be protected from extraction by off-road vehicles.

I oppose the deletion of 2500 acres from the Lost Rock Wilderness Area for an expansion of the White Pass Ski area. This deletion would create an unprecedented trend: removing land from Wilderness Areas for a private profit from public lands. The essence of wilderness is permanence, as specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964. Hogback Mt. and Mission Creek should be left in the Wilderness Preservation System.

I appreciated the opportunity to attend the hearing in Seattle on June 3rd on the fate of the remaining seedless lands of Washington. I attended most of the afternoon session and was impressed with the manner in which the hearing was conducted and with the testimony given. I wish to thank both you and Senator Blake Burton for arranging it. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine C. Hagan

3024 North 25th
Tacoma, WA 98406
8 June 1983

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

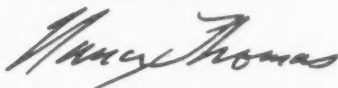
Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for introducing S837, the Washington State Wilderness Act. I support the bill and ask that you expand it to include a cross-section of life zones. Much of the presently-designated wilderness is heavily concentrated in Alpine and Hudsonian zones - the high country.

The Act could be better balanced by inclusion of Boulder River, the Clearwater, the rare Juniper Forest, and the six Olympic East river valleys in Title I.

I enclose a copy of my statement for the Senate hearing in Seattle which I would appreciate having included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,



Nancy Thomas

P.S. At that hearing, a timber industry spokesman claimed people didn't use the forests except as routes to the high country. That is just flat-out not true!

Statement for the Hearing Record
S837, The Washington State Wilderness Act
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Seattle, Washington June 3, 1983

My name is Nancy Thomas. I live at 3024 North 25th, Tacoma, Washington. I was born here in Washington at a time when it seemed the forests would last forever and when salmon was what you ate just before payday because it was cheap and abundant.

Now I find myself here to support legislation which I hope will preserve the last of the big trees and in so doing protect the spawning grounds of the last wild salmon. How quickly and heedlessly we have binged away this incredible inheritance.

I support S837, the Washington Wilderness Act, but hope that a number of areas will be added to Title I of the Act.

I have long been concerned that land designated Wilderness in the Northwest tends to be predominantly alpine terrain - if not entirely "rocks and ice" then at least mostly high meadow. This emphasizes the rugged recreation aspect of the Wilderness to the detriment of some of its other purposes such as conservation of watersheds and water quality and of fish and wildlife habitat. It also reduces scenic diversity.

Recognizing the short-term economic pressure to minimize designation of lowland forest, I still believe it is critically important to include not just a few timbered valleys such as Boulder River and the Clearwater, but a substantial number of these valleys. I particularly urge Congress to include those river valleys coming off the east sloper of the Olympics: the Graywolf, Dungeness, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Namma Namma and South Fork, Skokomish. These watersheds produce abundant salmon and trout, their water

quality affects marine shellfish culture, they supply municipal drinking water. If designated Wilderness, each valley will soon be standing as an isolated island of old-growth ecosystem in an ocean of managed, second-growth timber. Each of these islands will be a sort of genetic time capsule, a repository of the elements that gave this region its matchless natural resources: the giant trees, the wildlife, the salmon, the marine fish and shellfish. In the long run - and the Wilderness Act addresses the long run - all citizens, timber industry included, will benefit from the maintenance of this genetic diversity.

Even looking at the Wilderness Act purely from the recreational and aesthetic aspects, these valleys have tremendous Wilderness value. They are usable more months of the year than is the high country. They can absorb heavier human use with less physical impact, and can accommodate more of us at a given time because we're not all in sight of one another.

And finally, the gentler valley terrain is better suited to the increasing numbers of persons who enjoy walking, but aren't necessarily in shape to tackle the mountains. Arthritic knees which don't take kindly to steep trails have turned me into a walker. The majesty and serenity of the great trees have made forest walking just as satisfying to me as high country hiking used to be.

I hope Congress will see fit in this session to keep these forested watersheds for others to enjoy in future years, whether through their scientific importance, through personal encounters or through the very real spiritual impact of simply knowing that the big woods are still out there.

Route 1, Box 146
Spangle, WA 99031
9 June 1983

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Please include my remarks in the records of the hearings on S.837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983."

As a strong supporter of wilderness from a philosophical viewpoint, I certainly favor inclusion of all those areas listed in Title I of the bill in the National Wilderness System. In my opinion, however, Title I does not go far enough, and I should like to see some of the Title I additions expanded and many of the areas suggested in Title II added as well. Although I support in general the concept of setting aside more wilderness in Washington, I intend to confine my remarks to areas with which I am personally familiar.

Certainly the RARE II lands of the Salmo-Priest area should be preserved, but the adjacent Uncas Gulch and Leola Peak areas should be added as well. As the Salmo-Priest is the last remaining territory of the mountain caribou, an endangered species in the United States, as much suitable contiguous habitat as possible should be preserved for this creature. There is much land along the border of the RARE II Salmo-Priest proposal which qualifies as wilderness and in my opinion should be added. I have personally seen the enormous tracks of the caribou in mud on land just south of the RARE II proposal.

The tiny Juniper Forest in Franklin County with its spectacular sand dunes and western junipers is in desperate need of preservation from the onslaught of off-road vehicles. I feel that congressional designation as Wilderness along with appropriate enforcement may be the only way to protect this area.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness is nearly surrounded by de facto wilderness land of outstanding scenic value. I would greatly like to see these areas added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, especially the proposed White Chuck addition which contains outstanding river bottom forest in which I have hiked extensively. The White Chuck area is the western gateway to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and is used by all hikers on their way to the extremely popular Kennedy Hotsprings.

Finally, the East Olympics, the beautiful skyline of Seattle, should be preserved in their present state. Specifically, the roadless portions of the Lower Graywolf, Upper Dungeness, Dosewallips, and Duckabush Valleys need the protection of Wilderness designation. Not only would such status preserve the scenery, but Wilderness classification would protect the outstanding fish and wildlife resource values as well.

In summary, I think S.837 is an excellent bill but that it does omit some high quality wilderness areas which I hope will be added to the list proposed for protection under the Wilderness Act.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

William K. Steele

William K. Steele

copy: Hon. Tom Foley

E. 10820 Maxwell Avenue
Spokane, WA 99206
June 5, 1983

Senator Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Thank you for introducing Senate Bill 837 and conducting hearings on it. I am strongly in favor of the bill and particularly for inclusion for wilderness of the areas listed in Title II. Also I oppose removing any land from the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

I have hiked and backpacked in the Glacier Peak area, the Goat Rocks, Juniper Forest, Olympics and Salmo-Priest and plan to hike the Kettle Range in July. I can vouch for the high wilderness quality of these areas directly.

Demand for wilderness experience is growing and more wilderness must be provided to prevent overcrowding. Furthermore, wilderness is not for a single use. In addition to recreation it is even more important for wildlife preservation, watershed protection and scientific study. We must not let these crucial values be destroyed.

Please have this letter included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Rogers

Thomas H. Rogers Sr.

Dear Senator Jackson,

May 25 83

As a member of the Sierra Club, a hiker, fisherman, amateur botanist etc., I am very concerned and angry about our diminishing Wilderness. To be truly wild and natural large roadless areas must be left intact.

I support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington St. and I vehemently oppose Morrison's Goat Rocks deletion. I'd like to see Hogback Mt. Meriam Cr. left in the Wilderness preservation system. Also I'd like to see all 3.6 million acres of Rare II study as Wilderness + all areas ~~not~~ mentioned in ~~the~~ Title II of S. 837.

Wilderness should be permanent, not left to the whims of people like Reagan and Watt! Once man develops these areas they will never be the same. I think you should

Take a Hike!

Sincerely yours

P.S. please include this letter

Bruce Sanders

in hearing record for Washington wilderness hearing on June 3/83

Dear Senator Jackson,
 I am writing in support of
 Senate Bill 837. I would like to
 comment on the area around Mt Baker
 and the Twin Sisters in the northern
 part of Washington. I have watched
 as more and more of the trails,
 lakes & mountains have been cleared.

My family has grown up enjoying
 such spots as Elbow Lake near the Twin
 Sisters, Tomahoi Lake and the Hinnegan Pass
 Trail connecting with the North Cascades
 Park. My family has walked the Swift
 Creek Trail and the Skyline Ridge Trail.
 We have climbed the Twin Sisters, Mt Baker
 & Excelsior Peaks all of which have a
 charm all their own. I can tell you that
 this area is worth saving for our ~~children~~ children
 and their children.

Please include these comments in your
 consideration and in the testimony

Sincerely yours

Steve Irving
 3696 Alm Road
 Everett Washington.

Debby + Brian Petenman
 P.O. Box 1074
 Leavenworth, Wa. 98027

Senator Henry Jackson
 Senate Office Building
 Washington DC 20510

Honorable Senator Jackson,

We are writing to urge you to support the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. We are particularly concerned that the Glacier Peaks Addition and the Cougar Lakes area receive wilderness designation.

We feel that Representative Morrison's proposal to delete 4500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness area should be opposed.

Wilderness is one of Washington's most valuable assets. It is one of the aspects of Washington that makes it such a great place to live. Everything possible should be done to preserve this beautiful wilderness.

Since we cannot attend the hearing to be held would you please enter this letter in the hearing record as

our plea to preserve the wilderness,
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Debby + Brian Peterman

27 May 1983

Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

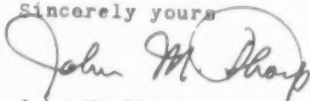
Dear Senator Jackson,
Thank you for the introduction of S. 657. I whole heartedly support efforts to add to the system of wilderness Areas. As a frequent traveler in the wilderness areas of Washington State my observation is that increasing numbers of people are making use of these areas for recreation.

I am especially in favor of proposed additions to the Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wilderness Areas. Let me state my opposition here, nowever to the deletion of a portion of the Goat Rocks wilderness proposed by Rep. Sid Morrison of Washington. This particular area is one of the most popular cross-country ski locations in the state. It has the advantage of being relatively avalanche free, usually has excellent snow conditions for cross country skiing, and the terrain can be negotiated by x-c skiers of intermediate ability. I think this area should definitely remain under wilderness protection.

Certainly the Chelan-Sawtooth and the Cougar Lakes areas in my opinion are worthy of Wilderness Area status. The Juniper Forest area, though small and quite different than the majority of wilderness in this state needs stronger protection than it now has. For us in the Tri City area the Juniper Forest is quite popular for winter and spring visitation as there are diverse species of plant and bird life found there. Unfortunately frequent intrusions by ORV's are destroying some of the native vegetation and disturbing the wildlife.

I appreciate your recent answer to my letter opposing the forthcoming withholding tax on savings.

Sincerely yours



John M. Thorp
2110 Dover St.
Richland, WA 99352

Please include my letter in the hearing record.

4825 Bonny Doon Rd.
 Santa Cruz CA 95060
 May 27, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
 United States Senate

Dear Senator Jackson:

Since 1945 my wife and I have been variously year-round and seasonal residents of Stehekin, where we own a home. We took active part in the struggles for the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the North Cascades Park Complex. So we have a lively sense of gratitude to you for the part you played in those struggles.

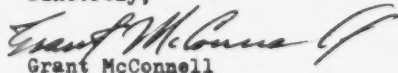
Now we find ourselves deeply concerned for the fate of adjacent areas, a fate which could well have very damaging results for the core areas we had thought to be protected by the earlier legislation. I consider that the measure you and Senator Gorton have introduced for Washington Wilderness offers considerable hope for rectifying earlier omissions. Certainly the Glacier Peak additions are needed, and here I mean the full additions supported by the Washington Wilderness Coalition and other conservation groups. I strongly hope these can be achieved in the action on your bill and not simply relegated to "study."

Of equal importance is the immediate achievement of wilderness status for the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area. I know this area well, love it, and am sickened by what is happening there in the way of trail and meadow destruction by motorcycles. Moreover, I am not convinced that the Forest Service is especially dedicated to the area's protection. Thus, there is a special urgency to giving this area early wilderness designation. It should not be simply left for study as it apparently is in the present form of your bill.

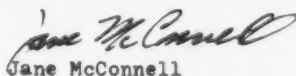
I would also like to record my opposition --- if not outrage--- at the inclusion of Mr. Richardson's proposal to delete part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness for the benefit of a ski resort. This is bad enough in itself but it represents an unconscionable breach in the principle of inviolateness that is the essence of the Wilderness System. I would also note that if this provision remains, Congress will increasingly be caught up in a growing succession of similar proposals.

I would appreciate inclusion of this letter in the record.

Sincerely,


 Grant McConnell

I strongly concur in this letter.


 Jane McConnell

2308



Telegram

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1983 MAY 31 AM 8:52

ICS IPMNTZZ CSP

5097794632 TDMT CURLEW WA 19 05-31 1029A EST

PMS SENATOR GORDON RPT DLY MGM, DLR

915 2 AVE

SEATTLE WA 98174

EAGLE CLIFF GRANGE NUMBER 712 OF NORTHERN FERRY COUNTY OPPOSES
WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL S-837 PLEASE GIVE US YOUR SUPPORT.

EAGLE CLIFF GRANGE

2282 WEST KETTLE RIVER RD

CURLEW WA 99118

NNNN

WALL 1000-07 (10-82)

(Committee Note.--The following petitions and resolutions have been reproduced for the record; the originals, with signatures, have been retained in subcommittee files:)

PETITION FOR COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA

The undersigned residents and property owners of Greenwater, Washington are in favor of the creation of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness area including both the North and South units. The long-range benefits of wilderness status, especially the north unit, will have a positive effect on the quality of life in the Greenwater community and will lessen the chance of flooding and pollution of the Greenwater River that could occur if the area was opened to road building and logging.

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF EXPANDED
SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS AREA

The undersigned, being residents of the State of Washington, who are familiar with the Three Mile Creek Basin and the surrounding area, we hereby petition the United States Congress to enact the Washington Wilderness Act, to include an expanded Salmo Priest Wilderness Area incorporating the THREE MILE CREEK BASIN and surrounding area, shown as "Crowell Mountain-Uncas Gulch (A) and (B)" as set out on the attached map.

Dear Colville Businessmen or Organizational Members;

The following resolution of endorsement is offered in support of efforts to include the conservationist's proposal for the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range Wilderness areas in a Washington Wilderness Bill.

Whereas the Salmo-Priest and Kettle range areas offer outstanding recreational opportunities including; camping, hiking, skiing, hunting, and fishing;

Whereas the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range proposed wilderness areas are within close proximity of Colville and also the Spokane population center;

Whereas the proposed wilderness areas would protect watersheds and wildlife habitat including that of the threatened and endangered Mountain Caribou and Grizzly Bear in the Salmo-Priest;

Whereas the proximity of these two areas to Colville and the wilderness values and backcountry recreation opportunities may enhance the attractiveness of the Colville area to tourists and new businesses;

Therefore, we call upon Members of Congress to designate the conservationist's wilderness proposals for the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest including the Crowell Mtn./Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato additions for inclusion in a Washington Wilderness Bill.

RESOLUTION

ENDORISING THE JUNIPER FOREST WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

WHEREAS: The Juniper Forest area of Franklin County is a unique ecosystem including the largest active sand dunes in Washington State, and

WHEREAS: The Juniper Forest contains stands of the Western Juniper tree, which represent the northern-most extension of the range of this species, and

WHEREAS: The Juniper Forest supports a variety of plant and animal life, including the largest population of Ferruginous Hawks in the state, and

WHEREAS: The juniper Forest is an area used for education and research by colleges, universities and high schools of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and

WHEREAS: If not legislatively protected, the natural beauty of the Juniper Forest and its plant and animal inhabitants will soon suffer from the intrusion of humans and machines, and

WHEREAS: The Juniper Forest meets the wilderness criteria of size, naturalness, solitude and recreational opportunities,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that
endorses the inclusion of the Juniper Forest within the
National Wilderness Preservation System.

PETITION

OPPOSING Sawtooth-Chelan Wilderness Area

We, the undersigned, do hereby petition our Congressmen, Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton, expressing our OPPOSITION to the Proposed Sawtooth-Chelan Wilderness Area.

We feel that this area should be left open for the enjoyment of all types of recreation, including motorized, as well as multiple use for industry.

We already have the Pasayten Wilderness and we feel that this is sufficient acreage for wilderness in this area.

We The Undersigned oppose the Wilderness area bill.

I am a resident of Stevens, Ferry or Pend Oreille County.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, OPPOSE THE FORMATION OF A WILDERNESS AREA IN THE KITTLE CREST AREA OF FERRY COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

We the signators as listed below are opposed to the designation of "WILDERNESS" areas in Northeastern Washington. These areas specifically opposed are "Salmo-Priest", "Kettle Crest", and "Ambercombe-Hooknose".

We Are citizens of Ferry, Stevens and Pend Orielle counties.

Our opposition to the Washington Wilderness Act and specifically the above mentioned areas is based up on the following:

1. These three counties have had upwards of 20% unemployment due to a very depressed timber industry.
2. Taking these lands out of circulation will further depress the area.
3. A known pine beetle infection in this area will likely infest large areas of these designated area's and provide a fire hazard in a large portion of the timber resource in this region.
4. We believe these lands should be managed for all people and not for a very minute percentage who desire the general public to provide their own personal wilderness area, within a few miles from home.
5. We do not believe the people have been properly informed of the long range consequence of removing land from multiple use, and proponents have already stated that this is just a start and would make every attempt possible to expand the listed acreages into larger areas.

